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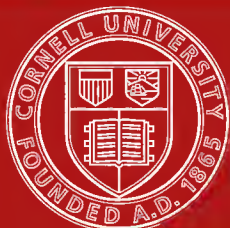
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Treaties and conventions concluded betwe



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P R E F A C E .

Upon February 1, 1871, the Secretary of State transmitted to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution to that effect, copies of the treaties and conventions, excepting postal conventions, entered into by the United States, the ratifications of which had been exchanged, with certain notes, which were printed as Senate Executive Document No. 36, Forty-first Congress, third session.

In 1873, Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, then Assistant Secretary of State, having prepared an appendix containing certain treaties and conventions which had been omitted from the previous collection, and others which had been exchanged since its publication and prior to September 1, 1873, and a valuable introductory note, with a further series of notes relating to many treaty questions, and also careful analytical and synoptical indexes, compiled a new volume, containing the treaties as published in Executive Document No. 36, above referred to, and adding thereto the appendix, the notes, and the indexes.

The value of that volume has lead the compiler hereof to collect the late treaties and conventions and present them in much the same form.

All treaties and conventions which appear in the appendix to the edition of 1873, with a single treaty (Japan, 1866) not appearing therein, and all treaties and conventions exchanged since September, 1873, and up to the present time, are herein contained, all of which are now printed in a style uniform with that employed in printing the body of the treaties and conventions contained in the edition of 1873.

A few notes have been added, relating solely to questions which have lately arisen, or to late decisions, and which, although probably of no general interest, are arranged for convenience after the manner adopted by Mr. Davis. When decisions or opinions are cited it is only for the purpose of reference, without assuming to give the bearing of the decision or opinion or its effect upon any Department of the Government.

A table of contents has been added, comprising the contents of the edition of 1873 and of this publication, and the list of treaties appearing in the edition of 1873, has been continued. As one object of an analytical and synoptical index is to provide a ready means of reference to all the states which have entered into treaties or conventions upon certain subjects, and to all treaties and conventions which have been entered into with each particular state, it has been deemed necessary to reprint

the two indexes contained in the edition of 1873, incorporating the late treaties contained herein, and referring to the same as contained in an appendix, and for this reason the paging of this publication begins with page 1083, taking up the edition of 1873 at the commencement of the index.

As will be seen, care has been taken to preserve the volume of Mr. Davis in its entirety as far as possible, the material contained in pages 903 to 927 of that volume and new indexes being contained however herein. By this means this publication may be placed after Mr. Davis's notes in the edition of 1873, and rebound, or used in connection therewith.

The compiler hereof expresses his obligations to Mr. John H. Haswell, Chief of the Bureau of Archives and Indexes of the Department of State, for his assistance, and to Mr. Clapp, the Government Printer, and Mr. Brian, the Foreman of the Government Printing Office, for their care and accuracy.

JOHN L. CADWALADER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

August 1, 1876.

ERRATA IN THE "NOTES" OF MR. DAVIS.

In counting the lines Titles are omitted.

- Page 932, foot-note "4" before "Secret" insert "2."
 Page 934, foot-note "2," for "14" read "4."
 Page 935, line 10, for "convention" read "conventions."
 Page 936, line 19, after "be" insert "so."
 Page 939, line 41, for "Con," read "Con-."
 Page 946, line 42, for "reconnaissance" read "reconnaissance."
 Page 947, line 6, for "modifice" read "modifiés."
 Page 947, line 8, for "entendue" read "entendu."
 Page 947, line 8, for "renoncent" read "renoncent."
 Page 947, line 9, for "prétensions" read "prétentions."
 Page 947, line 9, for "articles" read "article."
 Page 947, line 10, for "accueillirait" read "accueillirait."
 Page 947, line 11, for "indemité" read "indemnité."
 Page 947, line 12, for "cosaires" read "corsaires."
 Page 949, foot-note "2" for "Wiedman" read "Wildman."
 Page 953, line 23, for "la" read "le."
 Page 953, line 23, for "adressant" read "adressant."
 Page 959, line 10, for "l'Article" read "l'Article."
 Page 960, note, line 4, for "excess" read "exercice."
 Page 960, line 23, for "articulo" read "artículo."
 Page 960, line 24, for "a" read "4."
 Page 963, line 25, for "el" read "el."
 Page 960, line 26, for "proximo" read "próximo."
 Page 961, line 27, for "laws that should" read "that laws should."
 Page 964, last line, after "captors" insert "or had satisfactorily accounted for the failure to do so."
 Page 964, foot-note "8" erase "and Pinckney" and insert after "State" "July 1, 1799."
 Page 965, foot-note "8" for "E. g." read "e. g."
 Page 968, line 1, for "Andes;" read "Andes."
 Page 972, line 37, for "1867" read "1857."
 Page 974, foot-note "2" after "495" insert "See also Ib. 565."
 Page 974, foot-note "4" strike out "see also Ib. 565."
 Page 982, line 29, for "Kane's" read "Kaine's."
 Page 983, foot-note "10" for "Wheaton" read "Wharton."
 Page 989, foot-note "4" for "Favchet" read "Fauchet."
 Page 989, foot-note "7" for "Fanchet" read "Fauchet."
 Page 991, foot-note "22" for "11" read "11."
 Page 992, foot-note "4" for "Favchet" read "Fauchet."
 Page 992, foot-note "35" for "Favchet" read "Fauchet."
 Page 994, line 22, for "états-nois" read "États-Unis."
 Page 994, line 23, for "présicable" read "préalable."
 Page 994, line 25, for "ajoute a" read "ajoute."
 Page 994, foot-note "1" for "Ib." read "1 F. R. F."
 Page 994, foot-note "4" strike out the whole reference.
 Page 997, line 19, for "wellh" read "well."
 Page 998, line 23, for "he" read "the."
 Page 998, line 32, after "acts" insert "for."
 Page 998, line 2, foot-note, before "2 annals" insert "7."
 Page 999, line 41, after "1800," insert "8."
 Page 1000, line 27, for "session" read "cession."
 Page 1000, line 31, for "reserver" read "réserver."
 Page 1005, foot-note "2" for "II" read "XI."
 Page 1016, foot-note "2" after "574" insert "See also 3 F. R. F. 90 and 97."
 Page 1020, line 3, for "saw" read "said."
 Page 1024, line 24, for "suggestions" read "suggestion."
 Page 1024, line 40, for "pas" read "was."
 Page 1025, line 36, for "has" read "have."
 Page 1027, line 24, for "recriminations" read "reclamations."
 Page 1029, line 16, for "the question" read "that question."
 Page 1040, line 13, for "were" read "was."
 Page 1043, line 5, for "law" read "land."
 Page 1045, foot-note "6" for "1792" read "1798."
 Page 1059, line 11, for "It" read "It."
 Page 1063, line 28, for articulo," read "artículo."
 Page 1063, line 29, for "fuéron" read "fueron."
 Page 1063, line 30, for ";" read " ; ."
 Page 1064, line 1, for "noicaments" read "únicamente."
 Page 1070, line 14, for "dépue" read "depuis."
 Page 1070, line 23, for "dépue" read "depuis."
 Page 1075, line 36, for "1808" read "1802."
 Page 1076, line 30, for "1843" read "1823."

ALGIERS.

Page 17, in article XV, 5th line, strike out s from word "defense" and insert c instead. Page 18, seventh line from bottom, "from renewed treaty with Algiers," strike out asterisk; strike out foot-note from this page. Page 19, fourth line from top, strike out B from word "Bashaw," and insert a capital P instead; in article I, 2d line, after word "perpetual" insert a comma; from articles III and IV strike out brackets; in article VI, 3d line, after word "board" insert a space; in 5th line, strike out s from word "pretense" and insert c instead. Page 20, in article VII, last line, strike out s from word "pretense" and insert c instead. Page 21, in article XV, 5th line, strike out s from word "defense" and insert c instead. Page 22, in article XIX, near end of 10th line, after words "or suits" strike out word "of" and insert word "at." Page 23, in article XXII, last line, strike out first e from word "hinderance"; in concluding paragraph of treaty, 6th line, strike out "24th" and insert "twenty-fourth" and from word "negotiating" strike out the first t and insert a c instead; in same paragraph, end of 8th line, after word "Algiers," strike out comma and insert a colon.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Page 24, 2d line from "Argentine Confederation, 1853," strike out asterisk. In 2d line of preamble insert an s in word "Provisional"; in 8th line of same accent last a in word "Parana"; in last line but one of same after word "powers" insert a comma; in article I, 3d line, accent last a in word "Parana"; strike out foot-note from this page. Page 25, in article IV, 3d line, put a capital C instead of a small c to word "confederation"; in article VI, 4th line, accent last a in word "Parana"; in article VII, last line but one, accent last a in word "Parana"; in article VIII, 2d line, accent last a in word "Parana"; in first signature take out apostrophe before the T in Rob't and insert period after the T, so as to make it read "Robt." Page 26, 1st line, from "Argentine Confederation, 1853," strike out the asterisk. In article II, 9th line, after the word "remain," strike out the word "or" and insert the word "and" instead; strike out foot-note from this page. Page 27, in article III, last line but one, after word "gratuitous" strike out semicolon and insert a comma instead, and after word "or" strike out comma; in article VII, last line but one, put words "bona fide" in roman type. Page 28, 6th line from top, take out em dash after word "good" and insert semicolon instead; in same article, 5th line from end, strike out s from word "defense" and insert c instead. Page 29, in article XII, 9th line, strike out s from word "offense" and insert c instead. Page 30, in last line before signatures strike out the word "and;" in first signature strike out "Robert" and insert "Robt." instead.

AUSTRIA.

Page 31, 2d line, from "Austria, 1829," strike out asterisk. Page 32, in article VI, 2d line, after words "articles of" insert word "of." Page 33, in article IX, 4th line, after word "party" insert a comma. Page 34, 2d line from top, put words "ab intestato" in roman type. Page 35, 1st line, from "Austria, 1848," strike out asterisk; in preamble, 6th line, strike out "27th" and insert "twenty-seventh" instead; and from 9th line of same strike out word "chosen" and insert word "named" instead; strike out foot-note. Page 36, in article IV, 3d line from end, strike out s from word "offense" and insert c instead. Page 37, in last line but one before signatures, strike out "fourteenth" and insert "14th" instead; in 1st line of Treaty with Austria, of 1856, from "Austria, 1856" strike out dagger. In preamble, 10th line, after word "States" insert a colon and change small t in word "therefore" to a capital T; 14th line of same after word "convention" substitute a comma for the semicolon; strike out second foot-note. Page 38, in article I, 6th line, after word "murder" insert a comma; in same, 14th line, strike out s from word "offense" and insert c; in same, last line but one, after word "thereof" insert semicolon, and in same line strike out s from word "offense," and insert c instead; in article IV, 2d line, strike out word "first," and insert "1st" instead; and in 3d line strike out words "eighteen hundred and fifty-eight," and insert 1858 instead.

BADEN.

Page 47, in preamble, 14th line, after word "convention," strike out semicolou and insert comma instead; in article I, 13th line, strike out s from word "offense" and insert c instead; strike out foot-note. Page 48, in article IV, 2d line, strike out word "first" and insert "1st" instead; and last line but one strike out word "first" and insert "1st" instead. Page 49, 1st line, from "Baden, 1868," strike out asterisk; in preamble, 6th line, after word "Plenipotentiaries," strike out semicolon and insert comma; in article II, 8th line, from word "non-fulfillment," strike out third l; strike out foot-note. Page 50, top line, change word "Bdener" to "Badener;" 8th line of same paragraph, strike out from word "non-fulfillment" the third l; marginal abstract of article III, strike out words "renunciatiou of naturalization" and insert "extension of former extradition treaty."

BAVARIA.

In article I, 2d line, put words *droit d'aubaine*, *droit de retraite*, and *droit de détraction* in roman type; in article II, last line, put word *détraction* in roman type; strike out foot-note. Page 52, in article III, 3d and 7th lines, strike out words "(real and*)"; in article IV, last line but one, strike out word "article" and insert abbreviation "Art." instead; strike out foot-note. Page 53, 1st line, from "Bavaria, 1853," strike out asterisk; in preamble, 10th line, strike out first e from word "offenses" and insert c instead; in article I, 15th line, strike out s from word "offense" and insert c instead; strike out foot-note. Page 55, 1st line, from "Bavaria, 1868," strike out the asterisk; in article I, 4th line, strike out word "for;" in article III, 5th line, strike out word "eighteen" and insert instead words "one thousand eight;" strike out foot-note. Page 56, in article V, 6th line, strike out s from word "months;" in article VI, 3d line, after word "Bavaria," insert comma; and in last line strike out t from word "thereof;" in first signature strike out "George" and insert "Geo." instead; to heading "Protocol" add an l. Page 57, in top line, from word "continued" strike out "ed" and insert "al" instead; after word "sense," in same line, strike out comma and insert semicolon instead; in 7th line of 1st paragraph of observation III, from word "fulfillment" strike out third l; in ninth line of same change words "thirty-two" to figures "32;" in 1st line of 2d paragraph of observation III strike out word c from word "America" and insert k instead; in first signature strike out "George" and insert "Geo." instead.

BELGIUM.

Page 58, 2d line, from "Belgium, 1845," strike out asterisk; in preamble, 16th line, strike out a from word "Michael"; in article I, 11th line, insert u after letter o in word "favours;" strike out foot-note. Page 59, in article III, last line, strike out word "may;" in article VI, last line but one, insert u after o in word "favored," and in last line strike out s from word "nations." Page 60, in article VIII, 5th and 10th lines, insert u after o in word "favored;" in article X, 2d line, insert u after o in word "favours." Page 61, in article XV, 4th line, insert u after o in word "favor;" and in 6th line, after word "respectively," strike out semicolon and insert comma instead, and after word "gratuitously" strike out comma. Page 62, in preamble, 6th line, strike out word "the" where it last occurs; strike out foot-note. Page 66, at beginning of convention, from "Belgium, 1863," strike out asterisk; in preamble, 3d line, after word "stipulations" insert comma, and in 5th line strike out "15th" and insert instead word "seventeenth," and strike out "1858" and insert instead words "eighteen hundred and fifty-eight;" in 15th line, insert u after second o in word "honor;" in article I, 4th line, last word, insert e between m and n, and strike out the final e, so as to spell correctly the word "arrangement;" from end of next line, after word "cease" strike out period and insert semicolon instead; strike out foot-note. Page 67, fourth line from top, after word "vessel" strike out period and insert semicolon instead; in article II, 2d line, strike out "17th" and insert word "seventeenth" instead; in 3d line, strike out "1858" and insert words "eighteen hundred and fifty-eight" instead; from side-note "Salt," strike out the asterisk; in article III, 2d line, strike out "1st" and insert word "first" instead; in 3d line, strike out "1861" and insert words "eighteen hundred and sixty-one" instead; in article IV, 8th and 9th lines, put words "pro rata" in roman type; strike out foot-note. Page 68, at beginning of treaty from "Belgium, 1863," strike out asterisk; in preamble, 3d line, strike out "Schledt" and insert "Scheldt" instead; and in 6th line strike out "20th" and insert word "twentyeth" instead, and strike out "1863" and insert words "eighteen hundred and sixty-three" instead; strike out foot-note. Page 69, top line, strike out r from abbreviati n

"Mr.;" in article I, 4th line, strike out word "and" immediately after word "hundred;" in 8th line strike out word "ninth" and insert "9th" instead, and strike out word "nineteenth" and insert "19th" instead; in last line but one transpose words "which declaration," so as to read "declaration which;" in article II, 3d line, strike out word "to;" in article III, 3d line, strike out word "twentieth," and insert "twenty" instead; in last line but one, after word "twentieth," insert word "of." Page 70, in preamble of annexed treaty, 5th line, strike out word "three" and insert figure "3" instead, and strike out word "ninth" and insert "9th" instead; in 14th line, after syllable "lands," strike out period and insert semicolon instead; in article I, last line, strike out word "three" and insert figure "3" instead. Page 71, in article II, 7th line, strike out second l from word "installments;" in article III, second line, strike out second l from word "installments." Page 72, at beginning of convention, from "Belgium, 1868," strike out asterisk; strike out foot-note. Page 73, in article I, 4th line, after word "Belgium," strike out period and insert semicolon instead, and strike out capital R and insert small r instead. Page 74, 6th line from top, strike out word "eighteen" and insert words "one thousand eight" instead; at beginning of convention, from "Belgium, 1868," strike out the asterisk; in preamble, 5th line, after word "purpose" strike out semicolon and insert period instead, and strike out small a and insert capital A instead; in 10th line strike out "&c., &c., &c." and insert "etc., etc., etc." instead; in article III, 3d line, strike out first s from word "offenses" and insert c instead; strike out foot-note. Page 75, in top line, strike out word "it" in italic, and insert "it" in roman instead; in second line from top, after word "army," strike out comma and insert semicolon instead; in 3d line from top, strike out small s from word "state," at end of line, and insert a capital S instead; in article IV, second line, strike out small s from word "state" and insert a capital S instead; in article V, 3d line, after word "or" insert word "of;" and in 5th line strike out "&c., &c." and insert instead "etc., etc." Page 76, in article XI, 8th line, strike out small s from word "state" and insert capital S instead. Page 77, 6th line from top, strike out small s from word "state" and insert capital S instead; in article XIV, 9th line, strike out second r from word "occurred." Page 78, in second line to heading of protocol, strike out "December 5" and insert "5 December" instead; strike out foot-notes. Page 79, in additional article, 6th line above the signatures, after "17th," strike out the word "of."

BOLIVIA.

Page 81, 7th line from top, after word "to" insert word "be;" in article III, 9th line, after word "and" insert word "and;" in 16th line strike out word "on" and insert word "or" instead; in 3d paragraph of same article, 6th line, after word "contribution" insert comma; 7th line, after syllable "ves," strike out comma and insert hyphen; and 8th line, after word "expedition," strike out hyphen and insert comma instead. Page 83, in article IX, 9th line, from word "hindrance" strike out first e. Page 84, in article XII, 6th line, put words *ab intestato* in roman type. In article XIII, 9th line, strike out s from word "defense" and insert c instead. Page 85, in article XV, last line, to word "several" add period; in article XVII, 6th line, change word "fuses" to word "fusées," and word "sabors" to word "sabres." Page 86, in article XIX, 12th line, strike out word "in;" in article XXI, 9th line, after word "ill-treatment" insert comma. Page 90, in article XXXIV, last line, strike out second l from "liberty" and insert i instead.

CHILI.

Page 123, in article XIX, 4th line, insert i after second t in word "contractug."

COLOMBIA.

Page 172, in article XIII, last line but one, insert s at end of word "marchandise." Page 177, strike out paragraph in brackets, beginning with words "[On the" and ending with word "infra.]" Page 182, in article XVI, 9th line, to word "afterward" add s.

COSTA RICA.

Page 201, in second side-note to article XII, insert good f in word "of," and hyphen after syllable "con."

FRANCE.

Page 267, in third side-note to article IV, strike out "26" and insert instead "252."

Page 275, in the explanation given in brackets, last line but one, after "declared" insert "that it considered."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Page 312, after witnesses' signatures put "Sec'y" instead of "Sec'y" in both cases.

HONDURAS.

Page 495, in 2d line of last paragraph of article 14, strike out comma after word "neutrality."

MEXICO.

Page 587, second line from the top, after "object" insert a comma.

PERU.

Page 691, in the fifth line of the preamble insert a second n after the first in the word "Georgiana." Page 692, in article I, last line, make the same change.

PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES.

Pages 731 and 732, strike out Presidents' Proclamation relative to declaration of accession of Bremen of September 6, 1853. Page 732, in bracketed explanation, first line, strike out words "notice of the" and insert words "Declarations of" instead; and after words "governments of" insert word "Bremen;" in second line, after word "Oldenburg" insert word "and," and before word "Württemberg" insert words "statement relative to that of," and insert second t after first in word "Württemberg," and take out u in last syllable and insert e instead.

SIAM.

Page 769, in second side-note to article VI insert i after S in word "Samese."

SWEDEN.

Page 807, in separate article, last line but one before signatures, strike out word "day" after word "third."

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

Page 832, in article XV, second line, separate words "shall be."

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APPENDIX.

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND AGREEMENTS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND OTHER POWERS,

SINCE MAY 1, 1870,

NOT CONTAINED IN SENATE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT No. 36, 41ST CON-
GRESS, 3D SESSION.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—1871.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO TRADE-MARKS, CONCLUDED NOVEMBER 25, 1871. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JANUARY 13, 1872. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JANUARY 27, 1872. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT VIENNA APRIL 22, 1872. PROCLAIMED JUNE 1, 1872.

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia &c, and Apostolic King of Hungary, desiring to secure in their respective territories, a guarantee of property in trade marks, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America, John Jay, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary; the Count Julius Andrassy of Csik Szent Király and Kraszna Horka His Majesty's Privy Counsellor and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen &c. &c. &c. who have agreed to sign the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

Every reproduction of trade-marks which in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties are affixed to certain merchandize to prove its origin and quality is forbidden in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, and shall give to the injured party ground for such action or proceedings to prevent such reproduction, and to recover damages for the same, as may be authorized by the laws of the country in which the counterfeit is proven, just as if the plaintiff were a citizen of that country.

Reproduction of trade-marks used in the one country, &c., forbidden in the other country.

The exclusive right to use a trade mark for the benefit of citizens of the United States in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or of citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in the territory of the United States, cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by the law of the country for its own citizens. If the trade-mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the countries or territories of the other of the two contracting parties.

Exclusive right to use trade-marks not to continue longer than, &c.

If trade-mark has become public property, it shall be free to all.

ARTICLE II.

If the owners of trade marks, residing in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, wish to secure their rights in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, they must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent Office at Washington and in the Chambers of Commerce and Trade in Vienna and Pesh.

Owners of trade-marks wishing to secure their rights, &c.; to deposit copies, &c.

ARTICLE III.

The present arrangement shall take effect ninety days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years from this date.

When the arrangement takes effect, and how long to continue.

In case neither of the high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to discontinue this Convention twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that either of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.

ARTICLE IV.

The ratifications of this present Convention shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months or sooner if possible.

Ratifications.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention as well in English as in German and Hungarian, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Vienna the twenty fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty third year of the reign of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

JOHN JAY. [L. S.]
ANDRÁSSY. [L. S.]

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM—1874.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. CONCLUDED MARCH 19, 1874. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY THE SENATE MARCH 27, 1874. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT MARCH 31, 1874. RATIFIED BY KING OF THE BELGIANS APRIL 30, 1874. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED APRIL 30, 1874. PROCLAIMED MAY 1, 1874.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians having judged it expedient with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes ^{Contracting parties.} within their respective territories and jurisdiction that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries; the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Maurice Delfosse, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, who after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Belgium mutually agree to deliver up persons, who having been convicted of, or charged with any of the crimes specified in ^{Extradition of criminals.} the following Article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum, or be found within the territories of the other: Provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of or be charged, according to the provisions of this Convention, with any of the following crimes: ^{Crimes.}

1. Murder comprehending the crimes designated in the Belgian penal code by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning and infanticide.
2. The attempt to commit murder.
3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.
4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony: and the crime of robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly

taking from the person of another, goods or money by violence or putting him in fear, and the corresponding crimes punished by the Belgian laws under the description of thefts committed in an inhabited house by night, and by breaking in by climbing or forcibly; and thefts committed with violence or by means of threats.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign or government acts.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money either coin or paper, or of counterfeit public bonds, bank notes, obligations, or, in general, anything being a title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps and marks of state and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers when the crime is subject to punishment by the laws of the place where it was committed.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character nor to any crime or offence committed prior to the date of this treaty, except the crimes of murder and arson, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

Political offenses and crimes committed prior to extradition crimes.

ARTICLE IV.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Convention.

Neither party bound to deliver its own citizens or subjects.

ARTICLE V.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty shall have been arrested for the commission of offenses in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Extradition may be deferred until local offenses are satisfied.

ARTICLE VI.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers.

Requisitions for extradition; mode of procedure.

If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the Minister or Consul of the United States or of Belgium respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime,

a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Belgium, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to the law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VII.

The expenses of the arrest, detention and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition has been made. Expenses.

ARTICLE VIII.

This convention shall take effect twenty days after the day of the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force during five years from the day of such exchange; but if neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on. Duration of convention.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Brussels so soon thereafter as possible. Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Washington, the 19th day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy four

HAMILTON FISH. [L. S.]
MAURICE DELFOSSE. [L. S.]

BELGIUM—1875.

TREATY OF COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, AND TRADE-MARKS, CONCLUDED MARCH 8, 1875. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY THE SENATE MARCH 10, 1875. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT MARCH 16, 1875. RATIFIED BY KING OF THE BELGIANS JUNE 10, 1875. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED JUNE 11, 1875. PROCLAIMED JUNE 29, 1875.

The United States of America on the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians on the other part, wishing to regulate in a formal manner their reciprocal relations of commerce and navigation, and further to strengthen, through the development of their interests, respectively, the bonds of friendship and good understanding so happily established between the governments and people of the two countries; and desiring with this view to conclude, by common agreement, a treaty establishing conditions equally advantageous to the commerce and navigation of both States, have to that effect appointed as their plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians Maurice Delfosse, commander of the Order of Leopold &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, ascertained to be in good and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles: Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the inhabitants of the two countries, and the same security and protection which is enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of each country shall be guaranteed on both sides. The sad inhabitants, whether established or temporarily residing within any ports, cities, or places whatever of the two countries, shall not, on account of their commerce or industry, pay any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts than those which shall be levied on citizens or subjects of the country in which they may be; and the privileges, immunities, and other favors, with regard to commerce or industry, enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of one of the two States, shall be common to those of the other.

Reciprocal freedom
of commerce and
navigation.

No discriminating
taxes, &c., to be
laid.

ARTICLE II.

Belgian vessels, whether coming from a Belgian or a foreign port shall not pay, either on entering or leaving the ports of the United States, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other charges whatsoever, than are required from vessels of the United States in similar cases. This provision extends, not only to duties levied for the benefit of the State, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities, countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction, whatever may be its designation.

Dues to be paid by
Belgian ships.

ARTICLE III.

Reciprocally, vessels of the United States, whether coming from a port of said States or from a foreign port, shall not pay, either on entering or leaving the ports of Belgium, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other charges whatever, than are required from Belgian vessels, in similar cases. This provision extends not only to duties levied for the benefit of the State, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities, countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction, whatever may be its designation.

Dues to be paid by
American ships.

ARTICLE IV.

As regards the coasting trade between the ports of either country, the vessels of the two nations shall be treated on both sides on the same footing with the vessels of the most favored nations.

Coasting trade.

ARTICLE V.

Objects of any kind soever introduced into the ports of either of the two States under the flag of the other, whatever may be their origin and from what country soever the importation thereof may have been made, shall not pay other or higher entrance duties, nor shall be subjected to other charges or restrictions than they would pay, or be subjected to, were they imported under the national flag.

No discrimination
between vessels of
the two countries
relative to importa-
tions.

ARTICLE VI.

Articles of every description exported by Belgian vessels, or by those of the United States of America from the ports of either country to any country whatsoever, shall be subjected to no other duties or formalities than such as are required for exportation under the flag of the country where the shipment is made. And exportations.

ARTICLE VII.

All premiums, drawbacks, or other favors of like nature, which may be allowed in the States of either of the contracting parties upon goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall be likewise and in the same manner, allowed upon goods imported directly from one of the two countries by its vessels into the other, or exported from one of the two countries by the vessels of the other to any destination whatsoever. Premiums, drawbacks, &c.

ARTICLE VIII.

The preceding article is, however, not to apply to the importation of the produce of the national fisheries; each of the two parties reserving to itself the faculty of granting special privileges for the importation of those articles under its own flag. National fisheries.

ARTICLE IX.

The high contracting parties agree to consider and to treat as Belgian vessels, and as vessels of the United States, all those which being provided by the competent authority with a passport, sea letter, or any other sufficient document, shall be recognized, conformably with existing laws, as national vessels in the country to which they respectively belong. Nationality of vessels, how established.

ARTICLE X.

Belgian vessels and those of the United States may, conformably with the laws of the two countries, retain on board, in the ports of both, such parts of their cargoes as may be destined for a foreign country; and such parts shall not be subjected, either while they remain on board or upon re-exportation, to any charges whatsoever, other than those for the prevention of smuggling. No duties on portions of cargoes remaining on board.

ARTICLE XI.

During the period allowed by the laws of the two countries respectively for the warehousing of goods, no duties, other than those of watch and storage, shall be levied upon articles brought from either country into the other while awaiting transit, re-exportation, or entry for consumption. Such goods shall in no case be subject to higher warehouse charges, or to other formalities, than if they had been imported under the flag of the country. Warehousing goods, charges, &c.

ARTICLE XII.

In all that relates to duties of customs and navigation, the two high contracting parties promise, reciprocally, not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity to any other State which shall not instantly become common to the citizens and subjects of both parties respectively; gratuitously, if the concession or favor to such other State is gratuitous, and on allowing the same compensation, or its equivalent, if the concession is conditional. Most favored nation.

Neither of the contracting parties shall lay upon goods proceeding from the soil or the industry of the other party, which may be imported into its ports, any other or higher duties of importation or re-exportation than are laid upon the importation or re-exportation of similar goods coming from any other foreign country.

In case either of the high contracting parties shall announce to the other its desire to terminate this Article, the operation and the obligation thereof shall cease and determine at the expiration of one year from the delivery of such notice, leaving however the remaining articles of the Treaty in force until terminated according to the provisions of Article XVI hereinafter.

ARTICLE XIII.

In cases of shipwreck, damages at sea, or forced putting in, each party shall afford to the vessels of the other, whether belonging to the State or to individuals, the same assistance and protection and the same immunities which would have been granted to its own vessels in similar cases.

ARTICLE XIV.

Articles of all kinds, the transit of which is allowed in the United States, coming from or going to Belgium, shall be exempt from all transit duty in the United States.

Reciprocally, articles of all kinds, the transit of which is allowed in Belgium, coming from or going to the United States, shall be exempt from all transit duty in Belgium. Such transit, whether in the United States or in Belgium, shall be subject, however, to such limitations as to the points between which the transit may be made, and to such regulations for the protection of the revenue and the prevention of withdrawal of the articles for consumption or use within the country through which the transit is made, as are or may be prescribed by or under the authority of the laws of the countries respectively.

ARTICLE XV.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise, to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven.

The trade marks in which the citizens of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged, to wit: the marks of citizens of the United States, at Brussels, in the office of the clerk of the tribunal of commerce; and the marks of Belgian citizens, at the Patent Office in Washington.

It is understood that if a trade mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the other country.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty shall be in force during ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other its intention to terminate the operation thereof; each party reserving to itself the right of making

such declaration to the other at the end of the ten years above mentioned; and it is agreed that after the expiration of the twelve months of prolongation accorded on both sides, this treaty and all its stipulations shall cease to be in force.

ARTICLE XVII.

This treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels within the term of nine months after its date, Exchange of ratifications. or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals at Washington, the eighth day of March eighteen hundred and seventy five.

HAMILTON FISH. [L. S.]

MAURICE DELFOSSE. [L. S.]

BREMEN.

BREMEN—1853.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION* OF THE SENATE OF THE FREE HANSEATIC CITY OF BREMEN TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE MUTUAL DELIVERY OF CRIMINALS FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE, BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION ON THE ONE PART, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE OTHER PART.

Whereas a convention for the mutual delivery of criminals fugitives from justice, in certain cases, between Prussia and other states of the Germanic Confederation, on the one part, and the United States of North America on the other part, was concluded at Washington, on the 16th June, 1852, by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and was subsequently duly ratified on the part of the contracting governments; and whereas, pursuant to the second article of the said convention, the United States have agreed that the stipulations of the said convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might subsequently declare its accession thereto: Therefore the Senate of the free Hanseatic city of Bremen accordingly hereby declares their accession to the said convention of the 16th June, 1852, which is literally as follows:

Extradition convention between the United States and Germanic States acceded to.

[A copy of the convention of the 16th of June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia and other Germanic States is here inserted:]

And hereby expressly promises that all and every one of the articles and provisions contained in the said convention shall be faithfully observed and executed within the dominion of the free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

In faith whereof the President of the Senate has executed the present declaration of accession, and has caused the great seal of Bremen to be affixed to the same.

Done at Bremen the sixth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

The President of the Senate,
SMIDT. [L. S.]
BREULS, *Secr.*

* Translation.

DENMARK.

DENMARK—1872.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION, CONCLUDED JULY 20, 1872. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JANUARY 13, 1873. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JANUARY 22, 1873. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT COPENHAGEN MARCH 14, 1873. PROCLAIMED APRIL 15, 1873.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark being desirous to regulate the citizenship of the citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated, or who Contracting parties. may emigrate, from the United States of America to the Kingdom of Denmark, and of Danish subjects who have emigrated, or who may emigrate from the Kingdom of Denmark to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America: Michael J. Cramer, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen; and His Majesty the King of Denmark: Otto Ditlev Baron Rosenörn-Lehn, Commander of Danebrog and Danebrogsmænd, Chamberlain, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are, naturalized, according to law, within the Kingdom of Denmark as Danish subjects, shall be held by the United States of America to be in all respects and for all purposes Danish subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States of America. When citizens of the United States are to be treated as citizens of Denmark.

In like manner, Danish subjects who have become, or shall become, and are, naturalized, according to law, within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall be held by the Kingdom of Denmark to be in all respects and for all purposes as citizens of the United States of America, and shall be treated as such by the Kingdom of Denmark. When Danish subjects are to be treated as citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

If any such citizen of the United States, as aforesaid, naturalized within the Kingdom of Denmark as a Danish subject, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States Government may, on his application, and on such conditions as that Government may see fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and the Danish Government shall not, in that case, claim him as a Danish subject on account of his former naturalization. Provision as to restoration to citizenship in the original country.

In like manner, if any such Danish subject, as aforesaid, naturalized

within the United States as a citizen thereof, should renew his residence within the Kingdom of Denmark, His Majesty's Government may, on his application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a Danish subject, and the United States Government shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE III.

If, however, a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Denmark, shall renew his residence in the former country without the intent to return to that in which he was naturalized, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization.

A citizen of one country naturalized in the other renewing his residence in the original country without the intent to return, renounces his naturalization.

In like manner, if a Dane, naturalized in the United States, shall renew his residence in Denmark without the intent to return to the former country, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

The intent not to return may be held to exist, when a person naturalized in the one country shall reside more than two years in the other country.

When the intent not to return is held to exist.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on or after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

When convention takes effect, and how long to continue.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be within eight months from the date hereof.

When to be ratified.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Signatures.

Done at Copenhagen, the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

MICHAEL J. CRAMER. [L. S.]
O. D. ROSENÖRN-LEHN. [L. S.]

ECUADOR.

ECUADOR—1872.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION, CONCLUDED MAY 6, 1872
RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE MAY 23, 1872. RATIFIED BY PRES-
IDENT MAY 25, 1872. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR SEPTEMBER
30, 1873. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED NOVEMBER 6, 1873. PRO-
CLAIMED NOVEMBER 24, 1873.

The United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, being
desirous of regulating the citizenship of persons who emi-
grate from Ecuador to the United States, and from the Contracting parties.
United States to the Republic of Ecuador, have decided to treat on this
subject, and for this purpose, have named their respective plenipoten-
tiaries, to wit: the President of the United States, Hamilton Fish, Sec-
retary of State, and the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Don
Antonio Flores, accredited as Minister Resident of that Republic to the
Government of the United States; who, after having communicated to
each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form,
have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

Each of the two Republics shall recognize as naturalized citizens of
the other, those persons who shall have been therein duly
naturalized, after having resided uninterruptedly, in their What constitutes
naturalization.
adopted country as long as may be required by its constitution or laws.

This Article shall apply as well to those already naturalized in the
countries of either of the contracting parties as to those who may be
hereafter naturalized.

ARTICLE II.

If a naturalized citizen of either country shall renew his residence in
that where he was born, without an intention of returning
to that where he was naturalized, he shall be held to have
re-assumed the obligations of his original citizenship, and to
have renounced that which he had obtained by naturaliza-
tion. Renewed resi-
dence in native coun-
try without intent to
return, works renun-
ciation of naturaliza-
tion.

ARTICLE III.

A residence of more than two years in the native country of a natu-
ralized citizen, shall be construed as an intention on his
part to stay there without returning to that where he was
naturalized. This presumption, however, may be rebutted
by evidence to the contrary. Residence of more
than two years con-
strued as intent not
to return.

ARTICLE IV.

Naturalized citizens of either country, on returning to that where
they were born, shall be subject to trial and punishment ac-
cording to the laws, for offenses committed before their emi-
gration, saving always the limitations established by law. Offenses commit-
ted before emigra-
tion.

ARTICLE V.

Declaration of intention.

A declaration of intention to become a citizen shall not have the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE VI.

Duration of convention.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and it shall remain in full force for ten years. If neither of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other six months previously of its intention to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VII.

Exchange of ratifications.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Ecuador with the approval of the Congress of that Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within eighteen months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Convention at the city of Washington this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

HAMILTON FISH. [L. S.]
ANTONIO FLORES. [L. S.]

ECUADOR—1872.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS, CONCLUDED JUNE 28 1872. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JANUARY 6, 1873. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JANUARY 10, 1873. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR NOVEMBER 12, 1873. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED NOVEMBER 12, 1873. PROCLAIMED DECEMBER 24, 1873.

Extradition treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador.

Contracting parties. The United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador having deemed it conducive to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that all persons convicted of, or accused of the crimes enumerated below, being being fugitives from justice, shall be, under certain circumstances reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a Treaty upon the subject, and the President of the United States has for this purpose named Rumsey Wing, a citizen of the United States, and their Minister Resident in Ecuador, as Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States; and the President of Ecuador has named Francisco Taviera Leon, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, as Plenipotentiary on the part of Ecuador; who having reciprocally communicated their full powers, and the same having been found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, viz:

ARTICLE 1ST.

The Government of the United States, and the Government of Ecuador mutually agree to deliver up such persons as may have been convicted of, or may be accused of the crimes set forth in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, and who may have sought refuge, or be found within the Territory of the other: it being understood that this is only to be done when the criminality shall be proved in such manner that according to the laws of the country, where the fugitive or accused may be found such persons might be lawfully arrested and tried, had the crime been committed within its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 2ND.

Persons convicted of or accused of any of the following crimes shall be delivered up, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

Crimes.

1st. Murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning.

2nd. The crime of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on ship-board when the crew or a part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commanding officer have taken possession of the vessel.

3rd. The crime of burglary, this being understood as the act of breaking or forcing an entrance into another's house with intent to commit any crime, and the crime of robbery, this being defined as the act of taking from the person of another, goods or money with criminal intent, using violence or intimidation.

4th. The crime of forgery: which is understood to be the wilful use or circulation of forged papers or public documents.

5th. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank bills and securities, and in general of any kind of titles to or instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of stamps, dies, seals, and marks of the State, and of the administrative authorities, and the sale or circulation thereof.

6th. Embezzlement of public property, committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The stipulations of this Treaty shall not be applicable to crimes or offences of a political character; and the person or persons delivered up charged with the crimes specified in the foregoing article shall not be prosecuted for any crime committed previously to that for which his or their extradition may be asked.

Political offences and crimes committed previous to the extradition crimes.

ARTICLE 4TH.

If the person whose extradition may have been applied for in accordance with the stipulations of the present Treaty, shall have been arrested for offences committed in the country where he has sought refuge, or if he shall have been sentenced therefor, his extradition may be deferred until his acquittal, or the expiration of the term for which he shall have been sentenced.

Extradition may be deferred until local offences are satisfied.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Requisitions for the extradition of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in case of the absence of these from the country or its capital, they may be made by superior Consular officers. Requisitions for extradition; mode of procedure. If the person whose extradition is asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, the requisition must be accompanied by a copy of the sentence of the Court that has convicted him, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge who has signed it, made by the proper executive authority; also by an authentication of the latter by the Minister or Consul of the United States or Ecuador respectively. On the contrary however, when the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of any evidence in writing upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the aforesaid requisition. The President of the United States or the proper executive authority of Ecuador, may then order the arrest of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the judicial authority, which is competent to examine the question of extradition.

If, then, according to the evidence and the law, it be decided that the extradition is due in conformity with this treaty, the fugitive shall be delivered up, according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The expenses of the arrest, detention and transportation of persons claimed, shall be paid by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made. Expenses.

ARTICLE 7TH.

This treaty shall continue in force for ten years (10) from the day of the exchange of ratifications, but in case neither party shall have given to the other one year's (1) previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, then this Treaty shall continue in force for ten years (10) longer, and so on. Duration of treaty.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the Capital of Ecuador, within two months from the day on which the session of the coming Congress of Ecuador shall terminate, which will be in October, 1873. Exchange of ratifications.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in the city of Quito, Capital of the Republic of Ecuador, this twenty eight day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

RUMSEY WING. [L. S.]
FRANCISCO TAVIER LEON. [L. S.]

FRANCE.

FRANCE—1778.

ANNEX TO THE TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE OF FEBRUARY 6, 1778.

Form of the passports and letters, which are to be given to the ships and barks, according to the twenty-seventh article of this treaty.

To all who shall see these presents greeting: It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to _____ master and commander of the ship called _____ of the town of _____ burthen _____ tons or thereabouts, lying at present in the port and haven of _____ and bound for _____ and laden with _____; after that his ship has been visited and before sailing he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of _____, the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents, as likewise that he will keep and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list signed and witnessed containing the names and surnames, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship and of all who shall embark on board her, whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven, where he shall enter with his ship he shall shew this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage, and he shall carry the colours, arms

Forme des passeports et lettres qui doivent être donnés aux vaisseaux et barques conformément à l'article vingt sept du traité ci-dessus.

A tous ceux qui les presentes verront, soit notoire que faculté et permission a été accordée à _____ maître ou commandant du navire appelé _____ de la ville de _____ de la capacité de _____ tonneaux ou environ, se trouvant presentement dans le port et havre de _____ est destiné pour _____ chargé de _____ qu'après que son navire a été visité, et avant son départ, il prêtera serment entre les mains des officiers de marine, que le d. navire appartient à un ou plusieurs sujets de _____ dont l'acte sera mis à la fin des presentes; de même qu'il gardera et fera garder par son équipage les ordonnances et réglemens maritimes, et remettra une liste signée et confirmée par temoins, contenant les noms et surnoms, les lieux de naissance et la demeure des personnes composant l'équipage de son navire et de tous ceux qui s'y embarqueront, lesquels il ne recevra pas à bord sans la connoissance et la permission des officiers de marine; et dans chaque port ou havre où il entrera avec son navire, il montrera la presente permission aux officiers et juges de marine et leur fera un rapport fidèle de ce qui s'est passé durant son voiage, et il portera les couleurs, armes et enseignes du (Roi ou des États Unis) durant son dit voiage. En temoin

and ensigns of the (King, or United States) during his voyage. In witness whereof we have signed these presents and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by _____ at _____ the _____ day of _____ A. D. _____.

de quoi nous avons signé les présentes, les avons fait contresigner par _____, et y avons fait apposer le sceau de nos armes. Donné _____ le _____ de l'an de grace le _____.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN—1850.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

Abbott Lawrence, Esquire, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of Her Britannic Majesty, and Viscount Palmerston, ^{Contracting parties.} Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having met together at the foreign office:

Mr. Lawrence stated that he was instructed by his Government to call the attention of the British Government to the dangers to which the important commerce of the great Lakes of the Interior of America, and more particularly that concentrating at the town of Buffalo near the entrance of the Niagara River from Lake Erie, and that passing through the Welland Canal, is exposed from the want of a lighthouse near the outlet of Lake Erie. Mr. Lawrence stated that the current of the Niagara River is at that spot very strong, and increases in rapidity as the river approaches the falls; and as that part of the river is necessarily used for the purpose of a harbor, the Congress of the United States, in order to guard against the danger arising from the rapidity of the current, and from other local causes, made an appropriation for the construction of a lighthouse at the outlet of the lake. But on a local survey being made, it was found that the most eligible site for the erection of the lighthouse was a reef known by the name of the "Horse-shoe Reef," which is within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty; and Mr. Lawrence was therefore instructed by the Government of the United States to ask whether the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will cede to the United States the Horse-shoe Reef, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of erecting a lighthouse; and if not, whether the British Government will itself erect and maintain a lighthouse on the said Reef.

Viscount Palmerston stated to Mr. Lawrence in reply, that Her Majesty's Government concurs in opinion with the Government of the United States, that the proposed lighthouse would be of great advantage to all vessels navigating the Lakes; and that Her Majesty's Government is prepared to advise Her Majesty to cede to the United States such portion of the Horse-shoe Reef as may be found requisite for the intended lighthouse, provided the Government of the United States will engage to erect such lighthouse, and to maintain a light therein; and provided no fortification be erected on the said Reef.

Mr. Lawrence and Viscount Palmerston, on the part of their respective Governments, accordingly agreed that the British Crown should make this cession, and that the United States should accept it, on the abovementioned conditions.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.
PALMERSTON.

On the receipt of this Mr. Webster, January 17, 1851, instructed Mr. Lawrence to "address a note to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, acquainting him that the arrangement referred to is approved by this Government." MS. Department of State. Mr. Lawrence did so on the 10th of the following February.

The acts of Congress making appropriations for the erection of the light-house will be found in 9 St. at L., 380 and 627, and 10 St. at L., 343. It was erected in the year 1856.

GREAT BRITAIN—1873.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO TREATY OF MAY 8, 1871, RESPECTING PLACES FOR HOLDING SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE TWELFTH ARTICLE THEREOF. CONCLUDED JANUARY 18, 1873. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE FEBRUARY 14, 1873. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT FEBRUARY 28, 1873. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON APRIL 10, 1873. PROCLAIMED APRIL 15, 1873.

Whereas, pursuant to the XIIth Article of the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty of the 8th of May 1871, it was stipulated that the Commissioners therein provided for should meet at Washington; but whereas it has been found inconvenient in the summer season to hold those meetings in the city of Washington, in order to avoid such inconvenience, the President of the United States has invested Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, with full power, and her Britannic Majesty has invested the Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with like power, who having met and examined their respective powers, which were found to be in proper form have agreed upon the following

Contracting parties.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the sessions of the Commissioners provided for by the twelfth Article of the Treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty of the 8th of May 1871, need not be restricted to the city of Washington, but may be held at such other place within the United States as the commission may prefer.

Additional article. Sessions of the commissioners may be held at such place within the United States as the commission may prefer.

The present Additional Article shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible thereafter.

Additional article, when to be ratified.

In witness whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

HAMILTON FISH. [L. S.]
EDWD. THORNTON. [L. S.]

GREAT BRITAIN—1873.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, MARCH 10, 1873, RESPECTING THE NORTHWEST WATER-BOUNDARY.

Whereas it was provided by the first article of the treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain, signed at Washington on the 15th of June 1846, as follows :

Preamble.

. "ARTICLE I."

"From the point on the 49th Parallel of North Latitude, where the Boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of Boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of North Latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island ; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean ; *Provided, however,* That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of North Latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

And whereas it was provided by the XXXIVth Article of the Treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain, signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, as follows :

Preamble.

"ARTICLE XXXIV."

"Whereas it was stipulated by Article I of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June 1846, between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, that the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty, from the point on the 49th parallel of North Latitude up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of North Latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean—and whereas the commissioners appointed by the two high contracting parties to determine that portion of the Boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid, were unable to agree upon the same; and whereas the Government of Her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should under the terms of the Treaty above recited, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal de Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the Government of the United States, and of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany who having regard to the abovementioned article of the said Treaty, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal, which of those claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15th, 1846."

And whereas His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany has, by his award dated the 21st of October 1872, decided that "Mit der richtigen Auslegung des zwischen den Regierungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät und der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geschlossenen Vertrages de dato

Washington den 15 Juni 1846, steht der Auspruch der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten am meisten im Einklange, dass die Grenzlinie zwischen den Gebieten Ihrer Britischen Majestät und den Vereinigten Staaten durch den Haro-Kanal gezogen warde."

The undersigned Hamilton Fish Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Rear-Admiral James Charles Prevost, Commissioner of Her Britannic Majesty in respect of the boundary aforesaid, duly authorized by their respective Governments to trace out and mark on charts prepared for that purpose, the line of Boundary in conformity with the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and to complete the de-

f Boundary-line between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain.

termination of so much of the Boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, as was left uncompleted by the commissioners heretofore appointed to carry into effect the First Article of the

Treaty of 15th June 1846, have met together at Washington, and have traced out and marked the said Boundary line on four charts, severally entitled—"North America, West Coast, Strait of Juan de Fuca and the channels between the Continent and Vancouver Id., showing the Boundary line between British and American possessions, from the admiralty surveys by Captains H. Kellett R. N. 1847, and G. H. Richards, R. N., 1858-1862" and having on examination agreed that the lines so traced out and marked on the respective charts are identical, they have severally signed the said charts on behalf of their respective Governments, two copies thereof to be retained by the Government of the United States, and two copies thereof to be retained by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, to serve with the "definition of the Boundary line," attached hereto, showing the general bearings of the line of Boundary as laid down on the charts, as a perpetual record of agreement between the two Governments in the matter of the line of Boundary between their respective dominions under the First Article of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June 1846.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this Protocol and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this tenth day of March in the year 1873.

HAMILTON FISH.	[L. S.]
EDWD. THORNTON.	[L. S.]
JAMES C. PREVOST.	[L. S.]

DEFINITION OF THE BOUNDARY-LINE.

The chart upon which the Boundary Line between the British and United States possessions is laid down, is entitled "North America, West Coast, Strait of Juan de Fuca and the channels between the continent and Vancouver Id., showing the Boundary line between British and American possessions, from the Admiralty surveys by Captains H. Kellett, R N, 1847, and G H Richards, R N, 1858-1862."

The Boundary line thus laid down on the chart is a black line shaded red on the side of the British possessions and blue on the side of the possessions of the United States

The Boundary line thus defined commences at the point on the 49th

parallel of North Latitude on the west side of Point Roberts which is marked by a stone monument, and the line is continued along the said parallel to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver Island, that is to say to a point in Longitude $123^{\circ} 19' 15''$ W, as shown in the said chart. Definition of the line.

It then proceeds in a direction about $S. 50^{\circ} E.$ (true) for about fifteen geographical miles, when it curves to the southward passing equidistant between the west point of Patos Island and the east point of Saturna Island until the point midway on a line drawn between Turnpoint on Stewart Island and Fairfax point on Moresby Island bears $S. 68^{\circ} W$, (true,) distant ten miles then on a course south $68^{\circ} W$, (true,) ten miles to the said point midway between Turnpoint on Stewart Island and Fairfax Point on Moresby Island, thence on a course about south $12^{\circ} 30'$ east (true) for about eight and three quarter miles to a point due east one mile from the northermost Kelp Reef which reef on the said chart is laid down as in Latitude $48^{\circ} 33'$ north and in longitude $123^{\circ} 15'$ west, then its direction continues about $S. 20^{\circ} 15'$ east (true) six and one-eighth miles to a point midway between Sea Bird Point on Discovery Island and Pile Point on San Juan Island thence in a straight line $S. 45^{\circ} E$ (true) until it touches the north end of the middle bank in between 13 and 18 fathoms of water; from this point the line takes a general $S 28^{\circ} 30' W$ direction (true) for about ten miles when it reaches the center of the fairway of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which by the chart is in the latitude of $48^{\circ} 17'$ north and longitude $123^{\circ} 14' 40''$ W.

Thence the line runs in a direction $S. 73^{\circ} W$ (true) for twelve miles to a point on a straight line drawn from the lighthouse on Race Island to Angelos Point midway between the same.

Thence the line runs through the center of the Strait of Juan de Fuca *first* in a direction $N. 80^{\circ} 30' W$ about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles to a point equidistant on a straight line between Beechy Head on Vancouver Island and Tongue Point on the shore of Washington Territory, *second* in a direction $N. 76^{\circ} W$, about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a point equidistant in a straight line between Sherringham Point on Vancouver Island and Pillar Point on the shore of Washington Territory. *third*, in a direction $N. 68^{\circ} W$, about $30\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the Pacific Ocean at a point equidistant between Bonilla Point on Vancouver Island and Tatooch Island lighthouse on the American shore the line between the points being nearly due North and South, (true.)

The courses and distances as given in the foregoing description are not assumed to be perfectly accurate but are as nearly so as is supposed to be necessary to a practical definition of the line laid down on the chart and intended to be the Boundary line.

HAMILTON FISH.
EDWD. THORNTON.
JAMES C. PREVOST.

GREAT BRITAIN—1873.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT WASHINGTON, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE, RESPECTING THE TIME AT WHICH ARTICLES 18 TO 25, AND ARTICLE 30 OF THE TREATY OF MAY 8, 1871, SHOULD GO INTO EFFECT.

Whereas it is provided by Article XXXIII of the Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, as follows: Preamble.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The foregoing Articles, XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further until the expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years or at any time afterward.

And whereas, in accordance with the stipulations of the above recited Article, an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain in the 35th and 36th years of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America."

And whereas an Act was passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in the fifth session of the First Parliament, held in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and assented to in Her Majesty's name, by the Governor General on the Fourteenth day of June, 1872, intituled "An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington 1871."

And whereas an Act was passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor of that Colony on the 29th day of June, 1872, intituled "An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, 1871."

And whereas an Act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and approved on the first day of March 1873, by the President of the United States, intituled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington, the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to Fisheries."

The undersigned, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, having met together at Washington and having found that the laws required to carry the Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of the Treaty aforesaid into operation have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one part, and by the Congress of the United States on the other, hereby declare that Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive and Article XXX of the Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America of the 8th of May, 1871, will take effect on the First day of July next.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this Protocol, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this Seventh day of June, 1873.

HAMILTON FISH. [L.S.]
EDWD. THORNTON. [L.S.]

When Articles XVIII to XXV and XXX of the treaty of May 8, 1871, will take effect.

GREAT BRITAIN—1874.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT WASHINGTON ON THE 28th DAY OF MAY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR.

Whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, as follows:

“ARTICLE XXXII.

“It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of articles XVIII to XXV of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles of this treaty.”

And whereas an Act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled and approved on the first day of March 1873, by the President of the United States entitled “An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the city of Washington the eighth of May 1871, relating to fisheries—” by which Act it is provided:

“SEC. 2. That whenever the Colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said Treaty, inclusive, to that Colony, and the Legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated Articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the Colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said Colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth inclusive, of the said Treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty, so long as the said Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of Article thirty-third of said Treaty.”

And whereas an Act was passed by the Governor Legislative Council and Assembly of Newfoundland in Legislative session convened in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign and assented to by Her Majesty on the twelfth day of May 1874, entitled “An act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington as far as they relate to this Colony.”

The undersigned Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of

America duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, having met together at Washington, and having found that the laws required to carry the Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Articles XXX and XXXII of the Treaty aforesaid into operation have been passed by the Congress of the United States on the one part, and by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, and the Legislature of Newfoundland on the other, hereby declare that Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive, and Article XXX of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, shall take effect in accordance with Article XXXIII of said Treaty between the citizens of the United States of America and Her Majesty's subjects in the Colony of Newfoundland on the first day of June next.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this protocol and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington this twenty-eighth day of May 1874.

HAMILTON FISH.	[L. S.]
EDWD. THORNTON.	[L. S.]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—1875.

CONVENTION RESPECTING COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY. CONCLUDED JANUARY 30, 1875. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE MARCH 18, 1875. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT MAY 31, 1875. RATIFIED BY KING APRIL 17, 1875. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED JUNE 3, 1875. PROCLAIMED JUNE 3, 1875.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for Commercial Reciprocity. For this purpose, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands has conferred like powers on Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Honorable Henry A. P. Carter, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Special Commissioner to the United States of America.

Contracting parties.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the next succeeding article of this convention and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States free of duty.

Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Arrow-root; castor oil; bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins undressed; rice; pulu; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar-cane, melado, and molasses; tallow.

Schedule.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands hereby agrees to admit all

American products to be admitted free of duty.

the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule. Agricultural implements; animals; beef, bacon, pork, ham and all fresh, smoked or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain, flour, meal, and bran, bread and breadstuffs, of all kinds; bricks, lime and cement; butter, cheese, lard, tallow, bullion; coal; cordage, naval stores including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine raw and rectified; copper and composition sheathing; nails and bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton bleached, and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; eggs; fish and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; hardware; hides, furs, skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop iron, and rivets, nails, spikes and bolts, tacks, brads or sprigs; ice; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; leather; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and unmanufactured in whole or in part; doors, sashes and blinds; machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; oats and hay; paper, stationery and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum and all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds; rice; sugar, refined or unrefined; salt; soap; shooks, staves and headings; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing; wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal except furniture either upholstered or carved and carriages; textile manufactures, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them other than when ready-made clothing; harness and all manufactures of leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

ARTICLE III.

Evidence as to growth, manufacture, &c., how established. The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of this convention, are the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States of America or of the Hawaiian Islands respectively, shall be established under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the two Governments may from time to time respectively prescribe.

ARTICLE IV.

No export duty to be imposed on free articles. No export duty or charges shall be imposed in the Hawaiian Islands or in the United States, upon any of the articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty, under the first and second articles of this convention. It is agreed, on the part of His Hawaiian Majesty, that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or rights of use therein, to any other power, state or government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States.

No lease, &c., of Hawaiian ports, and no other nation to have same privileges as the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly pro-^{When to take effect.} claimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America. Such assent having been given and the ratifications of the convention having been exchanged as provided in article VI, the convention shall remain in force for^{Duration.} seven years, from the date at which it may come into operation ; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same ; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington city, within eighteen months from^{Exchange of ratifications.} the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this present convention, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

HAMILTON FISH.	[L. S.]
ELISHA H. ALLEN.	[L. S.]
HENRY A. P. CARTER.	[L. S.]

JAPAN.

JAPAN—1866.

CONVENTION ESTABLISHING A TARIFF OF DUTIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, AND JAPAN. CONCLUDED JUNE 25, 1866. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JUNE 17, 1868.

THE CONVENTION.

The Representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export Duties, contained in the Trade Regulations, annexed to the treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations :—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka, in November 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question on the general basis of a duty of five per cent on the value of all articles imported or exported :—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations :—

His Excellency Midzuno Idzumi no Kami, a Member of the Gorōjiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above-named four Powers; that

Contracting parties.

is to say ;
Of the United States of America :—A. L. C. Portman Esq., Chargé d'Affaires ad interim ;

Of Great Britain :—Sir Harry S. Parkes, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan ;

Of France :—Monsieur Leon Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan ;

And of Holland :—Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands :—

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

ARTICLE I.

The contracting parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding on the citizens of their respective coun-

Tariff of exports and imports annexed to be binding.

tries, and on the subjects of their respective sovereigns the Tariff hereby established and annexed to the present Convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the abovenamed four powers but also for the special convention and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France on one side, and the Japanese government on the other.

The new Tariff shall come into effect in the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate on the first day of the following month.

This tariff to be substituted for previous ones.

When tariff is to take effect.

ARTICLE II.

The tariff, attached to this convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above-named four powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July, 1872.

Tariff subject to revision on July 1, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months notice to the others, may claim a re-adjustment of the duties on tea and silk on the basis of 5 per cent on the average value of those articles during the three years last preceding.

Re-adjustment of duties on tea and silk.

On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an ad valorem to a specific rate six months after the signature of this convention.

Change in rate of duty on timber may be made after six months.

ARTICLE III.

The permit fee, hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the above named Treaties, is hereby abolished.

Permit fees abolished.

Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

Permits.

ARTICLE IV.

On and from the first day of July next, at the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the 1st day of October next at the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate, the Japanese government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods, on the application of the importer or owner without payment of duty.

Warehousing by Japan of imported goods.

The Japanese government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire.

Safe custody of warehoused goods by Japan.

When the importer or the owner wishes to remove the goods from the warehouse, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said warehouses, will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

Goods from

Goods imported for re-exportation not subject to import duties.

Warehouse dues to be collected by Japan.

ARTICLE V.

All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic, for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

No transit duty.

ARTICLE VI.

In conformity with those articles of the treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers, which stipulated for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese custom house in payment of duties at their weight in boos, (commonly called itchi-boos) that is to say, at a rate of Three hundred and eleven boos per Hundred Dollars. The Japanese government, being however desirous to alter this practice and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants, both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese mint so as to admit of the Japanese government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese.

Exchange of currency.

It being essential however to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence, will be prepared from the first of January 1868 to carry the above measure into effect.

Currency. Existing treaties relative to be modified.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter, by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-House, the landing and shipping of cargoes, and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

Abuses at open ports. Correction of.

Trade, protection of.

It is hereby stipulated that, in order to protect merchandise from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

One or more landing places at each port to be covered in.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase, either in the open ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese government.

Vessels. Right of Japanese to purchase them at open ports or in foreign countries.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels, on payment of a fixed duty of three boos per ton for steamers, and one boo per ton for sailing vessels.

Registration of
vessels purchased
by Japanese.

The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the foreign register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japanese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

Tonnage of ves-
sels, how proved.

ARTICLE IX.

In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers and with the special arrangements made by the envoys of the Japanese Government, in their note to the British Government of the 6th of June 1862, and in their note to the French Government, of the sixth of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have been published by the Government of Japan.

Trade and inter-
course between for-
eigners and Japa-
nese. Certain re-
strictions on, re-
moved.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants not only at the open Ports of Japan, but also in all foreign countries, on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X of the present Convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

Right of Japanese
merchants to trade
with foreigners.

And they further declare that all Daimios, or persons in the employ of Daimios are free to visit, on the same condition, any foreign country as well as all the open ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

Right of Daimios
to trade with foreign-
ers.

ARTICLE X.

All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open port in Japan, or to and from the ports of any foreign power, either in vessels owned by Japanese, or in the vessels of any nation having a treaty with Japan.

Imports and ex-
ports may be made
by Japanese in
either their own or
foreign vessels.

Furthermore, on being provided with passports through the proper department of the Government, in the manner specified in the proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the twenty-third day of May 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade.

Right of Japanese
to emigrate when
provided with a
passport.

They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Government of any open port.

Japanese may
accept employment
on board foreign ves-
sels.

May obtain pass-
ports to go abroad.

ARTICLE XI.

The Government of Japan will provide all the ports open to foreign trade with such lights, buoys and beacons as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said Ports.

Lights, buoys, and
beacons to be pro-
vided by Japan.

ARTICLE XII.

The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for ratification before it comes into operation, it will take effect on and from the 1st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

Each of the Contracting Parties having obtained the approval of his government to this convention shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of Ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yeddo, in the English, French, Dutch and Japanese languages this twenty fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

[L. S.]

A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States in Japan.

[L. S.]

HARRY S. PARKES,
*Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.*

[L. S.]

LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur des Français au Japon.

[L. S.]

D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul-Generaal der Nederlanden in Japan.

[L. S.]

MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

Import tariff.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Number.	Article.	Duty.		
		Per—	Boos.	Cents.
1	Alum	100 catties	0	15
2	Betel-nut	do	0	45
3	Brass buttons	Gross	0	22
4	Candles	100 catties	2	25
5	Canvas and cotton duck	10 yards	0	25
6	Cigars	Catty	0	25
7	Cloves and mother cloves	100 catties	1	00
8	Cochineal	do	21	00
9	Cordage	do	1	25
10	Cotton, raw	do	1	25
COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
11	Shirtings, grey, white and twilled, white spotted or figured, drills and jeans, white brocados, T-cloths, cambrics, muslins, lawns, dimities, quiltings, cottonets; all the above goods dyed. Printed cottons, chintzes, and furniture:			
	(A.) Not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards	0	07½
	(B.) Not exceeding 40 inches wide	do	0	08½
	(C.) Not exceeding 46 inches wide	do	0	10
	(D.) Exceeding 46 inches wide	do	0	11½
12	Taffetaelases not exceeding 31 inches	do	0	17½
	exceeding 31 inches	do	0	25
	not exceeding 43 inches	do	0	25
13	Fustians, as cotton velvets, velveteens, satins, satinets, and cotton damaska, not exceeding 40 inches	do	0	20
14	Giaghams not exceeding 31 inches	do	0	06
	not exceeding 43 inches	do	0	09
15	Handkerchiefs	Dozen	0	05
16	Singlets and drawers	do	0	30
17	Table-cloths	Each	0	06
18	Cotton thread, plain or dyed in reel or ball	100 catties	7	50
19	Cotton yarn, plain or dyed	do	5	00

Import tariff—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Duty.		
		Per—	Boos.	Cents.
20	Cutch.....		0	75
21	Feathers, (kingfisher, pescocock, &c).....	100 pieces.....	1	50
22	Flints.....	100 catties.....	0	12
23	Gambier.....	do.....	0	45
24	Gamboge.....	do.....	3	75
25	Glass window.....	Box of 100 square feet.....	0	35
26	Glue.....	100 catties.....	0	60
27	Gum benjamin and oil of ditto.....	do.....	2	40
28	Gum, dragons blood, myrrh, olibanum.....	do.....	1	80
29	Gypsum.....	do.....	0	08
30	Hides, buffalo and cow.....	do.....	1	20
31	Horns, buffalo and deer.....	do.....	1	05
32	Horns, rhinoceros.....	do.....	3	50
33	Hoofs.....	do.....	0	30
34	Indigo, liquid.....	do.....	0	75
35	Indigo, dry.....	do.....	3	75
36	Ivory, elephants' teeth, all qualities.....	do.....	15	00
37	Paint, as red, white, and yellow lead, (minium, ceruse, and massicot,) and paint-oils.....	do.....	1	50
38	Leather.....	do.....	2	00
39	Linen of all qualities.....	10 yards.....	0	20
40	Mangrove bark.....	100 catties.....	0	15
41	Matting, floor.....	Roll of 40 yards.....	0	75
METALS.				
42	Copper and brass in slabs, sheets, rods, nails.....	100 catties.....	3	50
43	Yellow metal, muntz metal, sheathing and nails.....	do.....	2	50
44	Iron, manufactured, as in rods, bars, nails, &c.....	do.....	0	30
45	Iron, manufactured, as in pigs.....	do.....	0	15
46	Iron, manufactured, as in kentledge.....	do.....	0	06
47	Iron, manufactured, as in wire.....	do.....	0	80
48	Lead, pigs.....	do.....	0	80
49	Lead, sheet.....	do.....	1	00
50	Spelter and zinc.....	do.....	0	60
51	Steel.....	do.....	0	60
52	Tin.....	do.....	3	00
53	Tin, plates.....	Box not exceeding 90 catties.....	0	70
54	Oil-cloth for flooring.....	10 yards.....	0	30
55	Oil or leather-cloth for furniture.....	do.....	0	15
56	Pepper, black and white.....	100 catties.....	1	00
57	Putchuk.....	do.....	2	25
58	Quicksilver.....	do.....	6	00
59	Quinine.....	Catty.....	1	50
60	Rattans.....	100 catties.....	0	45
61	Rhubarb.....	do.....	1	00
62	Salt fish.....	do.....	0	75
63	Sandal-wood.....	do.....	1	25
64	Sapan-wood.....	do.....	0	40
65	Sea-horse teeth.....	do.....	7	50
66	Narwhal or "unicorn" teeth.....	Catty.....	1	00
67	Sharks' skins.....	100 pcs.....	7	50
68	Suuff.....	Catty.....	0	30
69	Soap, bar.....	100 catties.....	0	50
70	Stick-lac.....	do.....	1	75
71	Sugar, brown and black.....	do.....	0	40
72	Sugar, white.....	do.....	0	75
73	Sugar, candy and loaf.....	do.....	1	00
74	Tobacco.....	do.....	1	80
75	Vermillion.....	do.....	9	00
WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.				
76	Broad, habit, medium, and narrow cloth : A, not exceeding 34 inches.....	10 yards.....	0	60
	B, not exceeding 55 inches.....	do.....	1	00
	C, exceeding 55 inches.....	do.....	1	25
77	Spanish stripes.....	do.....	0	75
78	Cassimeres, flannel, long-ells and serges.....	do.....	0	45
79	Bunting.....	do.....	0	15
80	Camlets, Dutch.....	do.....	0	75
81	Camlets, English.....	do.....	0	40
82	Lastings, crape-lastings, and worsted crapes, merinos, and all other woollen goods not classed under No. 76 : * A, not exceeding 34 inches.....	do.....	0	30
	B, exceeding 34 inches.....	do.....	0	45

Import tariff—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Duty.		
		Per—	Boos.	Cents.
83	Woolen and cotton mixtures, as imitation camlets, imitation lastings, Orleans, (plain and figured,) lustres, (plain and figured,) alpacas, baratheas, damasks, Italian cloth, taffachelass, Russell cords, cassandras, woolen fancies, camlet cords, and all other cotton and woolen mixtures:			
	A, not exceeding 34 inches	do	0	30
	B, exceeding 34 inches	do	0	45
84	Blankets and horse-cloths	10 catties	0	50
85	Travelling-rugs, plaids, and shawls	Each	0	50
86	Figured woolen table-cloths	do	0	75
87	Woolen singlets and drawers	Dozen	1	00
88	Woolen and cotton singlets and drawers	do	0	60
89	Woolen yarn, plain and dyed	100 catties	10	00

CLASS II.—DUTY-FREE GOODS.

All animals used for food or draught.
 Anchors and chain cables.
 Coal.
 Clothing, (foreign,) not being of articles named in this tariff.
 Gold and silver, coined and uncoined.
 Grain, including rice, paddy, wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, millet, Indian-corn.
 Flour and meal prepared from the above.
 Oil cake.
 Packing matting.
 Printed books.
 Salt.
 Salted meats in casks.
 Saltpetre.
 Solder.
 Tar and pitch.
 Tea firing pans and baskets.
 Tea lead.
 Traveling baggage.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Opium.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN AD VALOREM DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. ON ORIGINAL VALUE.

Arms and munitions of war.
 Articles de Paris.
 Boots and shoes.
 Clocks, watches, and musical boxes.
 Coral.
 Cutlery.
 Drugs and medicines, such as ginseng, &c.
 Dyes.
 Porcelain and earthen ware.
 Furniture of all kinds, new and second hand.
 Glass and crystal ware.
 Gold and silver lace and thread.

Gums and spices not named in tariff.

Lamps.

Looking glasses.

Jewellery.

Machinery and manufactures in iron or steel, manufactures of all kinds in silk, silk and cotton, or silk and wool, as velvets, damasks, brocades, &c.

Paintings and engravings.

Perfumery, scented soap.

Plated ware.

Skins and furs.

Telescopes and scientific instruments.

Timber.

Wines, malt and spirituous liquors.

Table stores of all kinds, and all other unenumerated goods.

NOTE.—According to the VIIIth article of the Convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of foreign vessels to Japanese of three boos per ton for steamers and one boo per ton for sailing vessels.

Export tariff.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Number.	Article.	Duty.		
		Per—	Boos.	Cents.
1	Awabé	100 catties	3	00
2	Awabé shells	do	0	08
3	Camphor	do	1	81
4	China root, (Bukrio)	do	0	75
5	Cassia	do	0	30
6	Cassia buds	do	2	25
7	Coal	do	0	04
8	Cotton, raw	do	2	25
9	Coir	do	0	45
10	Fish, dried or salted, salmon and cod	do	0	75
11	Fish, cuttle	do	1	05
12	Gall nuts	do	0	90
13	Ghinang or ichio	do	0	45
14	Hemp	do	2	00
15	Honey	do	1	05
16	Horns, deer, old	do	0	90
17	Irico or Bêche de mor	do	3	00
18	Iron, Japanese	do	0	60
19	Isinglass	do	2	25
20	Lead	do	0	90
21	Mushrooms, all qualities	do	5	00
22	Oil, fish	do	0	30
23	Oil, seed	do	1	05
24	Paper, writing	do	3	00
25	Paper, inferior	do	1	00
26	Peas, beans, and pulse of all kinds	do	0	30
27	Peony bark, (Botanpi)	do	3	75
28	Potatoes	do	0	15
29	Rags	do	0	12
30	Sake or Japanese wines or spirits	do	0	90
31	Seaweed, uncut	do	0	30
32	Seaweed, cut	do	0	60
33	Seeds, rape	do	0	45
34	Seeds, sesamum	do	0	90
35	Shark's fins	do	1	80
36	Shrimpe and prawns, dried salt	do	1	80
	SILK.			
37	Raw and thrown	do	75	00
38	Tama or Dupioni	do	20	60
39	Noshi or skin	do	7	50
40	Floss	do	20	00
41	Cocoons, pierced	do	7	00

Export tariff—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Duty.		
		For—	Booe.	Cente.
42	Cocoons, unpierced.....	100 catties	12	00
43	Waste silk and waste cocoons.....	do	2	25
44	Silk worm's eggs	Sheet	0	07½
45	Soy	100 catties	0	45
46	Sulphur.....	do	0	30
47	Tea.....	do	3	50
48	Tea, quality known as "Bancha," (when exported from Nagasaki only,).....	do	0	75
49	Tobacco, leaf.....	do	0	75
50	Tobacco, cut or prepared.....	do	1	50
51	Vermicelli.....	do	0	45
52	Wax, vegetable.....	do	1	50
53	Wax, bees.....	do	2	50

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and silver, coined ; gold, silver, and copper, uncoined, of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese government at public auction.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Rice, paddy, wheat, and barley. Flour made from the above. Saltpetre.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN AD VALOREM DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT, TO BE CALCULATED ON THEIR MARKET VALUE.

Bamboo ware.

Copper utensils of all kinds.

Charcoal.

Ginseng and unenumerated drugs.

Horns, deer, young or soft.

Mats and matting.

Silk dresses, manufactures or embroideries.

Timber.

And all other unenumerated goods.

RULES.

RULE I.

Unenumerated Imports, if mentioned in the Export list, shall not pay duty under that list, but shall be passed *ad valorem* ; and the same shall apply to any unenumerated Exports that may be named in the Import list.

RULE II.

Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of Exports as they may require for their own consumption ; but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

RULE III.

The Catty mentioned in this Tariff is equal to one pound and a third English avoirdupois weight. The Yard is the English measure of three feet, the English foot being one-eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese kan ishaku. The Boo is a silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight, and containing not less than nine parts of pure silver and not more than one part of alloy. The cent is the one-hundredth part of the Boo.

[L. S.]

A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States in Japan.

[L. S.]

HARRY S. PARKES,
*Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.*

[L. S.]

LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Français au Japon.

[L. S.]

D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politick Agent en Consul Generaal der Nederlanden in Japan.

[L. S.]

MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN—1853.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION* TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS, AND TO ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THERETO OF NOVEMBER 16, 1812. DATED NOVEMBER 26, 1853. PROCLAIMED JANUARY 6, 1854.

Whereas a treaty for the reciprocal extradition of fugitive criminals, in special cases, was concluded between Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation on the one hand, and the United States of North America on the other, under date of June 16th, 1852, at Washington, by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and has been ratified by the contracting Governments; and whereas, in the second article of the same, the United States of North America have declared that they agree that the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty shall be applicable to every other State of the Germanic Confederation which shall have subsequently declared its accession to the treaty: Now, therefore, in accordance therewith, the Government of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin hereby declares, through the undersigned Grand Ducal Minister of Foreign Affairs, its accession to the aforesaid treaty of June 16th, 1852, which is, word for word, as follows:

Extradition treaty
between the United
States and Germanic
States acceded to.

[The original declaration here includes a copy, in German and English, of the treaty of June 16, 1852, and of the additional article thereto of November 16, 1852.]

and hereby expressly gives assurance that each and every article and stipulation of this treaty shall be faithfully observed and enforced within the territory of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

In testimony whereof the Grand Ducal Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has executed this declaration of accession, and caused the Ministerial seal to be thereunto affixed.

Done at Schwerin, November 26th, 1853.

GR. V. BULOW, [L. s.]

Grand Ducal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

* Translation.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ—1853.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION * TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. DATED DECEMBER 2, 1853; PROCLAIMED JANUARY 26, 1854.

Whereas a treaty for the reciprocal extradition of fugitive criminals, in special cases, was concluded between Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation on the one hand, and the United States of North America on the other, under date of June 16th, 1852, at Washington, by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and has been ratified by the contracting Governments; and whereas, in the second article of the same, the United States of North America have declared that they agree that the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty shall be applicable to every other State of the Germanic Confederation which shall have subsequently declared its accession to the treaty: Now, therefore, in accordance therewith, the Government of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, hereby declares its accession to the aforesaid treaty of June 6th, 1852, which is, word for word, as follows:

Preamble.

Extradition treaty between the United States and Germanic States acceded to.

[The original declaration here includes a copy, in German, of the treaty of June 16, 1852.]

and hereby expressly gives assurance that each and every article and stipulation of this treaty shall be faithfully observed and enforced within the territory of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

In testimony whereof the undersigned Grand Ducal Minister of State, in the name of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has executed this declaration of accession, and caused the seal of the Grand Ducal Ministry of State to be thereunto affixed.

Done at Neustrelitz, the 2d day of December, 1853.

P. V. KANDORFF, [S. L.]
Grand Ducal Minister of State.

Declaration of accession.

DRISCHOW.

* Translation.

MEXICO.

MEXICO—1872.

CONVENTION FOR THE REVIVAL AND FURTHER EXTENSION OF DURATION OF THE JOINT COMMISSION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. CONCLUDED NOVEMBER 27, 1872. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE, WITH AMENDMENT, MARCH 9, 1873. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT MARCH 10, 1873. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON, JULY 17, 1873. PROCLAIMED JULY 24, 1873.

Whereas, by the convention concluded between the United States and the Mexican Republic on the fourth day of July, 1868, certain claims of citizens of the contracting parties were submitted to a joint commission, whose functions were to terminate within two years and six months, reckoning from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners; and

Whereas the functions of the aforesaid joint commission were extended, according to the convention concluded between the same parties on the nineteenth day of April, 1871, for a term not exceeding one year from the day on which they were to terminate according to the first convention; and whereas the possibility of said commission's concluding its labors even within the period fixed by the aforesaid convention of April nineteenth, 1871, is doubtful;

Therefore, the President of the United States of America and the President of the United States of Mexico, desiring that the term of the afore-mentioned commission should be again extended, in order to attain this end, have appointed, the President of the United States Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the United States of Mexico Ignacio Mariscal, accredited to the Government of the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of said United States of Mexico, who, having exchanged their respective powers, which were found sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that the said commission be revived and that the time fixed by the convention of April nineteenth, 1871, for the duration of the commission aforesaid, shall be extended for a term not exceeding two years from the day on which the functions of the said commission would terminate according to that convention, or for a shorter time if it should be deemed sufficient, by the commissioners or the umpire, in case of their disagreement.

It is agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in any wise alter or extend the time originally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the commission.

Duration of commission for settlement of claims further extended for two years.

Time for presentation of claims not extended.

ARTICLE II.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

Ratifications.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed their respective seals.

Signatures.

Done in the city of Washington the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

HAMILTON FISH. [L. S.]
IGNO. MARISCAL. [L. S.]

MEXICO—1874.

CONVENTION FOR THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF DURATION OF THE JOINT COMMISSION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. CONCLUDED NOVEMBER 20, 1874. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JANUARY 20, 1875. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JANUARY 22, 1875. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT OF MEXICO DECEMBER 21, 1874. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED JANUARY 28, 1875. PROCLAIMED JANUARY 29, 1875.

Convention between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

Whereas, pursuant to the convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic of the 19th day of April, 1871, the functions of the joint commission under the convention between the same parties of the 4th of July, 1868, were extended for a term not exceeding one year from the day on which they were to terminate according to the convention last named:

Preamble.

And whereas, pursuant to the first article of the convention between the same parties, of the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the joint commission above referred to was revived and again extended for a term not exceeding two years from the day on which the functions of the said commission would terminate pursuant to the said convention of the nineteenth day of April, 1871; but whereas the said extensions have not proved sufficient for the disposal of the business before the said commission, the said parties being equally animated by a desire that all that business should be closed as originally contemplated, the President of the United States has for this purpose conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the Mexican Republic has conferred like powers on Don Ignacio Mariscal, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic to the United States. And the said Plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that the said commission shall again be extended, and that the time now fixed for its duration shall be prolonged for one year from the time when it would have expired pursuant to the convention of the twenty-seventh of November, 1872: that is to say until the thirty-first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Duration of commission for settlement of claims for one year.

It is, however, agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in any wise alter or extend the time originally fixed by the convention of the 4th July 1868, aforesaid, for the presentation of claims to the commission.

Time for presentation of claims not extended.

ARTICLE II.

It is further agreed that, if at the expiration of the time when, pursuant to the first article of this convention, the functions of the commissioners will terminate, the umpire under the convention should not have decided all the cases which may then have been referred to him, he shall be allowed a further period of not more than six months for that purpose.

Umpire allowed six months after termination of the commission to decide cases.

ARTICLE III.

All cases which have been decided by the commissioners or by the umpire heretofore, or which shall be decided prior to the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, shall, from the date of such exchange be regarded as definitively disposed of, and shall be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible. And, pursuant to the stipulation contained in the fourth article of the convention of the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the total amount awarded in cases already decided and which may be decided before the exchange of ratifications of this convention and in all cases which shall be decided within the times in this convention respectively named, for that purpose, either by the commissioners or by the umpire, in favor of citizens of the one party shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other party, and the balance, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid at the city of Mexico, or at the city of Washington, in gold or its equivalent, within twelve months from the 31st day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six to the government in favor of whose citizens the greater amount may have been awarded, without interest or any other deduction than that specified in article VI of that convention. The residue of the said balance shall be paid in annual instalments to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in gold or its equivalent, in any one year until the whole shall have been paid.

Cases decided by the commission heretofore.

Awards, payment of.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible.

Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in Washington the twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

HAMILTON FISH. [L. S.]
IGNO. MARISCAL. [L. S.]

MEXICO—1876.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC, EXTENDING FUNCTIONS OF THE UMPIRE OF THE JOINT CLAIMS COMMISSION UNTIL NOVEMBER 20, 1876. CONCLUDED APRIL 29, 1876. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE MAY 24, 1876. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JUNE 27, 1876. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED JUNE 29, 1876. PROCLAIMED JUNE 29, 1876.

Convention between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

Whereas, pursuant to the Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic of the 19th day of April, 1871, the functions of the joint commission under the Convention between the same parties of the 4th of July, 1868, were extended for a term not exceeding one year from the day on which they were to terminate according to the convention last named;

Preamble.

And whereas, pursuant to the first Article of the convention between the same parties, of the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the joint Commission above referred to was revived and again extended for a term not exceeding two years from the day on which the functions of the said commission would terminate pursuant to the said Convention of the nineteenth day of April 1871;

And whereas pursuant to the Convention between the same parties, of the twentieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the said commission was again extended for one year from the time when it would have expired pursuant to the Convention of the twenty-seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, that is to say, until the thirty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; and it was provided that if at the expiration of that time, the Umpire under the Convention should not have decided all the cases which may then have been referred to him, he should be allowed a further period of not more than six months for that purpose;

And whereas, it is found to be impracticable for the Umpire appointed pursuant to the Convention adverted to, to decide all the cases referred to him, within the said period of six months prescribed by the Convention of the twentieth of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy four:

And the parties being still animated by a desire that all that business should be closed as originally contemplated, the President of the United States has for this purpose conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the Mexican Republic has conferred like powers on Don Ignacio Mariscal, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that if the Umpire appointed under the Convention above referred to, shall not, on or before the expiration of the six months allowed for the purpose by the second article of the Convention of the twentieth of

Umpire's functions
not to terminate
until November 20,
1876.

November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, have decided all the cases referred to him, he shall then be allowed a further period until the twentieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, for that purpose.

ARTICLE II.

It is further agreed that so soon after the twentieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, as may be practicable, the total amount awarded in all cases already decided, whether ^{Awards, payment of.} by the Commissioners or by the Umpire, and which may be decided before the said twentieth day of November, in favor of citizens of the one party shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other party, and the balance, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, shall be paid at the city of Mexico, or at the city of Washington, in gold or its equivalent, on or before the thirty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to the government in favor of whose citizens the greater amount may have been awarded, without interest or any other deduction than that specified in Article VI of the said Convention of July 1868. The residue of the said balance shall be paid in annual instalments on the thirty-first day of January in each year, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, in gold or its equivalent, in any one year, until the whole shall have been paid.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in Washington, the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

HAMILTON FISH.	[L. s.]
IGNO. MARISCAL.	[L. s.]

OLDENBURG.

OLDENBURG—1853.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION* TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. DATED DECEMBER 30, 1853. PROCLAIMED MARCH 21, 1853.

Whereas a treaty for the reciprocal extradition of fugitive criminals, in special cases, was concluded between Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation, on the one hand, and the United States of North America on the other, under date of June 16th, 1852, at Washington, by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and has been ratified by the contracting Governments; and whereas, in the second article of the same, the United States of North America have declared that they agree that the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty shall be applicable to every other State of the Germanic Confederation which shall have subsequently declared its accession to the treaty: Now, therefore, in accordance therewith, the Government of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg hereby declares its accession to the aforesaid treaty of June 16th, 1852, which is, word for word, as follows:

Preamble.
Extradition treaty between the United States and Germanic States acceded to.

[The original declaration here includes a copy in German of the treaty of June 16, 1852, and of the additional article thereto of November 16, 1852.]

and hereby expressly gives assurance that each and every article and stipulation of this treaty shall be faithfully observed and enforced within the territory of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

In testimony whereof, the Grand Ducal Minister of State of Oldenburg, in the name of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, has executed the present declaration of accession, and caused the Ministerial seal to be affixed thereto.

Done at Oldenburg, December thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

VON RÖSSING, [L. S.]
Grand Ducal Minister of State of Oldenburg.

* Translation.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

ORANGE FREE STATE—1871.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE. CONCLUDED DECEMBER 22, 1871. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE APRIL 24, 1872. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT APRIL 27, 1872. RATIFIED BY VOLKERAAD OF ORANGE FREE STATE MAY 10, 1872. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON AUGUST 18, 1873. PROCLAIMED AUGUST 23, 1873.

The United States of America and the Orange Free State, equally
Contracting parties. animated by the desire to draw, more closely the bonds of friendship, which so happily exist between the two republics, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, commerce and extradition.

For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States Willard W. Edgcomb, special agent of the United States and their consul at the Cape of Good Hope, and the President of the Orange Free State Friedrich Kaufman Höhne gov. secty., who, after communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of the Orange Free State, shall be admitted and treated upon
Equal treatment to citizens of the two countries, but this not to include political rights. a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions of the contracting parties.

No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon them, than upon the citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

The foregoing privileges, however, shall not extend to the enjoyment of political rights.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other, shall be free from personal military service ; but
Exemption from military service. they shall be liable to the pecuniary or other contributions which may be required, by way of compensation, from citizens of the country where they reside, who are exempt from the said service.

No higher impost, under whatever name shall be exacted from the

citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other, than shall be levied upon citizens of the country, in which they reside, nor any contribution whatever, to which the latter shall not be liable.

Citizens of one country residing in the other not to pay higher imposts than those of the other, and to be on an equal footing with respect to indemnities for damages.

In case of war, or of the seizure or occupation of property, for public purposes, the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the citizens of the country in which they reside, with respect to indemnities for damages they may have sustained.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, testament, donation or in any other manner, and their heirs, whether by testament or ab intestato, or their successors, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said property or inherit it, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, they may dispose of the same as they may think proper, paying no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein the said property is situated, shall be liable to pay in a similar case. In the absence of such heir, heirs or other successors, the same care shall be taken by the authorities for the preservation of the property that would be taken for the preservation of the property of a native of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same.

Citizens of either country may dispose of their personal property in the other and inherit such property.

But in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property, there shall be accorded to the said heir or other successor, such term as the laws will permit to sell such property, he shall be at liberty at all times to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which, in a similar case, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

Respecting real estate falling in one country to a citizen of the other.

ARTICLE IV.

Any controversy which may arise among the claimants to the property of a decedent, shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country, in which the property may be situated.

Disputes respecting property, how to be decided.

ARTICLE V.

The contracting parties give to each other the privilege of having, each in their respective States, consuls and vice-consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges as those of the most favored nation.

Consuls of both countries to have privileges of most favored nation.

But before any consul or vice-consul shall act as such, he shall in the ordinary form, be approved by the government of the country in which his functions are to be discharged.

In their private and business transactions consuls and vice-consuls, shall be submitted to the same laws and usages as private individuals, citizens of the place in which they reside.

It is hereby understood that in case of offence against the laws by a consul or vice-consul, the government from which [he received] his exequatur may withdraw the same, send him away from the country, or have him punished in conformity with the laws, assigning to the other government, its reason for so doing.

Exequaturs of offending consuls may be withdrawn, &c.

The archives and papers belonging to the consulates, shall be inviolate, and under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate or other functionary inspect, seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Archives of consulates inviolable.

ARTICLE VI.

Neither of the contracting parties shall impose any higher or other duties upon the importation, exportation or transit of the natural or industrial products of the other, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles being the produce of any other country.

Equality of duties.

ARTICLE VII.

Each of the contracting parties hereby engages not to grant any favor in commerce to any nation, which shall not immediately be enjoyed by the other party.

Favors in commerce if granted to any nation to be enjoyed by the other party.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States of America and the Orange Free State, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic or consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other.

Persons accused of a crime named in following article to be given up if the crime be so proven as to justify their commitment if it had taken place in the country where the accused person is.

Provided, That this shall be done only, when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been committed in the country where the person so accused, shall be found.

ARTICLE IX.

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of this convention, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit; Murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning;) attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery or the emission of forged papers, arson, robbery with violence, intimidation or forcible entry of an inhabited house, piracy; embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

Persons to be delivered up must be charged with one of the specified crimes.

ARTICLE X.

The surrender shall be made by executives of the contracting parties respectively.

Surrender, how to be made.

ARTICLE XI.

The expense of detention and delivery effected pursuant to the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

Expense of detention and delivery, how paid.

ARTICLE XII.

The provisions of the foregoing articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals, shall not apply to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

Surrender to apply to future crimes, and not to political offences.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present convention is concluded for the period of ten years, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and if one year before the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention, to the other, to arrest the operations of the said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months, which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

Duration of convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

This convention shall be submitted, on both sides to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as circumstances shall admit.

Ratifications.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in quadruplicate at Bloemfonten this 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

W. W. EDGCOMB. [L. s.]
F. K. HÖHNE. [L. s.]

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE—1874.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. CONCLUDED AUGUST 11, 1874. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JANUARY 20, 1875. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JANUARY 22, 1875. RATIFIED BY THE SULTAN SEPTEMBER 22, 1875. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED APRIL 22, 1875. PROCLAIMED MAY 26, 1875.

The United States of America and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States George H. Boker, Minister Resident of the United States of America near the Sublime Porte; and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, His Excellency A. Aarifi Pasha, his Minister for Foreign Affairs; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ART. I.

The Government of the United States and the Ottoman Government mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ART. II.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

Crimes. 1st. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2d. The attempt to commit murder.

3d. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4th. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit

felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money, by violence, or putting him in fear.

5th. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

6th. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank-notes, and obligations and in general of all things, being titles and instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations and the utterance thereof.

7th. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8th. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ART. III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime, committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

Political offences and crimes committed prior to the extradition crimes.

ART. IV.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Extradition may be deferred until local offences are satisfied.

ART. V.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the event of the absence of these from the country, or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of the Sublime Porte, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, or* of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States or the proper executive authority in Turkey may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

Requisitions for extradition; mode of procedure.

* See "Note" under title "Ottoman Empire" *post*.

ART. VI.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition has been made.

Expenses.

ART. VII.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

Neither party bound to deliver up its own citizens.

ART. VIII.

This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratification, but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on.

Duration of convention.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Constantinople, within twelve (12) months, and sooner, if possible.

Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Constantinople the eleventh day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

GEO. H. BOKER. [L. S.]
A. AARIFI. [L. S.]

OTTOMAN EMPIRE—1874.

PROTOCOL* RESPECTING THE RIGHT OF FOREIGNERS TO HOLD REAL ESTATE IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. CONCLUDED AUGUST 11, 1874. PROCLAIMED OCTOBER 29, 1874.

The United States of America and His Majesty the Sultan being desirous to establish by a special act the agreement entered upon between them regarding the admission of American citizens to the right of holding real estate, granted to foreigners by the law promulgated on the 7th of Sepher, 1284, (January 18th, 1867,) have authorized:

The President of the United States of America George H. Boker, Minister Resident of the United States of America near the Sublime Porte, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan His Excellency A. Aarifi Pasha, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, to sign the Protocol which follows:

PROTOCOL.

The law granting foreigners the right of holding real-estate does not interfere with the immunities specified by the treaties, and which will continue to protect the person and the movable property of foreigners who may become owners of real estate.

As the exercise of this right of possessing real property may induce

* Translation.

foreigners to establish themselves in larger numbers in the Ottoman Empire, the Imperial government thinks it proper to anticipate and to prevent the difficulties to which the application of this law may give rise in certain localities. Such is the object of the arrangements which follow.

The domicile of any person residing upon the Ottoman soil being inviolable, and as no one can enter it without the consent of the owner, except by virtue of orders emanating from competent authority and with the assistance of the magistrate or functionary invested with the necessary powers, the residence of foreigners is inviolable on the same principle, in conformity with the treaties, and the agents of the public force cannot enter it without the assistance of the consul or of the delegate of the consul of the Power on which the the foreigner depends.

By residence we understand the house of inhabitation and its dependencies: that is to say, the out-houses, courts, gardens and neighboring enclosures, to the exclusion of all other parts of the property.

In the localities distant by less than nine hours journey from the consular residence, the agents of the public force cannot enter the residence of a foreigner without the assistance of a consul, as was before said.

On his part the consul is bound to give his immediate assistance to the local authority, so as not to let six hours elapse between the moment which he may be informed and the moment of his departure, or the departure of his delegate, so that the action of the authorities may never be suspended more than twenty-four hours.

In the localities distant by nine hours or more than nine hours of travel from the residence of the consular agent, the agents of the public force may on the request of the local authority and with the assistance of three members of the Council of the Elders of the Commune, enter into the residence of a foreigner, without being assisted by the consular agent, but only in case of urgency, and for the search and the proof of the crime of murder, of attempt at murder; of incendiarism, of armed robbery either with infraction or by night in an inhabited house, of armed rebellion and of the fabrication of counterfeit money, and this entry may be made whether the crime was committed by a foreigner or by an Ottoman subject, and whether it took place in the residence of a foreigner or not in his residence, or in any other place.

These regulations are not applicable but to the parts of the real estate which constitute the residence, as it has been heretofore defined.

Beyond the residence, the action of the police shall be exercised freely and without reserve; but in case a person charged with crime or offence, should be arrested, and the accused shall be a foreigner, the immunities attached to his person shall be observed in respect to him.

The functionary or the officer charged with the accomplishment of a domiciliary visit, in the exceptional circumstances determined before, and the members of the Council of Elders who shall assist him, will be obliged to make out a *procès-verbal* of the domiciliary visit, and to communicate it immediately to the superior authority under whose jurisdiction they are, and the latter shall transmit it to the nearest consular agent without delay.

A special regulation will be promulgated by the Sublime Porte, to determine the mode of action of the local police in the several cases provided heretofore.

In localities more distant than nine hours' travel from the residence of the consular agent, in which the law of the judicial organization of the

Velayet may be in force, foreigners shall be tried, without the assistance of the consular delegate by the Council of Elders fulfilling the function of justices of the peace, and by the tribunal of the canton, as well for actions not exceeding one thousand piastres as for offences entailing a fine of five hundred piastres only at the maximum.

Foreigners shall have, in any case, the right of appeal to the tribunal of the arrondissement against the judgments issued as above stated, and the appeal shall be followed and judged with the assistance of the consul, in conformity with the treaties.

The appeal shall always suspend the execution of a sentence.

In all cases the forcible execution of the judgments, issued on the conditions determined heretofore not take place without the coöperation of the consul or of his delegate.

The Imperial government will enact a law which shall determine the rules of procedure to be observed by the parties, in the application of the preceding regulations.

Foreigners, in whatever locality they may be, may freely submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Council of Elders or of the tribunal of the canton without the assistance of the consul in cases which do not exceed the competency of these councils or tribunals, reserving always the right of appeal before the tribunal of the arrondissement, where the case may be brought and tried with the assistance of the consul or his delegate.

The consent of a foreigner to be tried as above stated, without the assistance of his consul, shall always be given in writing and in advance of all procedure.

It is well understood that all these restrictions do not concern cases which have for their object questions of real estate, which shall be tried and determined under the conditions established by the law.

The right of defence and the publicity of the hearings shall be assured in all cases to foreigners who may appear before the Ottoman tribunals, as well as to Ottoman subjects.

The preceding dispositions shall remain in force until the revision of the ancient treaties, a revision which the Sublime Porte reserves to itself the right to bring about hereafter by an understanding between it and the friendly Powers.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Constantinople the eleventh of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

GEO. H. BOKER. [L. s.]
A. AARIFI. [L. s.]

[Translation.]

Law conceding to foreigners the right of holding real estate in the Ottoman Empire.

Imperial rescript.—Let it be done in conformity with the contents. 7 Sepher, 1284. (January 18, 1867.)

With the object of developing the prosperity of the country, to put an end to the difficulties, to the abuses and to the uncertainties which have arisen on the subject of the right of foreigners to hold property in the Ottoman Empire, and to complete, in accordance with a precise regulation, the safeguards which are due to financial interests and to administrative action, the following legislative enactments have been promulgated by the order of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan.

ART. I.

Foreigners are admitted, by the same privilege as Ottoman subjects, and without any other restriction, to enjoy the right of holding real estate whether in the city or the country, throughout the empire, with the exception of the province of the Hédjaz, by submitting themselves to the laws and the regulations which govern Ottoman subjects, as is hereafter stated.

This arrangement does not concern subjects of Ottoman birth who have changed their nationality, who shall be governed in this matter by a special law.

ART. II.

Foreigners, proprietors of real estate in town or in country, are in consequence placed upon terms of equality with Ottoman subjects in all things that concern their landed property.

The legal effect of this equality is—

1st. To oblige them to conform to all the laws and regulations of the police or of the municipality which govern at present or may govern hereafter the enjoyment, the transmission, the alienation and the hypothecation of landed property.

2d. To pay all charges and taxes under whatever form or denomination they may be, that are levied, or may be levied hereafter, upon city or country property.

3d. To render them directly amenable to the Ottoman civil tribunals in all questions relating to landed property, and in all real actions, whether as plaintiffs or as defendants, even when either party is a foreigner. In short, they are in all things to hold real estate by the same title, on the same condition and under the same forms as Ottoman owners, and without being able to avail themselves of their personal nationality, except under the reserve of the immunities attached to their persons and their movable goods, according to the treaties.

ART. III.

In case of the bankruptcy of a foreigner possessing real estate, the assignees of the bankrupt may apply to the authorities and to the Ottoman civil tribunals requiring the sale of the real estate possessed by the bankrupt, and which by its nature and according to law is responsible for the debts of the owner.

The same course shall be followed when a foreigner shall have obtained against another foreigner owning real estate a judgment of condemnation before a foreign tribunal.

For the execution of this judgment against the real estate of his debtor, he shall apply to the competent Ottoman authorities, in order to obtain the sale of that real estate which is responsible for the debts of the owner; and this judgment shall be executed by the Ottoman authorities and tribunals only after they have decided that the real estate of which the sale is required really belongs to the category of that property which may be sold for the payment of debt.

ART. IV.

Foreigners have the privilege to dispose, by donation or by testament, of that real estate of which such disposition is permitted by law.

As to that real estate of which they may not have disposed, or of which the law does not permit them to dispose by gift or testament, its succession shall be governed in accordance with Ottoman law.

ART. V.

All foreigners shall enjoy the privileges of the present law, as soon as the Powers on which they depend shall agree to the arrangements proposed by the Sublime Porte for the exercise of the right to hold real estate.

PERU.

PERU—1870.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION CONCLUDED SEPTEMBER 6, 1870. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE MARCH 31, 1871. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT APRIL 11, 1871. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT OF PERU MAY 28, 1874. TIME FOR EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS EXTENDED JUNE 5, 1873. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED MAY 28, 1874. PROCLAIMED JULY 27, 1874.

Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, being equally animated with the desire to render firm and permanent the peace and friendship which have always so happily subsisted between them, and to place their commercial relations upon the most liberal basis, have resolved to fix clear and precise rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the two nations by means of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. To attain this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Alvin P. Hovey, the accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said States to the Government of Peru, and the President of Peru has conferred like full powers upon Doctor José Jorge Loayza, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, after exchanging their respective full powers, found to be in good and true form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perfect and perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, and between their respective territories, people and citizens, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru mutually agree that there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens; the citizens of either republic may frequent with their vessels, all the coasts, ports, and places of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territory of either, and occupy the dwellings and warehouses which they may require; and everything belonging thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search. The said citizens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territories of either, according to the rules established by the

Contracting parties.

Peace and friendship.

Liberty of commerce and navigation.
Right to frequent ports.

Residence.

Arbitrary searches.
Tradings.

respective regulations of commerce, in all kinds of goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not prohibited to all, and to open retail stores and shops under the same municipal and police regulations as native citizens: and they shall not in this respect be liable to any other

Equality of taxes. or higher taxes or imposts than those which are or may be paid by native citizens. The citizens of either country shall

Traveling. also have the unrestrained right to travel in any part of the possessions of the other, and shall in all cases enjoy the same security and protection as the natives of the country

Security. wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing: they shall not be called upon for any forced loan or extraordinary contribution, for any military expedition, or for any public purpose whatever, nor

Forced loans. shall they be liable to any embargo, or be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, goods or effects, without being allowed therefor

Indemnity for embargo. a full and sufficient indemnification, which shall in all cases be agreed upon and paid in advance.

ARTICLE III.

The two high contracting parties hereby bind, and engage themselves not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to other nations, which shall not be immediately extended also to the citizens of the other contracting party, who shall enjoy the same gratuitously if the concession shall have been gratuitous, or on giving a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light-houses or harbor dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any ports of Peru on vessels of the United States than those payable in the same ports by Peruvian vessels: nor in any of the ports of the United States by Peruvian vessels than shall be payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully imported into the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels, may also be so imported in vessels of the other party without paying other or higher duties or charges of any kind or denomination whatever than if the same merchandise and articles of commerce were imported in national vessels; nor shall any distinction be made in the manner of making payment of the said duties or charges. It is expressly understood that the stipulations in this and the preceding article are to their full extent applicable to the vessels and their cargoes belonging to either of the high contracting parties arriving in the ports and territories of the other, whether the said vessels have cleared directly from the ports of the country to which they appertain or from the ports of any other nation.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed or levied upon the importation into the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties of any article, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the other party, than are or shall be payable on the like article being the produce, growth, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation of any article the produce, growth, or manufacture of either party into the ports or territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Equality of duties
on produce, &c., of
either country.

Equality of prohibi-
tions.

ARTICLE VII.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully exported from the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels, may also be exported in vessels of the other party; and they shall be subject to the same duties only, and be entitled to the same drawbacks, bounties and allowances whether the same merchandise and articles of commerce be exported in vessels of the one party, or in vessels of the other party.

Equality in export-
ation.

Equality of duties
on exports; draw-
backs, bounties.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and coasting trade between one port and another situated in the territories of either contracting party, the regulation of such navigation and trade being reserved, respectively by the parties according to their own separate laws. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port open to foreign commerce in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, and to proceed with the remainder of their cargo to any other port or ports of the same territories open to foreign commerce, without paying other or higher tonnage dues or port charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstances; and they shall be permitted to load in like manner at different ports in the same voyage outwards.

Coasting trade.

Right to proceed
from port to port.

ARTICLE IX.

The Republic of Peru desiring to increase the intercourse along its coasts by means of steam navigation hereby engages to accord to any citizen or citizens of the United States who may establish a line of steam vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Peruvian territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight and cargo, entering the by-ports for the purpose of receiving and landing passengers and their baggage, specie and bullion, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, erecting the necessary machine and work shops for repairing and refitting the steam vessels, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatsoever. It is furthermore understood between the two high contracting parties that the steam vessels of either shall not be subject in the ports of the other party to any duties of tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever, than those that are or may be paid by any other association or company.

Lines of steam-
vessels.

Equality of charges
on vessels of steam-
lines.

ARTICLE X.

For the better understanding of the preceding articles, and taking into consideration the actual state of the commercial marine of Peru, it is stipulated and agreed that every vessel belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of the said republic and of which the captain is also a citizen of the same, though the construction or the crew is or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all of the objects of this treaty, as a Peruvian vessel.

Nationality of Peruvian vessels, how established.

ARTICLE XI.

The merchants, commanders or masters of vessels, and other citizens of either contracting party, shall be wholly free to manage their own business and affairs in all the ports and places within the jurisdiction of the other, or to commit their business and affairs, to the management of any person whom they may choose to appoint, as agent, factor, consignee, or interpreter. They shall not be restrained in the choice of persons to act in such capacities, or be compelled to pay any salary or remuneration to any one whom they do not wish to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their merchandise and articles of commerce, as to the purchase of their returns, unloading, loading, and sending off their vessels.

Right of managing business personally or by agent.

Sale of merchandise and purchase of returns.

The buyer and seller shall have full liberty to bargain together and fix the price of any merchandise or articles of commerce imported into or to be exported from the territories of either contracting party, the regulations of commerce established in the respective countries being in every case duly observed.

ARTICLE XII.

The citizens of either of the high contracting parties shall have the full power and liberty to dispose of their personal and real estate and effects, of every kind and description, within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their heirs or representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said personal and real estate and effects, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession of the same themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such dues only as the citizens of the country wherein said estate and effects may be, shall be subject to pay in like cases.

Disposal of and succession to property.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the high contracting parties should be wrecked, suffer damage, or be left derelict on or near the coasts, within the territories of the other, all assistance and protection shall be given to such vessel and her crew, and the vessel, or any part thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, together with all the merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners or their agents they paying only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable, in like case, by national vessels, and it shall be permitted for them to unload the merchandise and effects on board, with the proper precautions to prevent their illicit introduction, without exacting in such case any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, provided the same be exported.

Wrecked and damaged vessels.

ARTICLE XIV.

When through stress of weather want of water or provisions, pursuit of enemies or pirates, the vessels of one of the high contracting parties, whether of war, (public or private) or of trade, or employed in fishing, shall be forced to seek shelter in the ports, rivers, bays and dominions of the other, they shall be received and ^{Vessels seeking refuge.} treated with humanity: sufficient time shall be allowed for the completion of repairs: and while any vessel may be undergoing them, its cargo shall not unnecessarily be required to be landed either in whole or in part: all assistance and protection shall be given to enable the vessels to procure supplies, and to place them in a condition to pursue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance.

ARTICLE XV.

All vessels, merchandise and effects belonging to the citizens of either of the high contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates either on the high seas, or within the limits ^{Property captured by pirates.} of its jurisdiction, and may be carried into or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners or their agents, they proving in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals, it being understood that the claim thereto shall be made within two years, by the owners themselves, their agents, or the agents of the respective Governments.

ARTICLE XVI.

The high contracting parties promise and engage to give full and perfect protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all classes and occupations, who may be dwelling or transient in the territories subject to their respective jurisdiction: they shall have free and open access to the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same ^{Protection of persons and property.} terms as are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be: and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attorneys, notaries or agents, of whatever description, whom they may think proper. ^{Access to tribunals.} The said citizens shall not be liable to imprisonment without formal commitment under a warrant signed by a legal authority, except in cases *flagrantis delicti*; and they shall in all cases be brought before a magistrate, or other legal authority for examination ^{Employment of attorneys.} within twenty-four hours after arrest; and if not so examined the accused shall forthwith be discharged from custody. ^{Imprisonment.} Said citizens, when detained in prison, shall be treated during their imprisonment with humanity, and no unnecessary severity shall be exercised toward them. ^{Examination after arrest.} ^{Treatment of persons in prison.}

ARTICLE XVII.

It is likewise agreed that perfect and entire liberty of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens ^{Liberty of conscience and religion.}

of one of the contracting parties who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

Riabt of burial.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Peru may sail with their vessels, with entire freedom and security, from any port to the ports or places of those who now are, or hereafter shall

Trading from enemy's ports.

be, the enemies of either of the contracting parties, whoever may be the owners of the merchandise laden in the said vessels. The same citizens shall also be allowed to sail with their vessels, and to carry and traffic with their merchandise from the ports and places of the enemies of both parties, or of one of them, without any hindrance, not only to neutral ports and places, but also from one port belonging to an enemy to another enemy's port, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or of several. And it is agreed that free

Free ships free goods.

ships shall give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed free which shall be found on board the vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or a part thereof, should belong to the enemies of either, articles contraband of war being always excepted.

Contraband excepted. Protection of persons on vessels.

The same liberty shall be extended to persons who may be on board free ships, so that said persons cannot be taken out of them, even if they be the enemies of both parties, or of one of them, unless they are officers or soldiers in the actual service of the enemy. It is agreed that the stipulations in this article de-

* Application of stipulations.

claring that the flag shall cover the property shall be understood as applying to those nations only who recognize this principle: but if either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other shall remain neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose Governments acknowledge this principle, and not that of others.

ARTICLE XIX.

When the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, in virtue of the preceding article, neutral property found on board enemies' vessels shall likewise be considered as enemies' property, and shall be subject

When neutral's property is enemy's property.

to detention and confiscation, unless it shall have been put on board before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without knowledge of such declaration: but the contracting parties agree that ignorance cannot be alleged after the lapse of six months from the declaration of war. On the contrary, in those cases where the flag of the

When neutral's property is free on enemy's ships.

neutral does not protect enemies' property which may be found on board, the goods or merchandise of the neutral embarked in enemies' vessels shall be free.

ARTICLE XX.

The liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding articles shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, except the articles called contraband of war, under which name shall be comprehended:

Articles contraband of war.

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fu-

sees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, torpedoes, and everything belonging to the use of these arms.

2. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, accoutrements and clothes made up in military form, and for military use.

3. Cavalry belts and horses, with their harnesses.

4. And generally all offensive and defensive arms made of iron, steel, brass, copper, or of any other material, prepared and formed to make war by land or at sea.

ARTICLE XXI.

All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded: and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared Besieged and blockaded places. that those places only shall be considered as besieged or blockaded which are actually invested or attacked by a force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE XXII.

The articles of contraband or those before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation; but the rest Detention of articles of contraband. of the cargo and the ship shall be left free, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles Detention of vessels carrying contraband, when. of contraband to the captor, unless, indeed, the quantity of such articles be so great, or of so large bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing vessel without great inconvenience: but in this, and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port, for trial and judgment, according to law.

ARTICLE XXIII.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, Vessels to be turned away from blockaded port. but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after having been warned of such blockade or investment by a commanding officer of a vessel forming part of the blockading forces, she again attempts to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place the master or supercargo may think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either party that may have entered into such port or place before the same was Vessel in a port before blockade. actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from leaving it with her cargo, nor if found therein before or after the reduction or surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to seizure, confiscation, or any demand on the score of redemption or restitution: but the owners thereof shall remain in the undisturbed possession of their property. And if any ves-

sel having thus entered the port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established and attempt to depart, she may be warned by the blockading forces to return to the blockaded port, and discharge the said cargo: and if, after receiving such warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as in the case of a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after having been warned off by the blockading forces.

Vessels attempting to leave blockaded port with cargo.

ARTICLE XXIV.

To prevent disorder and irregularity in visiting and examining the vessels and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other party, the former shall remain at the greatest distance compatible with the possibility and safety of making the visit, under the circumstances of wind and sea, and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send one of her small boats with no more men than may be necessary to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion violence or ill-treatment, in respect of which the commanders of said armed vessels shall be responsible with their persons and property: for which purpose the commanders of said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the injuries and damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board of the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting the ship's papers, nor for any other purpose whatever.

Visiting and search of vessels on high seas.

Security given by privateersmen.

Neutral party not required to go on board examining vessel for any purpose.

ARTICLE XXV.

Both contracting parties likewise agree that when one of them shall be engaged in war the vessels of the other must be furnished with sea-letters, patents, or passports, in which shall be expressed the name, burden of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of the owner and master, or captain thereof, in order that it may appear that the vessel really and truly belongs to citizens of the said other party. It is also agreed that such vessel, being laden, besides the said sea-letters, patents, or passports shall be provided with manifests or certificates containing the particulars of the cargo, and the place where it was taken on board, so that it may be known whether any part of the same consists of contraband or prohibited articles: which certificate shall be made out in the accustomed form by the authorities of the port whence the vessel sailed: without which requisites the vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunals, and may be declared good and legal prize, unless it shall be proved that the said defect or omission was owing to accident, or unless it shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony equivalent in the opinion of the said tribunals, for which purpose there shall be allowed a reasonable length of time to procure and present it.

Sea-letters; when to be used.

Manifests of cargo.

Treatment of vessels without sea-letters and manifests.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The preceding stipulations relative to the visit and examination of vessels shall apply only to those which sail without convoy: for when

said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that ^{Vessels sailing with convoy.} the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag they carry, and, when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXVII.

It is further agreed that, in all prize cases, the courts specially established for such causes in the country to which the prizes may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them. ^{Prize courts and decrees.} And whenever such courts of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, merchandise, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall set forth the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded: and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings connected with the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel, merchandise, or property, without any excuse or delay, upon payment of the established legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another nation, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque for the purpose of ^{Letters of marque, when forbidden.} assisting or coöperating hostilely with the said enemy against the said party so at war, under pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXIX.

If, which is not to be expected, a rupture should at any time take place between the two contracting nations, and they should engage in war with each other, they have agreed now for then, that the merchants, traders, and other citizens of all occupations of either of the two parties residing in the cities, ports and dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade and business therein, and shall be respected and maintained in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of their personal liberty and property so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and properly, and commit no offense against the laws. ^{Mutual rights of residents in case of war.} And in case their acts should render them justly suspected, and having thus forfeited this privilege, the respective Governments should order them to leave the country, the term of twelve months from the publication or intimation of the order therefor shall be allowed them in which to arrange and settle their affairs, and remove with their families, effects, and property: to which end the necessary safe-conduct shall be given to them, which shall serve as a sufficient protection, until they arrive at the designated port and there embark, but this favor shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws. It is, nevertheless, understood that the respective Governments may order the persons so suspected to remove, forthwith, to such places in the interior as may be designated.

ARTICLE XXX.

In the event of a war, or of any interruption of friendly intercourse between the high contracting parties, the money, private debts, shares in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, or any other property whatever, belonging to the citizens of the one party in the territories of the other, shall in no case be sequestrated or confiscated.

Exemption of property and debts from confiscation in time of war.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The high contracting parties, desiring to avoid all inequality in their public communications, and official intercourse, agree to grant to their envoys, ministers, chargés d'affaires and other diplomatic agents, the same favors, privileges, immunities and exemptions, that those of the most favored nation do or shall enjoy, it being understood that the favors privileges immunities and exemptions granted by the one party to the envoys, ministers, chargés d'affaires, or other diplomatic agents of the other party, or to those of any other nation, shall be reciprocally granted and extended to those of both the high contracting parties respectively.

Privileges and immunities of envoys, ministers, &c.

ARTICLE XXXII.

To protect more effectually the commerce and navigation of their respective citizens, the United States of America and the Republic of Peru agree to admit and receive, mutually, consuls and vice-consuls in all their ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy, within their respective consular districts, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation: but to enjoy the rights, prerogatives and immunities which belong to them in virtue of their public character, the consuls and vice-consuls shall, before exercising their official functions, exhibit to the Government to which they are accredited their commissions or patents in due form: in order to receive their exequatur, after receiving which they shall be acknowledged, in their official characters by the authorities, magistrates and inhabitants of the district in which they reside. The high contracting parties, nevertheless, remain at liberty to except those ports and places where the admission and residence of consuls and vice-consuls may not seem to be convenient, provided that the refusal to admit them shall likewise extend to those of all nations.

Reception of consuls and their privileges and immunities.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The consuls, vice-consuls, their officers and persons employed in their consulates shall be exempt from all public service, and from all kinds of taxes, imposts and contributions except those which they shall be lawfully held to pay on account of their property or commerce, and to which the citizens and other inhabitants of the country in which they reside are subject, they being, in other respects subject to the laws of the respective countries. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be inviolably respected, and no person, magistrate, or other public authority shall, under any pretext, interfere with or seize them.

Exemptions of consuls. Inviolability of archives.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The consuls and vice-consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the public authorities of the country in which they reside, for the arrest, detention and custody of deserters from the vessels of war or merchant-vessels of their nation; and where the deserters claimed shall belong to a merchant-vessel, the consuls or vice-consuls must address themselves to the competent authority, and demand the deserters in writing, proving by the ship's roll, or other public document, that the individuals claimed are a part of the crew of the vessel from which it is alleged that they have deserted; but should the individuals claimed form a part of the crew of a vessel of war, the word of honor of a commissioned officer attached to the said vessel shall be sufficient to identify the deserters: and when the demand of the consuls, or vice-consuls, shall, in either case, be so proved, the delivery of the deserters shall not be refused. The said deserters, when arrested, shall be delivered to the consuls or vice-consuls, or, at the request of these, shall be put in the public prisons, and maintained at the expense of those who reclaim them, to be delivered to the vessels to which they belong, or sent to others of the same nation; but if the said deserters should not be so delivered or sent within the term of two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again apprehended for the same cause. The high contracting parties agree that it shall not be lawful for any public authority, or other person within their respective dominions, to harbor or protect such deserters.

Deserters from
vessels of war and
merchant-vessels.

ARTICLE XXXV.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree to form, as soon hereafter as may be mutually convenient, a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers, and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.

Consular convention
to be formed.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Until the conclusion of a consular convention the high contracting parties agree that, in the absence of the legal heirs or representatives, the consuls or vice-consuls of either party shall be *ex officio* the executors or administrators of the citizens of their nation who may die within their consular jurisdictions, and of their countrymen dying at sea, whose property may be brought within their district. The said consuls or vice-consuls shall call in a justice of the peace, or some other judicial authority, to assist in taking an inventory of the effects and property left by the deceased, after which the said effects shall remain in the hands of the said consuls or vice-consuls, who shall be authorized to sell immediately such of the effects or property as may be of a perishable nature, and to dispose of the remainder according to the instructions of their respective Governments. And where the deceased has been engaged in commerce or other business, the consuls or vice-consuls shall hold the effects and property so remaining until the expiration of twelve calendar months; during which time the creditors, if any, of the deceased shall have the right to present their claims and demands against the said effects and property, and all questions arising out of such claims or demands shall be decided by the

Property of deceaseds, powers and duties of consuls as to.

laws of the country wherein the said citizens may have died. It is understood, nevertheless, that, if no claim or demand shall have been made against the effects and property of an individual so deceased, the consuls or vice-consuls, at the expiration of the twelve calendar months, may close the estate, and dispose of the effects and property, in accordance with the instructions from their own Governments.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

As a consequence of the principles of equality herein established, in virtue of which the citizens of each one of the high contracting parties enjoy in the territory of the other, the same rights as natives, and receive from the respective Governments the same protection in their persons and property, it is declared that only in case that such protection should be denied, on account of the fact that the claims preferred have not been promptly attended to by the legal authorities, or that manifest injustice has been done by such authorities, and after all the legal means have been exhausted, then alone shall diplomatic intervention take place.

When claims shall become subjects of diplomatic intervention.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru desiring to make as durable as possible the relations established between the two parties in virtue of this treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, declare solemnly and agree as follows:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in force for the term of ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications thereof,

Duration of treaty.

and further until the end of one year after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of them reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years. And it is hereby agreed between the parties that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either of them from the other party, as above mentioned, this treaty shall altogether cease and terminate.

2d. If any citizen or citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen or citizens shall be held personally responsible therefor and the harmony and good understanding between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or offenders, or to sanction such violation, under pain of rendering itself liable for the consequences thereof.

Infringement of treaty by citizens.

3d. Should, unfortunately, any of the provisions contained in the present treaty be violated or infringed in any other manner whatever, it is expressly stipulated and agreed that neither of the contracting parties shall order or authorize any act of reprisals, nor declare nor make war against the other, on complaint of injuries or damages resulting therefrom, until the party considering itself aggrieved shall first have presented to the other a statement or representation of such injuries or damages verified by competent proofs, and demanded redress and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

Reprisals and declarations of war.

4th. Nothing contained in this treaty shall however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other nations or sovereigns.

Treaties with other nations not affected.

The present treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Peru with the approbation of the Congress thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged Exchange of ratifications. at Washington or Lima within eighteen months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the Republic of Peru, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at the city of Lima, in duplicate English and Spanish this the sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

ALVIN P. HOVEY. [L. S.]

JOSÉ J. LOAYZA. [L. S.]

PERU—1870.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. CONCLUDED SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. RATIFICATIONS ADVISED BY SENATE MARCH 31, 1871. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT APRIL 11, 1871. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT OF PERU MAY 28, 1874. TIME FOR EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS EXTENDED JUNE 5, 1873. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED MAY 28, 1874. PROCLAIMED JULY 27, 1874.

Extradition treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America has appointed Alvin P. Hovey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of the Republic of Peru; and the President of Peru has appointed His Excellency Doctor José J. Loayza, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and true form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused or convicted of the crimes enumerated in Article II of the present treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country in which the fugitive or the person so accused shall be found would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be so delivered up who shall be charged, according to the provisions of this treaty, with any of the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, to wit:

Crimes,

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.
2. Rape, abduction by force.
3. Bigamy.
4. Arson.
5. Kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking or carrying away of a person by force or deception.
6. Robbery, highway robbery, larceny.
7. Burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night-time into the house of another person with the intent to commit a felony.
8. Counterfeiting or altering money, the introduction or fraudulent commerce of and in false coin and money; counterfeiting the certificates or obligations of the Government, of bank-notes, and of any other documents of public credit, the uttering and use of the same; forging or altering judicial judgments or decrees of the Government or courts, of the seals, dies, postage-stamps, and revenue-stamps of the Government, and the use of the same; forging public and authentic deeds and documents, both commercial and of banks, and the use of the same.
9. Embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or bailees, and embezzlement by any persons hired or salaried.
10. Fraudulent bankruptcy.
11. Fraudulent barratry.
12. Mutiny on board of a vessel, when the persons who compose the crew have taken forcible possession of the same or have transferred the ship to pirates.
13. Severe injuries intentionally caused on railroads, to telegraph-lines, or to persons by means of explosion of mines or steam-boilers.
14. Piracy.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of the present treaty shall not be applied in any manner to any crime or offense of a purely political character, nor shall the provisions of the present treaty be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the second article committed anterior to the date of the exchange of the ratification hereof. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

Political offenses
and past crimes.

Neither party
bound to deliver its
own citizens.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition will be granted in virtue of the demand made by the one Government on the other, with the remission of a condemnatory sentence, an order of arrest, or of any other process equivalent to such order, in which will be specified the character and gravity of the imputed acts, and the dispositions of the penal laws relative to the case. The documents accompanying the demand for extradition shall be originals or certified copies, legally authorized by the tribunals or by a competent person. If possible, there shall be remitted at the same time a descriptive list of the individual required, or any other proof towards his identity.

Requisitions for
extradition.

ARTICLE V.

If the person accused or condemned is not a citizen of either of the contracting powers, the Government granting the extradition will inform the Government of the country to which the accused or condemned may belong of the demand made, When person demanded is not a citizen of either country. and if the last-named Government reclaims the individual on its own account for trial in its own tribunals, the Government to which was made the demand of extradition may, at will, deliver the criminal to the State in whose territories the crime was committed, or to that to which the criminal belongs. If the accused or sentenced person whose extradition may be demanded, in virtue of the present convention, from one of the contracting parties, should at the same time be the subject of claims from one or other Governments simultaneously for crimes or misdemeanors committed in their respective territories, he or she shall be delivered up to that Government When the accused is demanded by different governments. in whose territories the offense committed was of the gravest character; and when the offenses are of like nature and gravity, the delivery will be made to the Government making the first demand; and if the dates of the demands be the same, that of the nation to which the criminal may belong will be preferred.

ARTICLE VI.

If the person claimed is accused or sentenced in the country where he may have taken refuge, for a crime or misdemeanor committed in that country, his delivery may be delayed until the definitive sentence releasing him be pronounced, or until such time as he When extradition may be delayed. may have complied with the punishment inflicted on him in the country where he took refuge.

ARTICLE VII.

In cases not admitting of delay, and especially in those where there is danger of escape, each of the two Governments, authorized by the order for apprehension, may, by the most expeditious means, ask and obtain the arrest of the person accused or sentenced, on condition of presenting the said order for apprehension as soon as may be possible, not exceeding four months. Cases for summary proceedings.

ARTICLE VIII.

All expenses whatever of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding provisions shall be borne and defrayed by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made. Expenses.

ARTICLE IX.

This treaty shall commence from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties or one of them; but Duration of treaty. it shall not be abrogated, except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to abrogate it shall give twelve months' previous notice.

ARTICLE X.

The present treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the cities of Washington or Lima, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Lima, in duplicate, English and Spanish, this the twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

ALVIN P. HOVEY. [L. S.]

JOSÉ J. LOAYZA. [L. S.]

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA—1874.

DECLARATION CONCERNING TRADE-MARKS. CONCLUDED MARCH $\frac{16}{28}$, 1874.
PROCLAIMED NOVEMBER 24, 1874.

DECLARATION.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having recognized the necessity of defining and rendering more Contracting parties. efficacious the stipulations contained in the additional article of the $\frac{15}{27}$ th January, 1868, to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded between the United States of America and Russia, on the $\frac{6}{18}$ th December, 1832, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed upon the following arrangements:

ARTICLE I.

With regard to marks of goods or of their packages, and also with regard to marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Trade-marks. the United States of America shall enjoy in Russia, and Russian subjects shall enjoy in the United States, the same protection as native citizens.

ARTICLE II.

The preceding article, which shall come immediately into operation, shall be considered as forming an integral part of the Treaty of the $\frac{6}{18}$ th December, 1832, and shall have the same force and Duration. duration as the said Treaty.

In faith whereof the undersigned have drawn up and signed the present Declaration, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English and Russian languages at St. Petersburg this $\frac{16}{28}$ th day of March, 1874.

MARSHALL JEWELL. [L. S.]
GORTCHACOW. [L. S.]

SALVADOR.

SALVADOR—1870.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. CONCLUDED MAY 23, 1870. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY THE SENATE DECEMBER 9, 1870. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT DECEMBER 16, 1870. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR OCTOBER 28, 1873. TIME FOR EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS EXTENDED MAY 12, 1873, RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED MARCH 2, 1874. PROCLAIMED MARCH 4, 1874.

Convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, Alfred T. A. Torbert, Minister Resident to Salvador; the President of the Republic of Salvador, Señor Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizú, Minister of Foreign Affairs; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE 1ST.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Salvador mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been

Extradition of criminals. convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE 2ND.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

Crimes. 1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the penal codes of the contracting parties by the terms homicide, parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money by violence, or putting him in fear.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank-notes, and obligations, and in general of all things being titles or instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administration, and the utterance thereof.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8. Embezzlement, by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character; and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

Political offences and past crimes.

ARTICLE 4TH.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, * shall have been convicted therefor, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

When extradition may be deferred.

ARTICLE 5TH.

In no case and for no motive shall the high contracting parties be obliged to deliver up their own subjects. If, in conformity with the laws in force in the state to which the accused belongs, he ought to be submitted to criminal procedure for crimes committed in the other state, the latter must communicate the information and documents, send the implements or tools which were employed to perpetrate the crime, and procure every other explanation or evidence necessary to prosecute the case.

Citizens of either party not to be delivered up, but may be prosecuted by state in which the crime was committed.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the event of the absence of these from the country, or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the

Requisitions for extradition.

Mode of procedure.

* See "Notes," under title "Salvador," *post*.

court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Salvador, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly-authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, or the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition aforesaid. The President of the United States or the President of Salvador may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to law and the evidence, the extradition is due, pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

Expenses.

ARTICLE 8TH.

This convention shall continue in force during ten (10) years from the day of exchange of ratifications; but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force ten years longer, and so on.

Duration of convention.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington within twelve (12) months, and sooner if possible.

Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of San Salvador the twenty-third day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

ALFRED T. A. TORBERT. [L. S.]
GREGO. ARBIZÚ. [L. S.]

SALVADOR—1870.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND CONSULAR PRIVILEGES; CONCLUDED DECEMBER 6, 1870. RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE MARCH 31, 1871. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT APRIL 11, 1871. RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR OCTOBER 28, 1873. TIME FOR EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS EXTENDED MAY 12, 1873. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED MARCH 11, 1874. PROCLAIMED MARCH 13, 1874.

A general treaty of amity, commerce, and consular privileges, between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily exist between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in

Contracting parties.

future be religiously observed between each other, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and friendship, commerce and consular privileges.

For this desirable object the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers upon General Alfred T. A. Torbert, Minister Resident; and the President of the Republic of Salvador has conferred similar and equal powers upon Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizú, Minister of Foreign Relations; who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1ST.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons and places.

Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

Most favored nation.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold lands, and all kinds of real estate, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with the native citizens, and shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the citizens of any country, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation, commerce, and manufactures, which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, or usages there established to which native citizens are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting-trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties respectively, according to their own separate laws.

Commerce and navigation.

Residence. Holding real-estate, trade, manufactures, mining.

Privileges and exemptions.

Coasting-trade.

ARTICLE 4TH.

They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of Salvador; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the impor-

Importations into U. S. in vessels of Salvador.

Tonnage duties.

tation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Salvador in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or the other. And they further agree that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from one country in its own vessels to any foreign country may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Republic of Salvador.

Importations into Salvador in vessels of the U. S.
Tonnage duties.

Exportation in vessels of either country.

Bounties, duties, and drawbacks on exportation in vessels of either country.

ARTICLE 5TH.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the produce or manufactures of the Republic of Salvador; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Salvador of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to the Republic of Salvador, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, or of the Republic of Salvador, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Republic of Salvador, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Duties on imports the produce of either country.

Duties on exports.

Prohibition on exports and imports.

ARTICLE 6TH.

In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the three preceding articles are, to their full extent, applicable to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of Salvador, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic of Salvador, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong or from the ports of any other foreign country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on said vessels, or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture.

Three preceding articles reciprocally applicable to voyage from any port.

No discriminating duty, &c.

ARTICLE 7TH.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unload-

Transaction of business.

ing, and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on an equality with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested an equitable and sufficient indemnification.

Embargoes and detentions, indemnity for.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

Refuge or asylum of vessels.

ARTICLE 10TH.

All the ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim shall be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective governments.

Property captured by pirates and found in either country.

When to be claimed.

ARTICLE 11TH.

When any vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, unless they may be destined for consumption or sale in the country of the port where they may have been disembarked.

Vessels wrecked or damaged, treatment of.

ARTICLE 12TH.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods or real estate, whether by testament or ab intestato; and they may take

Power to dispose of personal and real estate.

Succession to.

possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE 13TH.

Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection for the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ in the prosecution or defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to the native citizen.

ARTICLE 14TH.

The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Salvador shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to divine worship and the respect due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the Republic of Salvador, in convenient and adequate places to be appointed and established for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise nor upon any account. In like manner, the citizens of Salvador shall enjoy within the Government and territories of the United States a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

ARTICLE 15TH.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Salvador to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places,

ports, and havens of those who are the enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy,* whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every- Free ships, free goods. thing which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be deemed to be free and exempt, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either (contraband goods being always excepted.)

It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this Persons on board of free ships. effect: that, although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers and soldiers and in the actual service of the enemies; provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in Limitation of the principle. this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remains neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE 16TH.

It is likewise agreed that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of one of the enemies of the other by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such Enemy's ship to make enemy's goods except, &c. enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree that, Knowledge of declaration of war. two months having elapsed after the declaration of war, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandise of the neutral embarked on such enemy's ships shall be free.

ARTICLE 17TH.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband Contraband. or prohibited goods shall be comprehended:

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberts, hand-grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2d. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry-belts, and clothes made up in the form and for the military use.

3d. Cavalry belts and horses, with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kinds of arms, and instruments of iron, steel,

* See "Notes" under title "Salvador," *post*.

brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

5th. Provisions that are imported into a besieged or blockaded place.

ARTICLE 18TH.

All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting those places only which are, at that time, besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Other goods free.

Siege and blockade.

ARTICLE 19TH.

The articles of contraband before enumerated and classified which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

Proceedings in case of contraband.

ARTICLE 20TH.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged or blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained; nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting that place with her cargo; nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Blockades.

ARTICLE 21ST.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a national vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon-shot,

Visitation of vessels at sea.

unless in stress of weather, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of said Ill-treatment. armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damage they may commit. And Security to be given by privateersmen. it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever. Neutral party not required to go on board examining-vessel for any purpose.

ARTICLE 22ND.

To avoid all kinds of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as Sea-letter in time of war. also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of the said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties. They have likewise agreed that when such ships have a cargo, they shall also be provided, besides the said sea-letters or passports, with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods are on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites said vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared lawful prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE 23RD.

It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, Vessels under convoy. on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and, when they may be bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE 24TH.

It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts of prize-causes in the country to which the prizes may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such Prize-courts. tribunals of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives upon which the same shall have been founded; and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE 25TH.

For the purpose of lessening the evils of war, the two high contracting parties further agree that, in case a war should unfortunately take place between them, hostilities shall only be carried on by persons duly commissioned by the government, and by those under their orders, except in repelling an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

Hostilities.

ARTICLE 26TH.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in a war with another state, no citizens of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or cooperating hostilely with the said enemy against the said parties so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

Letters of marque
or commissions.

ARTICLE 27TH.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Salvador, it is agreed that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either, who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of rupture, all such citizens of either of the high contracting parties, who are established in any of the territories of the other in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of liberty and prosperity, so long as they behave peacefully and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or intrusted to individuals or to the state, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which such citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies and property of whatever description, shall never be confiscated nor detained nor sequestered.

Time allowed citizens of either party to close up business in territories of the other in case of war.

Right to remain when established in business.

Property of citizens remaining.

Debts, &c., not confiscated in case of war.

ARTICLE 28TH.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights as native citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native citizens, submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Reciprocal rights as to police, safety of property, disposal of and succession to property.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated-

withiu the States of the American Union, or within the Republic of Salvador, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate; but in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the state in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir or other successor such time as the laws of the state will permit to sell such property. He shall be at liberty, at all times, to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

When alien not allowed by local law to hold real estate.

If any citizen of the two high contracting parties shall die without a will or testament in any of the territories of the other, the minister or consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, (or the representative of such minister or consul, in case of absence,) shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country

Dying without will, charge of property.

ARTICLE 29TH.

1st. The citizens of the United States residing in Salvador, or the citizens of Salvador residing in the United States, may intermarry with the natives of the country, hold and possess, by purchase, marriage, or descent, any estate, real or personal, without thereby changing their national character, subject to the laws which now exist or may be enacted in this respect.

Citizenship not affected by marriage or possession of real estate.

2nd. When the citizens of the United States residing in Salvador, or the citizens of Salvador residing in the United States, marry natives of the country according to the laws, such marriage shall be considered legal in the other country.

Marriages.

3rd. The citizens of the United States residents in the Republic of Salvador, and the citizens of Salvador residents in the United States, shall be exempted from all forced or compulsory military service whatsoever, by land or sea, from all contributions of war, military exactions, forced loans in time of war; but they shall be obliged, in the same manner as citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of imposts and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable,) in just proportion to the property owned.

Forced military service, loans, &c., in time of war.

Lawful taxes, &c., in time of peace.

4th. Nor shall the property of either of any kind be taken for any public object without full and just compensation, to be paid in advance; and

Compensation for property taken.

5th. The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

Right of travel and security.

ARTICLE 30TH.

Both the contracting parties, being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have

Envoys, ministers, &c., immunities and exemptions of, agreed, and do agree to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nations do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the Republic of Salvador may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 31ST.

Each of the two contracting republics may maintain in the principal cities or commercial places of the other, and in the ports open to foreign commerce, consuls of its own, charged with the protection of the commercial rights and interests of their nation, and to sustain their countrymen in the difficulties to which they may be exposed. They may likewise appoint consuls-general, as chiefs over the other consuls, or to attend to the affairs of several commercial places at the same time, and vice-consuls for ports of minor importance, or to act under the direction of the consuls. Each republic may, however, except those cities, places, or ports, in which it may consider the residence of such functionaries inconvenient, such exception being common to all nations. All that is said in this treaty of consuls in general shall be considered as relating not only to consuls, properly so-called, but to consuls-general and vice-consuls in all the cases to which this treaty refers.

ARTICLE 32ND.

The consuls appointed by one of the contracting parties to reside in the ports or places of the other shall present to the government of the republic in which they are to reside their letters-patent, or commission, in order that may receive the proper exequatur, if it be deemed expedient to give it, which shall be granted without any charge; and this exequatur, when obtained, is to be exhibited to the chief authorities of the place in which the consul is to exercise his functions, in order that they may cause him to be recognized in his character, and that he may be sustained in his proper prerogative in his respective consular district. The government receiving the consul may withdraw the exequatur, or his consular commission, whenever it may judge proper to do so, but in such case shall state a reasonable ground for the proceeding.

ARTICLE 33RD.

The consuls admitted in either republic may exercise in their respective districts the following functions:

1st. They may apply directly to the authorities of the district in which they reside, and they may, in case of necessity, have recourse to the national government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly if there be no such agent, in complaint against any infraction of the treaties of commerce committed by the authorities or persons employed by them in the country, to the injury of the commerce of the nation in whose service the consul is engaged.

2nd. They may apply to the authorities of the consular district, and, in

case of necessity, they may have recourse to the national government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly if there be no such agent, against any abuse on the part of the authorities of the country, or the persons employed by them, against individuals of their nation in whose service the consul is engaged; and they may, when necessary, take such measures as may be proper to prevent justice from being denied to them or delayed, and to prevent them from being judged or punished by any other than competent judges, and agreeably to the laws in force.

Complaints of abuses by authorities against individuals.

Complaints against denial of justice.

3rd. They may, as the natural defenders of their fellow-countrymen, appear in their name and behalf, whenever so requested by them, before the respective authorities of the place, in all cases in which their support may be necessary.

Appearing before authorities in behalf of countrymen.

4th. They may accompany the captains, mates, or masters of vessels of their nation in all that they may have to do with regard to the manifests of their merchandise and other documents, and be present in all cases in which the authorities, courts, or judges of the country may have to take any declarations from the persons above mentioned, or any other belonging to their respective crews.

Accompanying ship-masters in certain cases.

5th. They shall have the right, in the ports or places to which they are or may be severally appointed, of receiving the protests or declarations which such captains, masters, crews, passengers, and merchants as are citizens of their country may respectively choose to make there; and also such as any foreigners may choose to make before them relative to the personal interests of any of their citizens; and the copies of said acts, duly authenticated by the said consuls under the seal of their consulates respectively, shall receive faith in law, as if they had been authenticated before the judges or courts of the respective countries.

Protests and declarations.

Authenticated copies of protests, effect of.

6th. They may determine on all matters relating to injuries sustained at sea by effects and merchandise shipped in vessels of the nation in whose service the consul is employed arriving at the place of his residence, provided that there be no stipulations to the contrary between the shippers, owners, and insurers. But if among the persons interested in such losses and injuries, there should be inhabitants of the country where the consul resides, and not belonging to the nation in whose service he is, the cognizance of such losses and injuries appertains to the local authorities.

Injuries at sea to property in vessels of the consul's nation.

7th. They may compromise amicably, and out of court, the differences arising between their fellow-countrymen, providing that those persons agree voluntarily to submit to such arbitration; in which case the document containing the decision of the consul, authenticated by himself and his chancery or secretary, shall have all the force of a notarial copy authenticated, so as to render it obligatory on the interested parties.

Arbitration of differences between fellow-countrymen.

8th. They may cause proper order to be maintained on board of vessels of their nation, and may decide on the disputes arising between the captains, the officers, and the members of the crew, unless the disorders taking place on board should disturb the public tranquillity, or persons not belonging to the crew or to the nation in whose service the consul is employed, in which case the local authorities may interfere.

Order on board vessels; disputes between officers and crews.

9th. They may direct all the operations for saving vessels of their nation which may be wrecked on the coasts of the district where the consul resides. In such cases the local authorities

Saving of wrecked vessels.

ties shall interfere only in order to maintain tranquillity, to give security to the interests of the parties concerned, and to cause the dispositions which should be observed for the entry and export of the property to be fulfilled. In the absence of the consul, and until his arrival, the said authorities shall take all the measures necessary for the preservation of the effects of the wrecked vessel.

10th. They shall take possession of the personal or real estate left by any of their citizens who shall die within their consulate, leaving no legal representative or trustee by him appointed to take charge of his effects; they shall inventory the same with the assistance of two merchants, citizens of the respective countries, or for want of them of any others whom they may choose; shall cause a notice of the death to be published in some newspaper of the country where they reside; shall collect the debts due to the deceased in the country where he died, and pay the debts due from his estate which he shall have contracted; shall sell at auction, after reasonable public notice, such of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature, and such further part, if any, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts, but they shall pay no claims not reduced to a judgment for damages on account of any wrongful act alleged to have been done by the deceased. Whensoever there is no consul in the place where the death occurs, the local authority shall take all the precautions in their power to secure the property of the deceased, and immediately notify the nearest consul of the country to which the deceased belonged.

11th. They may demand from the local authorities the arrest of seamen deserting from the vessel of the nation in whose service the consul is employed, exhibiting, if necessary, the register of the vessel, her muster-roll, and any other official document in support of this demand. The said authorities shall take such measures as may be in their power for the discovery and arrest of such deserters, and shall place them at the disposition of the consul; but if the vessel to which they belong shall have sailed, and no opportunity for sending them away should occur, they shall be kept in arrest at the expense of the consul for two months; and if at the expiration of that time they should not have been sent away, they shall be set at liberty by the respective authorities, and cannot again be arrested for the same cause.

12th. They may give such documents as may be necessary for the intercourse between the two countries, and countersign those which may have been given by the authorities. They may also give bills of health, if necessary, to vessels sailing from the port where the consul resides to the port of the nation to which he belongs; they may also certify invoices, muster-rolls, and other papers necessary for the commerce and navigation of vessels.

13th. They may appoint a chancellor or secretary whensoever the consulate has none and one is required for authenticating documents.

14th. They may appoint commercial agents to employ all the means in their power in behalf of individuals of the nation in whose service the consul is, and for executing the commissions which the consul may think proper to intrust to them out of the place of his residence, provided, however, that such agents are not to enjoy the prerogatives conceded to consuls, but only those which are peculiar to commercial agents.

ARTICLE 34TH.

The consuls of one of the contracting republics residing in another country may employ their good offices in favor of individuals of the other republic which has no consul in that country.

Consuls of either nation may aid citizens of the other, when.

ARTICLE 35TH.

The contracting republics recognize no diplomatic character in consuls, for which reason they will not enjoy in either country the immunities granted to public agents accredited in that character; but in order that the said consuls may exercise their proper functions without difficulty or delay, they shall enjoy the following prerogatives:

Diplomatic character not recognized in consuls.

Consular prerogatives.

1st. The consular offices and dwellings shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the archives or papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylums. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

Offices, dwellings, and archives inviolable.

Asylum.

2nd. Consuls, in all that exclusively concerns the exercise of their functions, shall be independent of the state in whose territory they reside.

Independent of State in exercise of their functions.

3rd. The consuls and their chancellors or secretaries shall be exempt from all public service and from contributions, personal and extraordinary, imposed in the country where they reside, and they shall be exempt from arrest, except in the case of offences which the local legislation qualifies as crimes and punishes as such. This exemption does not comprehend the consuls or their chancellors or secretaries who may be natives of the country in which they reside.

Exemption from public service, &c.

From arrest.

Exemption from arrest not applicable to consuls who are natives of the country wherein they reside.

4th. No consular officer who is not a citizen of the country to which he is accredited shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he resides. When the testimony of such consular officer is needed, it shall be asked in writing, or some one shall go to his house to take it viva voce. If, however, the testimony of a consular officer in either country should be necessary for the defence of a person charged with a crime and should not be voluntarily given, compulsory process requiring the presence of such consular officer as a witness may be issued.

Exemptions of consuls as witnesses.

5th. In order that the dwellings of consuls may be easily and generally known for the convenience of those who may have to resort to them, they shall be allowed to hoist on them the flag, and to place over their doors the coat of arms of the nation in whose service the consul may be, with an inscription expressing the functions discharged by him.

Flag and coat of arms, use of.

ARTICLE 36TH.

Consuls shall not give passports to any individual of their nation, or going to their nation, who may be held to answer before any authority, court, or judge of the country for delinquencies committed by them, or for a demand which may have been legally acknowledged, provided that in each case proper notice thereof shall have been given to the consul.

Passports, when not to be given by consuls.

ARTICLE 37TH.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. This treaty is concluded for the term of ten years, dating from the exchange of the ratifications; and if one year before the expiration of that period neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said treaty, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

2nd. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or sanction such violation.

3rd. If, unfortunately, any of the articles contained in this treaty should be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the two contracting parties shall ordain or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor shall declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall have laid before the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been denied, in violation of the laws and of national right.

ARTICLE 38TH.

The treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador of the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, is hereby abrogated, and the stipulations of the preceding treaty are substituted therefor.

ARTICLE 39TH.

This treaty shall be submitted on both sides to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within the space of twelve months.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the foregoing articles in the English and Spanish languages, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of San Salvador, this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

ALFRED T. A. TORBERT. [L. S.]
GREGO. ARBIZÚ. [L. S.]

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE—1854.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION* TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS, AND TO ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THERETO OF NOVEMBER 16, 1852. DATED JUNE 7, 1854. PROCLAIMED JULY 26, 1854.

Whereas a treaty for the reciprocal extradition of fugitive criminals, in special cases, was concluded between Prussia and other States of the Germanic Confederation on the one hand, and the United States of North America on the other, under date of June 16th, 1852, at Washington, by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and has been ratified by the contracting Governments; and whereas, in the second article of the same, the United States of North America have declared that they agree that the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty shall be applicable to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which shall have subsequently declared its accession to the treaty: Now, therefore, in accordance therewith, the Government of His Serene Highness the Reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, hereby declares its accession to the aforesaid treaty of June 16th, 1852, which is, word for word, as follows:

Preamble.

[The original declaration here includes a copy in German and English of the treaty of June 16, 1852, and of the additional article thereto of November 16, 1852.]

and hereby expressly gives assurance that each and every article and stipulation of this treaty shall be faithfully observed and enforced within the territory of the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe.

Extradition treaty
between a United
States and Germanic
States acceded to.

In testimony whereof, the Government of the Prince, in the name of His Serene Highness the Reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, has executed the present declaration of accession, and caused the seal of the Government to be thereunto affixed.

Done at Buckeburg, the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

The Government of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.

V. SAUER.

WERNER. [L. S.]

* Translation.

SPAIN.

SPAIN—1871.

AGREEMENT FOR SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF WRONGS AND INJURIES COMMITTED BY AUTHORITIES OF SPAIN IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA. CONCLUDED AT MADRID FEBRUARY 12, 1871, BY DANIEL E. SICKLES, ESQ., ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES AT MADRID, AND HIS EXCELLENCY SENOR DON CRISTINO MARTOS, MINISTER OF STATE OF SPAIN.

Memorandum of an arbitration for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States, or of their heirs, against the Government of Spain for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property, or against the persons and property of citizens of whom the said heirs are the legal representatives, by the authorities of Spain in the island of Cuba or within the maritime jurisdiction thereof, since the commencement of the present insurrection.

1. It is agreed that all such claims shall be submitted to arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States, another by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at Washington, and these two to name an umpire who shall decide all questions upon which they shall be unable to agree; and in case the place of either arbitrator or of the umpire shall from any cause become vacant, such vacancy shall be filled forthwith in the manner herein provided for the original appointment.

Claims to be submitted to arbitrators, and in case of disagreement to umpire.

2. The arbitrators and umpire so named shall meet at Washington within one month from the date of their appointment and shall, before proceeding to business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially hear and determine, to the best of their judgment and according to public law, and the treaties in force between the two countries, and these present stipulations, all such claims as shall, in conformity with this agreement, be laid before them on the part of the Government of the United States; and such declaration shall be entered upon the record of their proceedings.

Organization of claims commission.

3. Each Government may name an advocate to appear before the arbitrators or the umpire, to represent the interests of the parties respectively.

Each government may name an advocate.

4. The arbitrators shall have full power, subject to these stipulations, and it shall be their duty before proceeding with the hearing and decision of any case, to make and publish convenient rules prescribing the time and manner of the presentation of claims and of the proof thereof; and any disagreement with reference to the said rules of proceeding shall be decided by the umpire. It is understood that a reasonable period shall be allowed for the presentation of the proofs; that all claims and the testimony in favor of them shall be presented only through the Government of the United States; that the award made in each case shall be in writing and, if

Claims to be presented through Government of the United States.

indemnity be given, the sum to be paid shall be expressed in the gold coin of the United States.

5. The arbitrators shall have jurisdiction of all claims presented to them by the Government of the United States for injuries done to citizens of the United States by the authorities of ^{Extent of jurisdiction, &c.} Spain in Cuba since the first day of October, 1868. Adjudications of the tribunals in Cuba, concerning citizens of the United States, made in the absence of the parties interested, or in violation of international law, or of the guarantees and forms provided for in the treaty of October 27, 1795, between the United States and Spain, may be reviewed by the arbitrators, who shall make such award in any such case as they shall deem just. No judgment of a Spanish tribunal, disallowing the affirmation of a party that he is a citizen of the United States shall prevent the arbitrators from hearing a reclamation presented in behalf of said party by the United States Government. Nevertheless, in any case heard by the arbitrators, the Spanish Government may traverse the allegation of American citizenship and thereupon competent and sufficient proof thereof will be required. The commission having recognized the quality of American citizens in the claimants, they will acquire the rights accorded to them by the present stipulations as such citizens. And it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall not have jurisdiction of any reclamation made in behalf of a native-born Spanish subject naturalized in the United States if it shall appear, that the same subject-matter having been adjudicated by a competent tribunal in Cuba and the claimant, having appeared therein, either in person or by his duly appointed attorney and being required by the laws of Spain to make a declaration of his nationality, failed to declare that he was a citizen of the United States; in such case and for the purposes of this arbitration, it shall be deemed and taken that the claimant, by his own default, had renounced his allegiance to the United States. And it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall not have jurisdiction of any demands growing out of contracts.

6. The expenses of the arbitration will be defrayed by a percentage to be added to the amount awarded. The compensation of the arbitrators and umpire shall not exceed three thousand dol- ^{Expenses.} lars each; the same allowance shall be made to each of the two advocates representing respectively the two Governments; and the arbitrators may employ a secretary at a compensation not exceeding the sum of five dollars a day for every day actually and necessarily given to the business of the arbitration.

7. The two Governments will accept the awards made in the several cases submitted to the said arbitration as final and conclus- ^{Effect of awards.} ive, and will give full effect to the same in good faith and as soon as possible.

SPAIN—1875.

AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE INDEMNITY TO BE PAID BY SPAIN FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OR PERSONS OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY AND OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE STEAMER "VIRGINIUS," CONCLUDED FEBRUARY 27, 1875, CONFIRMED BY THE NEGOTIATORS MARCH 11, 1875.

AGREEMENT.

In consideration of the reasons set forth and the declarations made reciprocally in various conferences to that effect had between his excel-

lency Mr. Caleb Cushing representative of the United States, and his excellency D. Alejandro Castro minister of state, as also of the notes which have passed between them, and desiring at the same time to put an end, by means of an equitable and friendly accord to the reclamations presented by the Government of the United States in consequence of what occurred at Santiago de Cuba in regard to the persons of the officers, crew and passengers of the steamer "Virginus" it being understood that from these reclamations are to be excluded, in so far as respects the ship's company all individuals indemnified as British subjects, and, with respect to passengers, including only six American citizens:

They have agreed:

First. The Spanish government engages to deliver to that of the United States the sum of eighty thousand dollars in coin, or four hundred thousand pesetas, for the purpose of relief of the families or persons of the ship's company and passengers aforesaid of the "Virginus."

Second. The Government of the United States engages to accept the sum mentioned in satisfaction of reclamations of any sort which, in the sense of personal indemnification in this behalf might hereafter be advanced against the Spanish government.

Third. When the sum referred to in Article one, shall have been received, the President of the United States will proceed to distribute the same among the families or the parties interested in the form and manner which he may judge most equitable, without being obliged to give account of this distribution to the Spanish government.

Fourth. The payment of the eighty thousand dollars, or four hundred thousand pesetas, shall be effected by the Spanish government at Madrid, in specie and in three periods of two months each: Thirty thousand dollars, or one hundred and fifty thousand pesetas for each of the first two installments, and twenty thousand dollars, or one hundred thousand pesetas, in the last.

Fifth. The present agreement will be ratified by both the undersigned so soon as his excellency the representative of the United States shall have presented credential letters which accredit him as minister plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of Spain.

Done at Madrid this twenty-seventh day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

C. CUSHING.

ALEJANDRO CASTRO.

RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT.

His excellency Mister Caleb Cushing, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and his excellency Don Alejandro Castro minister of state of His Catholic Majesty, in fulfillment of the stipulation contained in the fifth article of the agreement provisionally signed by their excellencies aforesaid in this city on the twenty-seventh of February last past, declared:

That his excellency Mister Caleb Cushing having yesterday presented the letter of His Excellency the President which accredits him as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the said States near His Majesty the King of Spain, they ratify, by the present document, all that is stipulated in each one of the five articles of which the above-mentioned agreement is composed.

In witness whereof, both the undersigned have signed their names and set their seals to the present declaration.

Madrid the eleventh of March of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America,

O. CUSHING. [L. S.]

The minister of state of His Catholic Majesty,

ALEJANDRO CASTRO. [L. S.]

NOTES

UPON

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN POWERS

SINCE MAY 1, 1870,

AND

UPON THE CONSTRUCTION THEREOF, WITH SOME REFERENCES TO RECENT
CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE FOREIGN TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND TO LATE JUDICIAL DECISIONS RELATING THERETO, AND
TO THE CAUSES OF ABROGATION OF SOME OF THE SAME.

The papers which accompany the annual message are styled "Foreign Relations," and are referred to as "F. R., 1874," &c.

Other papers which have been printed by order of either House of Congress are referred to in their order in the congressional series as executive or miscellaneous documents or as reports of the Senate or House, thus: Senate Executive Document, 1st Session 44th Congress, "S. E. Doc., 1st Sess. 44th Cong.," &c.; House Reports, "H. R.;" House Miscellaneous, "H. M.," &c. The opinions of the Attorney-Generals are cited as "14 Op. At. Gen.," &c.

The papers relating to the treaty of Washington are referred to as "Pap. Rel. Tr. W."

The statutes of the United States, as revised and enacted pursuant to the act of June 20, 1874, are styled "Rev. Stat. U. S." The Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia, post-roads, public treaties, are referred to as "R. S. Pub. Tr." The statutes at large enacted by each Congress, published pursuant to the act of June 20, 1874, are cited "— St. at L., —," &c.

J. L. C.

August, 1876.

NOTES.

ABROGATED, SUSPENDED, OR OBSOLETE TREATIES.

- 1.—*Treaties terminated in consequence of notice given in accordance with the provisions of the treaty.*

Guatemala, 1849.

Belgium, 1858.

Ottoman Empire, 1862.

- 2.—*Treaties with powers which have been absorbed or consolidated with other nationalities.*

The establishment of the German Empire in 1871, and the complex relations of its component parts to each other and to the Empire, necessarily give rise to questions as to the treaties entered into with the North German Confederation and with many of the States composing the Empire. It cannot be said that any fixed rules have been established.

Where a State has lost its separate existence, as in the case of Hanover, no question can arise.

Where no new treaty has been negotiated with the Empire the treaties with the various States which have preserved a separate existence have been resorted to.

The question of the existence of the extradition treaty with Bavaria was presented to the United States district court, on the application of a person accused of a forgery committed in Bavaria, to be discharged on *habeas corpus*, who was in custody after the issue of a mandate, at the request of the minister of Germany. The court held that the treaty was admitted by both governments to be in existence.¹ Such a question is, after all, purely a political one.

In 1871 a consular convention was concluded with the German Empire, but even since this date, in some cases, exequaturs of consuls of the United States have been granted by the ruler of the particular State within which the consul is to act.

The German minister, after the establishment of the Empire, in a note²

¹ *In re Thomas*, 12 Blatchf., 370.

² MS. Dept. of State.

dated October 19, 1871, forwarded to the Secretary of State a list of the consuls appointed on behalf of the German Empire, and requested the issue of exequaturs. These appointees were, in most cases, consuls holding appointments at the time from the North German Union or from some of the States of the Empire. This note also informed the Secretary of State of the abolition of the consulates of the North German Union.

All consuls representing Germany, who are enumerated in the Register of the Department of State, are accredited by the Empire.

Similar questions have also been raised as to consuls representing the Papal States, since the occupation of Rome by the Government of Italy.

3.—*Treaties or parts of treaties for which other agreements have been substituted by acts of the parties.*

San Salvador, 1850; treaty of 1870 substituted so far as it relates to the same subjects.

Belgium, 1858; treaty of 1875 substituted so far as it relates to the same subjects.

Japan, 1858; convention of 1866 modifies the tariff of import and export duties contained in the trade-regulations annexed to the treaty of 1858.

4.—*Treaties or parts of treaties annulled by acts of one party, or by a refusal to execute.*

Great Britain, treaty of 1842, article X.

The refusal of Great Britain in 1876 to deliver Winslow and certain other fugitives then in custody, whose extradition had been demanded, can hardly fail under existing circumstances to operate as an abrogation of this article. The circumstances are referred to under the title "Extradition."

ALIENS.

[See "Great Britain;" "Claims;" "Netherlands."]

The duties of domiciled aliens have been discussed in the Supreme Court, and it has been held that domiciled aliens owe a local and temporary allegiance; that they are bound to obey all the laws of the country not immediately relating to citizenship during their residence, and are amenable equally with citizens for any infractions of those laws.¹

¹ Carlyle vs. U. S., 12 Wall., 147.

BELGIUM.[See "*Extradition.*"]

The extradition treaty of 1874 limited the operation of the treaty, as to crimes or offenses committed anterior to its date, to the crimes of murder and arson. Under article III Carl Vogt, whose surrender to Prussia under the treaty of 1852, and to Belgium, with which no treaty then existed, had been refused, (see "*Extradition,*") was surrendered to Belgium.

Congress, by a joint resolution approved June 17, 1874, provided for notice to terminate the treaty of 1853, pursuant to the seventeenth article, and authorized the President to communicate such notice to the government of Belgium.¹

The Secretary of State, under date of June 17, instructed Mr. Jones, the minister of the United States at Brussels, to give the necessary notice, inclosing a copy of the joint resolution.²

The notice was given July 1, and the treaty terminated pursuant to its terms July 1, 1875.³

It had been found that the fourth and thirteenth articles of the treaty in their operation, and under the most favored nation clause in other treaties, worked a discrimination against the marine of the United States and in favor of that of foreign countries. Exemption from tonnage-dues had been claimed by several foreign powers for their vessels, on account of the exemption accorded to Belgian vessels under the fourth article of the treaty.

The causes making it necessary to abrogate the treaty, were communicated to the government of Belgium⁴ and to Mr. Delfosse, the Belgian minister, by note dated November 9, 1874.⁵

The suggestion that the United States was ready to negotiate a new treaty, excluding the objectionable clauses, was met by the negotiation of the treaty of 1875, which included also some new provisions and went into effect about the date of the expiration of the treaty of 1853.

BAVARIA.

In reference to the convention for extradition between the United States and Bavaria of 1853, see "*Treaties with powers which have been absorbed,*" &c.; *ante*.

BRAZIL.

For papers and correspondence relating to the claim concerning the Caroline, see message of the President communicating the report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, May 26, 1874.⁶

¹ 13 St. at L., 287. ² F. R. 1874, 64. ³ *Ib.* 65, 66. ⁴ MS., Dept. of State. ⁵ 1 F. R. 1875, 72. ⁶ S. E. Doc. 52, 1st Sess. 43d Cong.

The sum of \$96,406.73, being the equivalent of £14,252, the amount originally paid the minister of the United States, with interest, was delivered¹ to the Brazilian chargé d'affaires July 1, 1874, as a repayment to Brazil of "money erroneously claimed by and paid to the United States."

CHILI.

[See "*Claims.*"]

CHINA.

[See "*Consuls.*"]

The revision of the treaties between some of the treaty powers and China has been discussed since 1871, and some progress made. No definite result, however, has been reached, nor have the precise points of revision been agreed upon.

A foreigner designated by the customs Taotai cannot be deemed a public officer under the 28th article of the treaty of 1858,² who may sit in conjunction with the consul.³

The administration by consuls of the extraterritorial jurisdiction conferred by treaty is considered under title "*Consuls.*"

CITIZENSHIP.

Upon a question of the nationality of a child born of British parents during the period of joint occupation of Oregon, under the convention of 1818, it was held that a child born in 1823, of British subjects, was born in the allegiance of the King of Great Britain.⁴

A naturalized citizen born in Ireland is not entitled, when arraigned for a felony in Great Britain, to the privilege of a jury *de medietate*.⁵

Cases arise from time to time where persons who, by the laws of the United States, are declared to be citizens of the United States, are also, by the law of some other country, held to allegiance in that country. In this class may be included persons born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States whose fathers were, at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States. Such a case being submitted to the Attorney-General, it was held that it was not competent for the United States to interfere with the rights of a foreign nation to the government and control of persons claimed to be its subjects so long as they were residing in such foreign country, and that passports should not be granted to persons born in Curaçoa and residing there without intention to reside in the United States, although children of native-born citizens of the United States.⁶

¹ F. R. 1874, 95, 96. ² R. S. Pub. Tr. 136. ³ 1 F. R. 1875, 347, 400. ⁴ *McKay vs. Campbell*, 2 Saw. Rep., 118. ⁵ Warren's case, 12 Op. At.-Gen., 320. ⁶ 13 Op. At.-Gen., 90.

A woman born in the United States and married to a citizen of France, and domiciled there, cannot be regarded as a "citizen of the United States residing abroad."¹

A naturalized citizen must have resided five years in the United States before naturalization to become entitled to the immunities guaranteed by the treaty of 1868 with the North German Confederation.²

All persons who were citizens of Texas December 29, 1845, became citizens of the United States by the collective naturalization effected by the act of that date.³

An Austrian subject, naturalized in the United States, must have resided five years therein to entitle him to be regarded as a citizen of the United States within the convention of 1870.⁴

The Attorney-General, considering the status of an alien woman married to a citizen of the United States, decided that an alien woman married to a citizen of the United States thereby becomes a citizen, irrespective of the time or place of the marriage or residence of the parties.⁵

CLAIMS.

The question of alien claims and the examination of claims by committees of Congress have been a fruitful source of difficulty. A report made to the House of Representatives, February 10, 1875,⁶ contains much useful information on this subject.

In the preface to this report, entitled "The Law of Claims against Governments," references are given to various discussions on the question in Congress and to a number of reports previously made upon the same subject. The Secretary of State, at the request of the Committee on War-Claims of the House, in 1874, instructed the diplomatic officers of the United States abroad to obtain information in reference to the adjustment of claims of individuals against the government of the countries to which they were accredited. The dispatches containing this information form part of the report above referred to.

It has been held by high authority that a foreigner residing in the country of a belligerent has no claim to indemnity for losses occasioned by acts of war of another belligerent, and that on this principle, merchants domiciled at Valparaiso cannot sustain such a claim against Spain or Chili.⁷

On the same principle it has been held that a French subject, naturalized in the United States, cannot maintain an action for property destroyed by the United States at Greytown.⁸

¹ 13 Op. At. Gen., 123. ² *Ib.*, 376. ³ *Ib.*, 397. ⁴ 14 Op. At. Gen., 154. ⁵ *Ib.*, 403. ⁶ H. R. 134, 2d Sess. 43d Cong. ⁷ 12 Op. At. Gen., 21. ⁸ *Perrin vs. U. S.* 12 Wall., 315. See also Pap. Rel. Tr. W., vol. 6, 11-14. British Blue-Book, Franco-German War, No. 4, 1671

As it has been decided that the government of Great Britain accords to citizens of the United States the right to prosecute claims against that government in her courts, British subjects, if otherwise entitled, may prosecute claims against the United States in the Court of Claims.¹

So may subjects of Prussia.²

citizens of Switzerland.³

citizens of France.⁴

subjects of Spain.⁵

subjects of Belgium.⁶

subjects of Italy.⁷

Claims under treaty stipulations are excluded from the general jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. When jurisdiction is conferred by special act the authority of the court and of the Supreme Court, on appeal, is controlled by the provisions of the act.⁸

Where an award was made under the convention with New Granada of 1857, it was held that the political department of the Government could not refer the case to the commission constituted under the convention with Colombia of February 10, 1864, without the claimant's consent, or affect the claimant's rights against New Granada.⁹

For Indemnity under convention 1864, see "Japan."

Indemnity under convention 1866, see "Venezuela."

Mexican Claims Commission, see "Mexico."

As to American and British Mixed Commission, see "Great Britain."

For claims against Spain, see "Spain."

COMMERCE.

[See "*Belgium*."]

It was decided that the Norse line of steamers, regularly plying between Norway and the United States, was exempted by virtue of the second article of the treaty with Sweden of April 3, 1783, and the eighth and seventeenth articles of the treaty with Sweden and Norway of July 4, 1827, from payment of duties of tonnage, &c., by reason of the exemption accorded to Belgian vessels, pursuant to article 4 of treaty of 1858 with Belgium.¹⁰

It was also held that the exaction of tonnage-dues from the vessels of the North German Lloyd Company, plying regularly between Bremen and the United States, was for the same reason contrary to the stipulations of the ninth article of the treaty of December 20, 1827, with the Hanseatic Republics.¹¹

¹ *Carlyle vs. U. S.*, 16 Wall., 147. ² *Brown's case*, 5 C. Cls. R., 571. ³ *Lobsiger's case*, *Ib.*, 687. ⁴ *Danphin's case*, 6 C. Cls. R., 221. ⁵ *Molina's case*, *Ib.*, 269. ⁶ *De Give's case*, 7 C. Cls. R., 517. ⁷ *Fichera's case*, 9 C. Cls. R., 254. ⁸ *Ex-parte Atocha*, 17 Wall., 439. ⁹ 13 Op. At. Gen., 19. ¹⁰ 14 Op. At. Gen., 468; for correspondence, see H. E. 62 1st Sess. 44th Cong. ¹¹ 14 Op. At. Gen., 530.

This exemption accorded to Belgian vessels ceased with the termination of the treaty of 1858.

A State cannot impose a tonnage-tax on foreign vessels.¹

A vessel belonging in Canada, and wholly owned in the United States, cannot, under the registry act, be regarded as a vessel of the United States; nor as a foreign vessel wholly belonging to aliens.²

The question of the right of a vessel to a register and to carry the flag of the United States discussed.³

CONSULS.

Judicial powers are not necessarily incident to the office of consul, although usually conferred in non-Christian countries.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that the treaties with the Ottoman Empire of 1830 and 1862 concede to the United States the same privileges in this respect as are enjoyed by other Christian nations, which may be exercised by the consuls.⁴

In the revision of the Statutes the acts to carry into effect treaty provisions with certain non-Christian countries⁵ appear in Title 47.

In the enumeration of consular officers, upon whom judicial duties are devolved, consuls-general and vice-consuls were omitted in the revision of the Statutes.⁶ The omission was rectified by an act of Congress approved February 1, 1876.

The Federal court in California has considered the requisites in cases of appeal from the consular and ministerial courts of China and Japan to the circuit court of the district of California.⁷

A consul cannot be required to certify to the official character or acts of a foreign notary public.⁸

A consul has no authority, since the passage of the act of 1872, to demand and receive from the master of a vessel the money and effects of a deserter.⁹

The consular officers named in article 10 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia, have exclusive jurisdiction in a claim made by the crew against the vessel for the recovery of wages.¹⁰

An act¹¹ of Congress approved March 23, 1874, authorized the President, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman government, or that of Egypt, had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by diplomatic and consular officers, pursuant to the act of June 22, 1860, to suspend the operation

¹ *Peet vs. Morgan*, 19 Wall., 581; *Cannon vs. New Orleans*, 20 Wall., 577. ² *The Merritt*, 17 Wall., 582. ³ *The Virginius*, 14 Op. At. Gen., 340. ⁴ *Dainese vs. Hale*, U. S. S. C., Oct. T., 1875. ⁵ June 22, 1860; July 28, 1866; July 1, 1870. ⁶ R. S., §§ 4083 to 4130. ⁷ *Steamer Spark vs. Lee Choi Chum*; 1 Saw. Rep., 713. ⁸ 12 Op., At. Gen., 1. ⁹ 14 Op. At. Gen., 520. ¹⁰ *The Elwine Kreplin*, 9 Blatchf., 438. ¹¹ 18 St. at L., 23.

of such act and to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of such new tribunals. The Department of State having been informed of the organization of such tribunals in Egypt, the President, upon March 27, 1876, issued a proclamation¹ suspending, during the pleasure of the President, the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, within the dominions of the government of Egypt, so far as the jurisdiction of the new tribunals embraced matter cognizable by the minister, consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in said dominions, except as to cases in progress.

The question of the judicial authority of consuls over persons serving on American vessels in China and Japan has been construed as authorizing consular officers to assume jurisdiction where offenses are committed on shore by foreigners serving on board American merchant-vessels, when such foreigners are citizens or subjects of countries having no treaty engagements upon the subject with China and Japan, or when, being subjects or citizens of treaty-powers, their own consuls decline to assume jurisdiction.¹

Persons serving on board national vessels who have committed offenses on shore in Japan and China are held to be subject to the jurisdiction of the consul of the country under whose flag they are serving.¹

A sentence of imprisonment rendered by a consular court cannot be legally executed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the court. Persons convicted at Smyrna or Constantinople cannot, therefore, be brought to the United States for imprisonment.²

A consul of the United States in China cannot entertain a criminal charge against a citizen or subject of another power.³

In 1874 the German government raised objection to the taking of testimony by consuls of the United States in Germany except as provided by article 9 of the treaty of 1871 with the German Empire. The Department of State endeavored to induce the German authorities to permit testimony to be taken with the same freedom as in the United States, but without effect, it being stated that the law of Germany provided for letters rogatory in such cases.⁴

EXPATRIATION.

The Government of the United States has at all times insisted upon the individual right of expatriation, and has discussed the question with various foreign powers.⁵

Congress,⁶ in 1868, declared expatriation to be "a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

¹ MS. Dept. of State. ² 14 Op. At. Gen., 522. ³ 1 F. R., 1873, 139. ⁴ F. R., 1874, 462; 1 F. R., 1875, 537, 562, 573. ⁵ See Mr. Davis's notes title Naturalization. ⁶ Act July 27, 1868, R. S., § 1999.

This right has finally been admitted by the conclusion of naturalization treaties with many foreign powers.

Under date of August 6, 1873, the President submitted to the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government a series of questions for their opinion, "with a view of forming a general plan of conduct for the Executive in respect to such questions."

The replies to the questions submitted, and much valuable information contained in an appendix, were afterward published, under the title "Opinions of the Heads of the Executive Departments and other papers relating to Expatriation, Naturalization, and Change of Allegiance."¹

The President has, from time to time, called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation, and to the unsatisfactory condition of the law, upon these questions.²

A bill on the subject was introduced in the House January 7, 1875, which failed to pass, and a bill is now pending in the House on the same subject.

EXTE RRITORIALITY.

[See "*Consuls*;" "*Ottoman Empire*."]

The Secretary of State, in an instruction³ to Mr. DeLong, dated December 20, 1870, informed him that it was understood by the Department of State that the power conferred upon a minister by sections 5 and 6 of the act approved June 22, 1860, was confined to providing a course of procedure in pursuing judicial remedies, and did not extend to the creation of new rights or duties, or to the modification of personal rights and obligations under existing law. The regulations for the consular courts in Japan proposed by Mr. DeLong which were of a mixed character, containing regulations as to procedure and new enactments, were submitted to Congress,⁴ but no action was taken.

Upon several occasions the Department has expressed the view that no authority was conferred upon diplomatic officers to create new offenses, or prescribe new punishments for offenses. When regulations have been proposed containing penal provisions in reference to the sale of liquor, &c., it was held that such power was not conferred upon ministers or consuls.⁵ In a dispatch⁶ from the minister of the United States in Japan to the Secretary of State, it is stated that, with the exception of the consuls of Germany and Holland, it does not appear that consuls in Japan have authority to make regulations having the force of law.

Power⁷ appears to have been given to the British minister in Japan,

¹ 2 F. R., 1873, 1177. ² Message December 1, 1873, 1 F. R., 1873, 6; Message December 7, 1874; F. R., 1874, 10; Message December 7, 1875, 1 F. R., 1875, 16. ³ S. E. Doc. 25 3d Sess. 41st Cong; see also S. E. Doc. 20, 3d Sess. 40th Cong. ⁴ S. E. 25, 3d Sess., 41st Cong. ⁵ 2 F. R., 1875, 777, 782. ⁶ *Ib.*, 799. ⁷ F. R., 1874, 637, 645, 653, 658; 2 F. R., 1875, 779.

by order in council of the British government, to legislate over British subjects.

Question has arisen as to the right of the government of Japan to enact regulations providing for security and good order, such as pilotage, municipal or hunting regulations, and to make them binding on foreigners. On such subjects it seems necessary that power to enact binding regulations should exist somewhere, and while a disposition has been manifested to put such regulations, when approved, in force as against foreigners, it has been insisted at the same time that all prosecutions against citizens of the United States for the infringement thereof must be conducted in the consular courts of the United States as provided by treaty.

The Japanese government has from time to time proposed hunting¹ regulations, and also fishing² regulations.

EXTRADITION.

In May, 1872, the governor of the State of New York, at the request of the minister of Belgium, issued a warrant for the extradition of one Carl Vogt, charged with the commission of murder and arson in Belgium. The accused obtained a *habeas corpus*, and was discharged. The question was afterward carried to the court of appeals of New York, which finally decided that the governor of the State of New York had no power to issue a warrant of extradition.³

This decision was unanimous, and in accord with the universal practice and understanding on the question.

In November, 1872, on the application of the German minister, a preliminary mandate was issued by the Department of State, under the convention of 1852 with Prussia and other states, for the arrest of the same person, charged with arson, murder, and robbery, who was represented to be a fugitive from the justice of the German Empire. It was alleged that Stupp, also known as Vogt, was a subject of the King of Prussia, who had committed these offenses at Brussels, in the kingdom of Belgium; and extradition was demanded on the ground that, by the laws of Prussia, a Prussian subject who had committed such crimes in a foreign country was justiciable before its courts. The prisoner obtained a *habeas corpus*, and it was held by the district judge, after a discussion of the whole subject of the meaning of the words "within the jurisdiction of the other" in the treaty, that the case was within the treaty.⁴ The Secretary of State thereafter submitted the question to the Attorney-General, who held that, although by the law of Prussia the accused might be justiciable in that country for an offense committed elsewhere, yet the provisions of the treaty did not apply to an offense committed in another country.⁵ A warrant of surrender was therefore refused.

¹ 2 F. R., 1875, 774. ² *Ib.*, 820, 829. ³ *People ex rel. Barlow vs. Curtis*, 50 N. Y., 321.

⁴ *In re Stupp*, 11 Blatchf., 124, R. S., Pub. Tr. 660. ⁵ 14 Op. At. Gen., 281.

The Belgian minister thereupon addressed the Secretary of State,¹ requesting the surrender of the criminal as a matter of comity, although no treaty existed with Belgium. Mr. Delfosse was informed² that there were grave doubts as to the power of the President so to do, and the request was refused. Subsequently a treaty was negotiated with Belgium, under which Vogt was surrendered.³

The question has been discussed in several cases, whether a commissioner has jurisdiction to entertain proceedings for the apprehension of a fugitive from justice, under a treaty, without a mandate or authority for his apprehension from the Executive Department of the Government.⁴

In a subsequent case it was held that where, by the terms of the treaty of extradition, an Executive mandate is not required, as a prerequisite, it is not necessary,⁵ nor is it necessary, that a warrant of arrest should have been issued or proceedings had against the accused in a foreign country.⁵

It was held that, under the convention of 1868 with Italy, a person may be surrendered for the crime of murder committed before the making of the treaty.⁶

Writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* may be issued where a person is held in custody under the commitment of a commissioner, but it has been held that the court will not revise the decision of the commissioner on the question of fact as to the criminality of the accused. Such an examination is held to be reserved for the political department of the Government.⁷

In the revision of the statutes, the provisions of the act of June 22, 1860, as to evidence in extradition cases, were omitted. This error was rectified by the passage of an act entitled "An act to amend in section 5271 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to extradition," approved June 19, 1876.

A warrant of extradition cannot be used after the discharge of a prisoner, on account of delay, as a warrant for his re-arrest.⁸

Under the extradition treaty with France a public officer of the United States who embezzles money and takes refuge in France may be demanded for trial.⁹

A prisoner in custody, in proceedings taken for extradition, may be held upon a second warrant issued against him for a distinct offense under the treaty, although discharged upon the warrant first issued, for want of sufficient evidence.¹⁰

In the month of February, 1876, a requisition was made upon the government of Great Britain for the surrender of one Ezra D. Winslow, charged with forgery, who was arrested in London and regularly committed

¹ Mr. Delfosse to Mr. Fish, July 24, 1873, 1 F. R., 1873, 80. ² Mr. Davis to Mr. Delfosse, 1 F. R., 1873, 81. ³ 18 St. at L., 804. ⁴ *In re Macdonell*, 11 Blatchf., 79. ⁵ *In re Thomas*, 12 Blatchf., 370. ⁶ *In re De Giacomo*, 12 Blatchf., 391. ⁷ *In re Stupp*, 12 Blatchf., 502. ⁸ 12 Op. At. Gen., 75. ⁹ *Ib.*, 326. ¹⁰ *In re Macdonell*, 11 Blatchf., 170.

for extradition under the 10th article of the treaty of 1842. The British government declined to surrender the fugitive unless a stipulation or an assurance was given that he should not be tried for any offense other than the particular offense for which he should be surrendered, pursuant to the requirements of the British extradition act of 1870. The United States declined to give any stipulation or make any agreement not provided by the terms of the treaty, and a long correspondence ensued, which was submitted to Congress June 10, 1876.¹ Afterward, and on June 15, 1876, Winslow was discharged, and other fugitives in like condition were also discharged.

The President thereupon communicated these facts to Congress in a message dated June 20, 1876,² in which he stated: "The position thus taken by the British government, if adhered to, cannot but be regarded as the abrogation and annulment of the article of the treaty on extradition. Under these circumstances it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-respect of this Government to make demands on that government for the surrender of fugitive criminals nor to entertain any requisition of that character from that government under the treaty."

The President also submitted to Congress the question whether the 10th article of the treaty of 1842 should be any longer regarded as binding, and stated that he should not, without an expression of the wish of Congress to that end, "take any action either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842."

Apart from any action by Congress it cannot be doubted that the course of the British government in refusing to surrender these fugitives, if adhered to, practically terminates the 10th article of the treaty.

The correspondence transmitted to Congress gives a complete history of the case, and discusses the whole question of extradition under the treaty of 1842.

The government of Canada does not appear to have coincided in the views of the home government, as in cases arising since the case of Winslow the authorities of Canada have been ready to deliver up persons charged with crime under the treaty as heretofore. It would be, however, impossible to execute the treaty in part.

GERMANY.

[See "*Treaties*;" "*Extradition*;" "*Consuls*;" "*Abrogated, suspended, or obsolete treaties*."]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[See "*Extradition*."]

Pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, dated October 21, 1872, upon the boundary question, submitted to him by art. 34 of the

¹ H. E. Doc. 173, 1st Sess. 44th Cong.

² H. E. Doc. 178, 1st Sess. 44th Cong.

Treaty¹ of Washington, the British forces in joint occupation of the island of San Juan finally withdrew November 25, 1872.²

The boundary from the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude with the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, southwardly through the said channel and the Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean, was defined by the protocol of March 10, 1873.³

Certain correspondence thereupon arose as to the rights of British subjects to lands within the limits of the subject of the award. Congress, by act approved June 20, 1874,⁴ provided for a commission to report upon the possessory rights of British subjects.

Pursuant to an act⁵ of Congress approved March 19, 1872, Archibald Campbell was appointed commissioner on the part of the United States on the Joint Commission for determining the boundary-line between the United States and British Possessions, from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.⁶ The work of this commission is now completed.

With the award of the Emperor of Germany, the fixing of the boundary by the protocol of March 10, 1873, and the completion of the work of this commission, the boundary between the United States and the British possessions is finally adjusted, except as to the boundary between that portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States, under the treaty of 1867, and the possessions of Great Britain.

On June 18, 1874, the President submitted to the Senate a projet,² proposed by the British government, for a convention on the subject of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

This convention, if approved, would have done away with the Fishery Commission provided for by article 22 of the Treaty of Washington. The Senate, however, declined to advise the negotiation of a treaty.

The report of Robert S. Hale, the agent and counsel of the United States before the mixed commission of American and British claims, dated November 30, 1873,⁷ contains a record of the proceedings of the commission, with a reference to the cases decided, and to certain of the opinions delivered. The sum of \$1,929,819, in gold, subject to the deduction provided for by article 16 of the treaty, was awarded September 25, 1873, "for and in full satisfaction of the several claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the period between the 13th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, inclusive."

The amount awarded was duly paid to the joint agents of Great Britain for the distribution of the award September 21, 1874, the same having been payable within one year from the date of the award.⁸

¹ R. S., Pub. Tr., 366. ² MS. Dept. of State. ³ R. S. Pub. Tr., 369. ⁴ 18 St. at L., 129.

⁵ 17 St. at L., 43. ⁶ F. R., 1872, 199. ⁷ Pap. rel. to Tr. W., vol. 6. ⁸ F. R., 1874, 570, 571.

Congress, by act¹ approved June 23, 1874, provided for a court for the adjudication and disposition of the amount awarded by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva. The court was organized July 22, 1874, and is still in session, having been continued by proclamation of the President for the term of six months from the 22d day of July, 1874, pursuant to section 8 of the act organizing the court, and being further continued for the term of six months, pursuant to an act approved December 24, 1875, and again continued until January 1, 1877, pursuant to an act approved July 22, 1876.

By a report² made by the court, dated May 22, 1876, it appears that the claims adjudicated by the court up to January 22, 1876, including interest, amounted to \$6,642,927.64. These are now being paid pursuant to section 3 of an act of February 15, 1876. A further report has been made pursuant to section 2 of the act of February 15, 1876, showing further judgments rendered by the court between January 22 and July 22, 1876, which judgments are likewise entitled to payment.

GUATEMALA.

On the 12th of September, 1873, the minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala addressed a note² to the minister resident of the United States, for the purpose of terminating the treaty of March 3, 1849, in which it was stated that from and after the day on which the Department of State at Washington shall receive the notification of the abrogation of the treaty its existence would terminate. The notification was received November 4. Thereupon, the Secretary of State, in an instruction² to Mr. Williamson, dated November 5, 1873, stated that "the competency of that government to give the notice, pursuant to the 33rd article, cannot be questioned. You are right in supposing, however, that the notice must not take effect when received by the government to which it may have been addressed, but in a year from that date. In this instance, therefore, the treaty will be regarded as at an end on the fourth of November, 1874."

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A treaty was concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th of January, 1875, on the subject of commercial reciprocity.³

Several amendments were afterward inserted, in the Senate, among which was a proviso, attached to article 4, as to a lease or disposition of any harbor or port in the King's dominions, and a clause was also inserted in article 5, that the convention should not take effect until legislation to carry it into effect should be obtained from Congress.

¹ 18 St. at L., 245. ² MS. Dept. of State. ³ *Ante*, page 1133.

The treaty thus amended was ratified, exchanged, and proclaimed. The necessary legislation to carry it into effect has been enacted by Congress, and measures will doubtless be taken to announce the fact.

JAPAN.

[See "*Consuls*," "*Exterritoriality*."]]

The representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, and Japan signed a convention¹ on June 25, 1866, for the modification of the tariff of import and export duties contained in the trade regulations annexed to the treaties concluded by those powers in 1858. The tariff fixed by this convention provides for specific in place of *ad valorem* duties, and is a substitute for the tariffs previously agreed upon between Japan, France, Great Britain, Holland, and the United States. This convention went into operation July 1, 1866, the plenipotentiaries being of opinion that ratification by their respective governments was not necessary before the convention should take effect. Ratification was advised by the Senate June 17, 1868.

In 1872 an embassy arrived from Japan, and afterward visited Europe, having in view, among other things, the revision of existing treaties. As with the Chinese treaties the question of revision is in progress, but no conclusion has been reached.

The Japanese government having paid a portion of the Simonoseki indemnity under the convention of October 22, 1864, the subject of relieving that government from the payment of the residue was on several occasions presented to Congress. No conclusion was reached, however, and as certain amounts were payable to the United States under the treaty, upon the 20th of April, 1874, Mr. Bingham was instructed² that "had the other powers interested refrained from collecting their portions, this Government would not have been disposed to press for its portion, notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to act on the subject. But as the other governments interested have been paid, you will make known to the Japanese government our expectation of being treated in the same manner." After this time Mr. Bingham received at different times the entire residue due the United States, the final amount having been paid in the month of July, 1874.³

The Secretary of State, in a communication⁴ to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, dated March 15, 1876, stated that the total of the several installments received amounted to £170,428 16s. 4d., equivalent to \$785,000, and that he held registered bonds to the amount of \$1,364,950, being the entire amount of the fund with the accumulated interest and the gain by the increase of the value of bonds and by exchange.

¹ *Ante*, page 1136. ² F. R., 1874, 675. ³ *Ib.*, 694. ⁴ MS. Dept. of State.

The question of the disposal of the fund has on various occasions been before Congress.¹ No conclusion has yet been reached, although a bill on the subject passed the Senate on the 31st of May, 1876.

METRIC STANDARDS.

The United States, in common with a large number of foreign nations, entered into a convention to establish and maintain at common expense, a bureau of weights and measures at Paris. This convention, dated May 20, 1875, and accompanied by regulations for the establishment of the international bureau, was submitted to the Senate March 10, 1876, but no action has as yet been taken thereon.

MEXICO.

The claims convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, entered into in 1868, in addition to other extensions, was further extended by a convention concluded in 1874, for the period of one year, which time expired January 31, 1876. By article 2 it was provided that a further extension of six months should be allowed the umpire if necessary. The umpire found it necessary to take advantage of this extension. Upon April 29, 1876, another convention was concluded, allowing a further period to the umpire to conclude the cases before him until the 20th November, 1876. This convention² has been ratified by the two governments, exchanged, and proclaimed.

NETHERLANDS.

In the absence of treaty stipulations between the United States and the Netherlands on the subject of the rights of persons laying claim to the estate of a Netherlander dying intestate in the United States, the question is regulated by the laws of the respective States.³

NEUTRALITY.

The Attorney-General has held that there is no authority for the issue of letters or documents addressed to representatives of the United States or naval officers to secure a vessel against interference.⁴

¹ S. M. 52, 2d Sess. 40th Cong.; H. E. Docs. 95, 219, 2d Sess. 40th Cong.; S. E. Docs. 52, 58, 2d Sess. 41st Cong.; S. R. 250, 2d Sess. 41st Cong.; H. E. Docs. 69, 77, 2d Sess. 41st Cong.; H. R. 19, 2d Sess. 41st Cong.; S. R. 201, 2d Sess. 42d Cong.; H. M. 151, 2d Sess. 42d Cong.; H. R. 79, 2d Sess. 42d Cong.; H. M. 74, 3d Sess. 42d Cong.; H. R. 343, 1st Sess. 43d Cong.; H. M. 24, 80, 1st Sess. 44th Cong. ² *Ante*, page 1151. ³ 12 Op. At. Gen., 5. ⁴ *Ib.*, 65.

It was also held that judicial proceedings should not be instituted under the act of April 20, 1818, against gunboats building for Spain to be used against Cuba, Cuba having no acknowledged separate existence as a state.¹

Transportation by a vessel from Aspinwall to the coast of Cuba of men, arms, and munitions of war, in aid of an insurrection, has been held not to be of itself a violation of the act of April 20, 1818.²

NEW GRANADA.

[See "*Claims*,"]

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

[See "*Consuls*,"]

The Ottoman government having passed a law conceding to foreigners the right to hold real estate under certain conditions, Congress, by act of March 23, 1874,³ authorized the President to accept such law for citizens of the United States; and a protocol was thereupon signed to that effect.⁴ A proclamation was issued by the President October 29, 1874.⁵

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish minister, under date of January 15, 1874, informed the Secretary of State of the desire of his government to terminate the treaty with Turkey of 1862, and that the Sublime Porte had resolved to invite the United States to examine the question of a new treaty. The note stated that, although the time fixed for giving notice to terminate the treaty has not yet arrived, the Imperial government had thought proper to give such notice, with a view to giving time to the high contracting parties to come to an early understanding. Under date of January 21, 1874, Aristarchi Bey was informed that no objection existed to receiving the notice in advance of the period fixed by the treaty, but called attention to the fact that by the twenty-second article the second term of the seven years prescribed for its existence would only expire upon the 5th day of June, 1876.

Although negotiations have been initiated towards a new treaty, no result has been reached.

In 1874, conventions of naturalization and extradition were concluded by the minister of the United States at Constantinople.

The convention⁶ for extradition was duly ratified by the Senate, exchanged, and proclaimed.

The convention of naturalization was amended in the Senate by a change of phraseology in reference to the effect of a two years' residence after naturalization by the naturalized citizen in his original country.

¹ 13 Op. At. Gen., 177. ² *Ib.*, 541. ³ 18 St. at L., 23. ⁴ *Ib.*, 851. ⁵ *Ib.*, 850. ⁶ *Ante*, page 1158.

The amendments were accepted by the Sublime Porte, under some misapprehension as to their effect, and for this reason the representative of the United States was instructed to inform the minister of foreign affairs, and invite negotiations for a new treaty.

The Supreme Court has held that the treaties concluded between the United States and the Ottoman Empire concede to the United States the same privileges and rights as to extraterritorial jurisdiction enjoyed by other Christian nations.¹

In the fifth article of the extradition treaty² of 1874 the word "et" (and) follows the word "commis" (committed) in the French text. In the English text the word "or" is substituted for the word "and," which appears to be a clerical error.

PROCLAMATION.

The question as to when a proclamation of the President, duly signed and attested, with the seal of the United States, takes effect, has been discussed in the Supreme Court.³

PRUSSIA.

Where a claim for damages was preferred under the 13th article of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia,⁴ in favor of a vessel belonging to a subject of Prussia detained by the military commander at New Orleans, while under martial law in 1862, on the charge of having contraband cargo on board, it was held that the detention was permissible.⁵

Article 10 of the same treaty gives exclusive jurisdiction to the competent consular officers of contests as to wages between the vessel and the crew. Where the court entertained a suit the decree was reversed.⁶

SALVADOR.

In the fourth article of the extradition treaty⁷ of 1870, the conjunction "o" (or) appears in the Spanish text, after the word "asilo," (asylum.) The non-appearance of the corresponding word in the English text appears to be a clerical omission.

In the fifteenth article of the treaty⁸ of amity, commerce, and consular privileges of 1870, the words "á otro lugar perteneciente á un enemigo," follow the words "un enemigo" (an enemy) in the Spanish text. The absence from the English text of these words, being in translation "to another place belonging to an enemy," appears to be a clerical omission.

¹ *Dainese vs. Hale*, U. S. S. C., Oct. T., 1875. ² *Ante*, page 1159. ³ *Lapere vs. United States*, 17 Wall., 191. ⁴ R. S., Pub. Tr., 656. ⁵ *U. S. vs. Diekelman*, U. S. S. C., Oct. T., 1875. ⁶ *The Elwine Kreplin*, 9 Blatchf., 438. ⁷ *Ante*, page 1183. ⁸ *Ib.*, 1189.

SPAIN.

Serious questions have arisen between the United States and Spain since the outbreak of the insurrection of 1863, and have not reached entire settlement up to the present time. The government of Spain, in its efforts to suppress the insurrection, has from time to time adopted measures applicable to a state of war, but has at the same time contended that no war, as such, existed in Cuba when a claim has been made to belligerent rights by the insurrectionists, or when the question of the status in Cuba has been under discussion with foreign powers. Questions concerning the confiscation of estates of American citizens residing in Cuba; the trial of citizens of the United States, in violation of the safeguards provided by the treaty of 1795; the stoppage on the high seas of vessels carrying the flag of the United States; excessive fines imposed upon vessels of the United States, and questions relating to imposts and exactions demanded from our citizens, have on many occasions given rise to difficulty. The correspondence and accompanying papers on these and kindred subjects, have from time to time been transmitted to Congress,¹ and will show the condition of the questions at these several dates.

As the result of the correspondence on the subject of the trial of American citizens in Cuba, in their absence, for *infidencia*, so called, growing out of acts done or words spoken in the United States or beyond Spanish jurisdiction, and as to the proceedings of embargo and confiscation which have followed such sentences, the minister of state, in a note to Mr. Cushing, dated November 15, 1875, makes the following explicit declaration: "The government of the King does not regard as justiciable before the Spanish tribunals the citizens of the United States, or of any other state, for the crimes or faults which they commit, or which they may commit within their own national territory."² Proceedings have for some time been in progress to obtain a release of the estates of American citizens in Cuba in possession of the authorities in Cuba pursuant to such sentences, and considerable progress has of late been made.

The question of trials of citizens of the United States by military tribunals has given rise to many and vexatious questions; the Government of the United States insisting that, under the treaty of 1795, and under general rules common to all civilized nations, the proceedings of Spanish military tribunals in Cuba could not be upheld.

The commission provided for by the agreement of February 12, 1871, for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States on account

¹ S. E. Docs. 7, 99, 103, 113, 2d Sess. 41st Cong.; H. E. Docs., 140, pts. 1 and 2, 160, 2d Sess. 41st Cong.; H. R. 80, 2d Sess. 41st Cong.; S. E. Doc. 32, 2d Sess. 42d Cong.; H. E. Doc. 35, 2d Sess. 42d Cong.; H. E. Doc. 30, 1st Sess. 43d Cong.; S. E. Doc. 13, Sp. Sess., March 15, 1875; H. E. Docs. 90, 100, 1st Sess. 44th Cong. ² MS., Dept. of State.

of wrongs committed by the authorities of Spain in the island of Cuba continues in existence, and has been an effective agent in the adjustment of certain classes of reclamations.

Upon October 31, 1873, the steamer *Virginius*, a registered vessel of the United States, and carrying the flag of the United States, was captured upon the high seas by the *Tornado*, a Spanish vessel of war, and taken to the port of Santiago de Cuba. A court-martial was convened on the arrival of the *Tornado*, and, before the details of the capture had even reached Havana, many of the prisoners were tried and shot; fifty-three persons in all being executed within a few days.

The Secretary of State, in a dispatch to General Sickles, of November 12, 1873, strongly commented upon these executions.¹ The President, in his annual message to Congress December 1, 1873, stated as follows:² "It is a well-established principle, asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime powers, and stated by the Senate in a resolution passed unanimously on the 16th of June, 1858, that 'American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessel by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.'"

The serious questions which followed the capture of this vessel and the attendant executions were substantially adjusted by a protocol entered into between Mr. Fish and Admiral Polo, the minister of Spain, dated November 29, 1873,³ by which Spain stipulated to forthwith restore the vessel and the survivors of her passengers and crew, and to salute the flag of the United States; provided if, prior to December 25, Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the United States that the *Virginius* was not entitled to carry the flag, the salute would be dispensed with; in which event legal proceedings were to be instituted against the vessel, and persons guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith, if any law of the United States had been violated. Spain further agreed to proceed to investigate the conduct of those of her authorities who had infringed Spanish law and treaty obligations, and to arraign them before competent courts and inflict punishment upon those who may have offended. Pursuant to this protocol the *Virginius* was finally delivered up to the United States December 16, 1873, and being unseaworthy, sank on her way to New York. The Secretary of State thereupon submitted to the Attorney-General the evidence produced by Spain that she was not entitled to carry the flag.⁴ The Attorney-General, under date of December 17, decided that the *Virginius* was not entitled to

¹ H. E. Doc. 30, 3d Sess., 43d Cong., 21. ² 1 F. R., 1873, 9. ³ H. E. Doc. No. 30, 1st Sess. 43d Cong., 81. ⁴ *Ib.*, 202; S. E. Doc., Sp. Sess., 5.

carry the flag of the United States.¹ The salute provided for was, therefore, dispensed with.

By the convention of February 27, 1875, signed at Madrid, indemnity was provided on behalf of the crew and those of the passengers who were citizens of the United States,² Spain paying to the United States \$80,000 in coin. This amount is in course of distribution, pursuant to the order of the President, to the parties entitled thereto under the convention.

The correspondence on the subject of the trial of General Burriel, and the authorities conducting the executions provided for in the protocol, was transmitted to the House January 21, 1876.³

VENEZUELA.

The subject of payment by Venezuela of the award of the mixed commission under claims convention of 1866 has been the subject of further diplomatic correspondence.⁴

¹ 14 Op., At. Gen., 340; H. E. Doc. 30, 1st Sess. 43d Cong., 208. ² *Ante*, page 1201. ³ H. E. Doc. 90, 1st Sess. 44th Cong. ⁴ MS. Dept. of State.

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- their persons and dwellings are to be subject to the laws of the country, except as specially exempted by treaty—Colombia, (New Granada,) 192.
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- they are to be independent of the state in which they reside in what concerns their functions—Colombia, (New Granada,) 192; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1197.
- they may employ their good offices in favor of citizens of another country where there is no consul of that country—Colombia, (New Granada,) 192; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1197.
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- neutral vessels are not to be confiscated if found in a besieged port after capture—Bolivia, 86; Brazil, 99, (obsolete); Colombia, (New Granada,) 183; Dominican 221; Ecuador, 233; Hayti, 479; Mexico, 550; San Salvador, 750, (obsolete); (Appendix,) Peru, 1171; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1190.

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the rights of the United States and its citizens in and upon, defined—Colombia, (New Granada,) 187.

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PERSIA : [See "*Synoptical Index*."]]

crimes committed by Persians in the United States, and *vice versa*, to be judged according to the rules adopted respecting subjects of the most favored nation, 661.

PERSONAL PROPERTY : [See "*Aubaine*, *Droit de*," "*Consuls*," "*Détraction*, *Droit de*," "*Succession*," "*War*."]]

citizens of each, in the country of the other, may own personal property, and may dispose of it by gift, will, or in any other way, and may take such property by gift, purchase, will, or succession, paying only such dues as the inhabitants of the country would pay in such case—Austria, 33, 35; Bavaria, 52; Bolivia, 84; Brazil, 97, (obsolete;) Brunswick and Luneburg, 106; Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; Costa Rica, 199; Dominican Republic, 218; Ecuador, 231; France, 296; Guatemala, 458, (obsolete;) Hanover, 449, (obsolete;) Netherlands, 609, (obsolete;) Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539; Mexico, 548; Oldenburg, 641; Hanseatic Republics, 463; Hawaiian Islands, 470; Hayti, 477; Hesse-Cassel, 486; Honduras, 492; Italy, 510; Nassau, 605; Nicaragua, 629, 630; (Appendix) Orange Free State, 1155; Paraguay, 657; Portugal, 703; Prussia, 728; Russia, 738; San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Sardinia, 760; Saxony, 762; Spain, 779; Swiss Confederation, 827, 830; Two Sicilies, 866; Württemberg, 898; (Appendix) Peru, 1168; (Appendix) Salvador, 1187.

citizens of each in the country of the other may own, and succeed, as above, and on removal of the property, it shall be exempted from all duty called "*Droit de détraction*"—France, 247, (obsolete;) Sweden, 800. [See "*Sweden and Norway*."]]

in case of the absence of persons who would be entitled to personal property so situated, on the death of the owner, the property shall receive the same care which would be bestowed upon the property of a native—Austria, 34, 35; Bavaria, 52; Brunswick and Luneburg, 106; Dominican Republic, 219; Hanover, 449, 454, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 470; Hayti, 477; Hesse-Cassel, 487; Honduras, 493; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539; Nassau, 606; (Appendix) Orange Free State, 1155; Prussia, 728; Russia, 738; Sardinia, 760; Saxony, 763; Spain, 779; Swiss Confederation, 827; Two Sicilies, 866; Württemberg, 899.

disputes as to the inheritance of such property shall be decided by the courts of the country where the property is situated—Austria, 34; Brunswick and Luneburg, 106; Dominican Republic, 219; Hanover, 449, 454, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 470; Hayti, 477; Hesse-Cassel, 487; Honduras, 492; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539; Nassau, 606; (Appendix) Orange Free State, 1155; Prussia, 728; Russia, 738; Sardinia, 760; Saxony, 763; Spain, 779; Swiss Confederation, 827; Two Sicilies, 866; Württemberg, 899.

PERU. [See notes, title "*Abrogated, suspended, or obsolete treaties*," *Synoptical Index*.]PERU-BOLIVIA. [See notes, title "*Abrogated, suspended, or obsolete treaties*," *Synoptical Index*.]PILOTAGE : [See "*Reciprocal commercial agreements*."]]

amount limited by treaty with France, 288.

fee for, to be reduced—Belgium, 67.

PIRACY : [See "*Extradition*," "*Letters of marque*."]]

when accepting a letter of marque or commission may be—Brazil, 101, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 185; Ecuador, 235; France, 250, (obsolete;) Guatemala, 442, (obsolete;) Great Britain, 330, (obsolete;) Prussia, 721; San Salvador, 752, (obsolete;) Spain, 780; Sweden, 806.

PIRATES : [See "*Captures*."]]

how punished in China, 149.

POISONING. [See "*Extradition*."]]

POLAND :

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PRISONERS OF WAR. [See "*War.*"]

PRIVATEERS: [See "*Asylum.*" "*Letters of marque.*"]

forbidden to be fitted out in ports of either country to act against the other, to sell or exchange prizes there, or to purchase provisions, except sufficient to take them to the next port of their own country—Dominican Republic, 224; Hayti, 483; France, 251, (obsolete); Great Britain, 330, (obsolete.)

every person fitting out a privateer in either country shall give bonds to answer all damage—Bolivia, 86; Brazil, 100, (obsolete); Colombia, (New Granada,) 183; Dominican Republic, 223; Ecuador, 234; Great Britain, 329, (obsolete); Guatemala, 441, (obsolete); Hayti, 481; Mexico, 550; Netherlands, 611, (obsolete); Prussia, 720; San Salvador, 751, (obsolete); Sweden, 804; [See "*Sweden and Norway.*"] (Appendix) Peru, 1172; (Appendix) Salvador, 1191.

PRIVILEGES AND PROTECTION: [See "*Consuls.*" "*Reciprocal privileges of citizens.*"]

afforded to citizens of the United States residing or being within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the other power—China, 148, 149, 167; Japan, 517, 518, 519; Netherlands (Colonies,) 624; Morocco, 596; Siam, 769.

PRIZES: [See "*Asylum.*"]

of one party may be taken into such ports of the other as are open to friendly nations, and shall not be interfered with or detained—France, 249, (obsolete); Great Britain, 331, (obsolete); Sweden, 805, [see "*Sweden and Norway.*"] and in such case shall not be obliged to pay duties charged, &c.—France, 249, (obsolete); Hayti, 482; Prussia, 721; Dominican Republic, 224; Great Britain, 331, (obsolete.)

if captured by privateers, they shall not be sold or exchanged in the neutral port—Dominican Republic, 224; Great Britain, 330, (obsolete); Hayti, 483.

to be restored and the persons on board released—Morocco, 594.

how vessels of one power taken into the ports of the other as prizes for carrying contraband of war are to be treated—Dominican Republic, 223; Hayti, 482.

the sale of contraband, without a judgment of confiscation, is not allowed—Dominican Republic, 224; Hayti, 482.

in time of war the officers of captured vessels are not to be removed while the vessel is at sea, nor pending proceedings—Dominican Republic, 224; Hayti, 482.

they are not to be deprived of their wearing-apparel, and they are to be allowed their private moneys to the amount not exceeding five hundred dollars—Dominican Republic, 224; Hayti, 482.

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PRIZE CAUSES:

shall be heard only in established courts; the judgment shall state the reasons on which it is founded, and a copy shall be delivered to the master or agent of the vessel, if demanded, and the legal fees paid—Bolivia, 87; Brazil, 100, (obsolete); Colombia, (New Granada,) 184; Dominican Republic, 224; Ecuador, 234; Guatemala, 442, (obsolete); Hayti, 482; Mexico, 551; San Salvador, 751, (obsolete); (Appendix,) Peru, 1173; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1191.

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PRUSSIA. [See "*Prizes.*" "*Ships of War.*" "*War.*" *Synoptical Index*, notes, title "*Abrogated, suspended, or obsolete treaties.*"]

PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES. [See "*Synoptical Index.*"]

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE. [See "*Reciprocal commercial agreements.*"]

PUGET'S SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

provisions of the treaty of 1846 respecting their lands—Great Britain, 376; convention for determining the claims of—Great Britain, 402.

Q.

QUARANTINE. [See "*Reciprocal commercial agreements.*"]

R.

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REAL ESTATE: [See "*Alienage,*" "*Aubaine, Droit de,*" "*Consuls,*" "*Détraction, Droit de, Succession.*"]

in Ottoman Empire may be possessed and disposed of by foreigners, upon certain conditions, (Appendix,) Ottoman Porte, 1162.

citizens and subjects of each nation are to be on the footing of the most favored nation in the territories of the other—Italy, 510.

citizens of each country may dispose of real estate in the territories of the other by will, donation, or otherwise—France, 247, (obsolete;) Bavaria, 52; Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Two Sicilies, 866; (Appendix,) Peru, 1168.

their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, may succeed to their real estate—Bavaria, 52; Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; France, 247, (obsolete;) San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Two Sicilies, 866; (Appendix,) Peru, 1168.

citizens of each country may dispose of real estate in the territories of the other where the laws of the state in which it is situated permit it to be done—Nicaragua, 630; Swiss Confederation, 830.

citizens of each country may possess real estate in the territories of the other, and dispose of it in the same manner as citizens can—France, 296; San Salvador, 745, (obsolete;) (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185, 1187, 1193.

the United States are to recommend states where this is not permitted to pass laws to allow it; and France reserves the right of establishing reciprocity—France, 296.

where, on the death of the owner, real estate in the territories of the one power descends upon a citizen of the other, who is disqualified by alienage from taking, he shall be allowed two years to sell the land and withdraw the proceeds—Austria, 35; Bavaria, 51; Hesse, 486; Nassau, 605; Saxony, 762; Württemberg, 898.

he shall be allowed three years—Brazil, 97, (obsolete;) Ecuador, 231; Guatemala, 439, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 463; Swiss Confederation, 827.

he shall have the longest period allowed by law—Bolivia, 84; Dominican Republic, 219.

he shall be allowed the time allowed by the law of the state or country—Brunswick and Luneburg, 107; Nicaragua, 630; (Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1155; Portugal, 703; Russia, 738; Swiss Confederation, 830; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1193.

he shall be allowed a reasonable time—Hanover, 449, 455, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 470; Portugal, 703; Prussia, 728; Russia, 738; Sardinia, 760; Spain, 779; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539.

the time allowed may be prolonged by the government in whose territories the land is situated—Austria, 35; Hesse, 486; Nassau, 605; Saxony, 762; Württemberg, 898.

the tax or dues charged on the succession or withdrawal is to be the same as that imposed upon natives—Austria, 35; Bavaria, 52; Bolivia, 84; Brazil, 97, (obsolete;) Brunswick and Luneburg, 107; Colombia, (New Granada,) 181; Dominican Republic, 219; Ecuador, 231; France, 296; Nicaragua, 630; (Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1155; Portugal, 703; Russia, 738; San Salvador, 745, (obsolete;) Sardinia, 760; Swiss Confederation, 829, 830; Two Sicilies, 866; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1193.

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there shall be no duties of detraction—Bavaria, 51; France, 248, (obsolete;) Guatemala, 439, (obsolete;) Hanover, 449, 455, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 463; Hawaiian Islands, 470; Saxony, 762; Spain, 779; Prussia, 728.

the property of absent heirs is to receive the same care as if it were the property of citizens—Austria, 35; Bavaria, 52; Hesse, 487; Nassau, 606; Saxony, 763; Two Sicilies, 866; Württemberg, 899.

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the same provisions as to favors granted subsequent to the date of the respective treaties—Algers, 19; Austria, 33; Bolivia, 80, [see "*Favored-nation clause*;"] Colombia, (New Granada,) 178; Denmark, 206; Ecuador, 228, [see "*Favored nation*;"] France, [see "*Favored nation*;"] 245, (obsolete as to Louisiana,) 277; Guatemala, 436, (obsolete;) Hanover, 452, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 464; Hawaiian Islands, 468; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 537; Oldenburg, 641; (Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1156; Portugal, 703; Prussia, 726; Russia, 738; San Salvador, 745, (obsolete;) Sardinia, 757; Sweden, 800, [see "*Sweden and Norway*;"] Tripoli, 838, 842; Two Sicilies, 868.

the coasting trade of each party is exempted from the operation of reciprocal agreements—Austria, 33; Bolivia, 81; Brazil, 95, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 178; Costa Rica, 198; Denmark, 206; Dominican Republic, 219; Greece, 431; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete;) Hanover, 448, 451, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 469; Hayti, 478; Honduras, 491; Italy, 505; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 536; Oldenburg, 641; Mexico, 545; Netherlands, 620; Nicaragua, 628; Prussia, 726; Portugal, 701; Russia, 737; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete;) Sardinia, 757; Two Sicilies, 868; Sweden and Norway, 817; (Appendix,) Peru 1167; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185, except that with Belgium it is placed on the most favored nations footing, 63, (obsolete;) (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; and as to Great Britain, there is a concession as to trade via Canada, where the carriage is partly by land-transit, 424. Protocol relative to same, (Appendix,) Great Britain, 1129.

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there shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce—Argentine Confederation, 26; Austria, 31, Belgium, 63, (obsolete;) Bolivia, 81; Borneo, 92; Colombia, (New Granada,) 178; Costa Rica, 197; Denmark, 206; Dominican Republic, 218; Ecuador, 228; Great Britain, 324, 326, (obsolete,) 344; Greece, 430; Guatemala, 436, (obsolete;) Hanover, 446, 451, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 468; Hayti, 476; Honduras, 490; Italy, 504; Liberia, 529; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 535; Oldenburg, 641; Nicaragua, 627; Portugal, 699; Prussia, 724; Russia, 735; San Salvador, 745, (obsolete;) Sardinia, 755; Two Sicilies, 866; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; (Appendix,) Peru, 1165.

each party shall have free access to all the ports of the other which are open to foreign commerce—Argentine Confederation, 26; Austria, 31; Bolivia, 81; Colombia, (New Granada,) 178; Costa Rica, 197; Denmark, 206; Ecuador, 228; Great Britain, 327, (obsolete,) 344; Greece, 430; Guatemala, 436, (obsolete;) Hanover, 446, (obsolete;) Honduras, 490; Italy, 504; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 535; Oldenburg, 641; Mexico, 545; Muscat, 602; Nicaragua, 627; Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 699; Prussia, 724; Russia, 735; San Salvador, 745, (obsolete;) Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 815; Two Sicilies, 866; (Appendix,) Peru, 1165; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185.

whatever may be imported or exported in national vessels, may be imported or exported in vessels of the other party—Austria, 32; Bolivia, 82; Brazil, 95, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 178; Denmark, 207; Dominican Republic, 219; Ecuador, 229; Greece, 431; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete;) Hanover, 451, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 461; Hayti, 477; Italy, 505; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 535; Oldenburg, 641; Ottoman Porte, 648, (obsolete;) Portugal, 700; Prussia, 724; Russia, 736; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete;) Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 816; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166, 1167; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185.

articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of one party imported in its own vessels in the ports of the other party are subject to the same duties as if imported in vessels of the other party—Costa Rica, 199; Great Britain, as to British territories in Europe, 345; Hanover, as to articles the growth, produce, &c., of the Germanic Confederation, and on the other side the growth, produce, &c., of the United States, the continent of America, and the West India Islands, 447, (obsolete;) Mecklenburg-Schwerin, (same as Hanover,) 535; Oldenburg, (the same as Hanover,) 641; Hawaiian Islands, 469; Honduras, 491; Nicaragua, 629; Mexico, 545; Portugal, 700; Prussia, 725; Sardinia, 756; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete;) (Appendix,) Peru, 1166.

articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of one party, exported to the territories of the other, are to pay the same export duties, and to be allowed the same drawbacks and bounties, whether exported in national vessels, or in vessels of the other party—Costa Rica, 199; Great Britain, as to the British territories in Europe, 345; Hanover, as last above, 447, (obsolete;) Mecklenburg-Schwerin, as above, 536; Oldenburg, as above, 641; Hawaiian Islands, 469; Honduras, 492; Mexico, 546; Nicaragua, 629; Portugal, 701; Prussia, 725; Sardinia, 756; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete;) (Appendix,) Peru, 1167; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1186; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1113.

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articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one party, imported into the territories of the other, are to be subject to no other or higher duties than those imposed on like articles of any other foreign country—Austria, 32; Argentine Confederation, 27; Bolivia, 82; Colombia, (New Granada,) 179; Costa Rica, 198; Denmark, 207; Dominican Republic, 220; Ecuador, 229; Great Britain, 327, (obsolete); as to the British possessions in Europe, 345; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete); Hanover, 447, (obsolete); Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 537; Oldenburg, 641; Hanseatic Republics, 462; Hawaiian Islands, 468; Hayti, 473; Honduras, 491; Liberia, 530; Mexico, 545; Nicaragua, 628; (Appendix) Orange Free State, 1156; Ottoman Porte, 647, (obsolete); Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 700; Prussia, 725; Russia, 736; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete); Sardinia, 756; Swiss Confederation, 831; Two Sicilies, 868; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1114; (Appendix,) Peru, 1167; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1186.

no higher duty or charge shall be imposed by one party on exports to the other than is imposed on exports of like articles to any other foreign country—Argentine Confederation, 27; Bolivia, 82; Colombia, (New Granada,) 179; Costa Rica, 198; Denmark, 207; Dominican Republic, 220; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete); Ecuador, 229; Great Britain, 345; Hanover, 448, (obsolete); Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 537; Oldenburg, 641; Hanseatic Republics, 462; Hayti, 478; Honduras, 491; Italy, 505; Mexico, 546; Nicaragua, 628; (Appendix) Orange Free State, 1156; Ottoman Porte, 646, (obsolete); Portugal, 700; Prussia, 725; Russia, 736; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete); Swiss Confederation, 831; Two Sicilies, 868; (Appendix) Salvador, 1186; (Appendix) Belgium, 1114.

than is imposed on like exports in national vessels—Belgium, 64, (obsolete); Ecuador, 229; Greece, 431; Great Britain, as to British possessions in Europe, 345; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete); Hanseatic Republics, 462; Nicaragua, 629; Two Sicilies, 867; Sweden and Norway, 816.

prohibition of exports or imports of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of one party in the territories of the other party, shall extend to like articles of all other nations—Austria, 32; Argentine Confederation, 27; Bolivia, 82; Brazil, 95, (obsolete); Colombia, (New Granada,) 179; Costa Rica, 198; Denmark, 207; Dominican Republic, 220; Ecuador, 230; Great Britain, 327, (obsolete); as to the British possessions in Europe, Great Britain, 345; Greece, 432; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete); Hanover, 448, (obsolete); Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 537; Oldenburg, 641; Hanseatic Republics, 462; Hayti, 478; Honduras, 491; Italy, 505; Mexico, 546; Nicaragua, 628; Ottoman Porte, 647, (obsolete); Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 700; Prussia, 725; Russia, 737; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete); Sardinia, 757; Sweden and Norway, 817; Two Sicilies, 868; (Appendix,) Peru, 1167; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1186.

merchandise in vessels of one party is not to be prohibited in the ports of the other party—Liberia, 530.

preferences in government purchases shall not be given to articles imported in national vessels—Austria, 33; Greece, 432; Hanover, 443, 451, (obsolete); Hanseatic Republics, 462; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 536; Oldenburg, 641; Prussia, 726; Sardinia, 757; Sweden and Norway, 817; Two Sicilies, 867.

the most favored nation principle is to be applied to merchandise imported or exported by citizens of either power in the territories of the other—Persia, 661; Brazil, 95, (obsolete); Swiss Confederation, 831.

the produce of one country may be exported in vessels of the other on as favorable terms as in vessels of any foreign country—Liberia, 530.

if either party imposes discriminating duties upon the produce of a third power, the other party may determine the origin of its products destined for the ports of the party imposing the duty—Hayti, 478; Swiss Confederation, 831; Dominican Republic, 220.

vessels of either party entering a port of the other and not wishing to unload may depart without doing so—Belgium, 64, (obsolete); Greece, 432; Sweden and Norway, 818; Netherlands, 613, (obsolete); are to be treated according to general rules relative to the object—France, 252, (obsolete); Sweden and Norway, 818.

vessels of one party may discharge part of their cargo in a port of the other, paying duties only on the portion discharged—Belgium, 64, (obsolete); Bolivia, 81; Dominican Republic, 219; Greece, 433; Netherlands, 621; Sweden and Norway, 818; Two Sicilies, 868; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1113; (Appendix,) Peru, 1167; of each party in the ports of the other are placed in this respect on the footing of the most favored nation—Sardinia, 757.

such vessels may proceed with the remainder of the cargo to another port of the same country—Bolivia, 81; Dominican Republic, 219; Netherlands, 621; Greece, 433; Italy, 505; Sweden and Norway, 818; Two Sicilies, 868; (Appendix,) Peru, 1167; but must pay the duties on the vessels themselves in the first port—Greece, 433; Sweden and Norway, 818.

such vessels may also load at different ports for the same outward voyage—Bolivia, 81; Netherlands, 621; (Appendix,) Peru, 1167.

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after vessels of one party are laden in the ports of the other they are not to be subjected to examination—France, 253, (obsolete); Prussia, 708, 717, (obsolete); Sweden, 808.

after the necessary legislation, fish-oil and fish of all kinds (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country free of duty—Great Britain, 421; same provisions to be extended to Newfoundland after necessary legislation, Great Britain, 425. Protocols relative to same; (Appendix,) Great Britain, 1129, 1131.

export duties are not to be imposed upon certain goods carried in transit across the United States or Canada—Great Britain, 425. Protocol relative to same; (Appendix,) Great Britain, 1129.

exports in vessels of either party are to be subject only to the duties and formalities at the port of shipment—Belgium, 64, (obsolete); (Appendix,) Belgium, 1113.

duties or charges on imports are to be the same, whether made in vessels of one party or of the other—Austria, 32; Belgium, 63, (obsolete); Bolivia, 82; Denmark, 207; Dominican Republic, 219; Greece, 431; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete); Hanseatic Republics, 461; Italy, 505; Liberia, 529; Mexico, 546; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies); Ottoman Porte, 648, (obsolete); Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 700; Prussia, 724; Russia, 736; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete); Sardinia, 756; Sweden and Norway, 816; Two Sicilies, 867; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185.

such duties or charges are to be no other or higher than are imposed upon articles imported in vessels of the most favored nation—Hawaiian Islands, 469; Hayti, 477; Russia, 735.

duties and charges on vessels of each party in the ports of the other are to be the same as on national vessels—Belgium, 63, (obsolete); Bolivia, 82; Denmark, 207; Dominican Republic, 219; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete); Hanover, 447, 451, (obsolete); Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 536; Oldenburg, 641; Hanseatic Republics, 461; Italy, 505; Liberia, 529; Mexico, 546; Netherlands, 618; Ottoman Porte, 649, (obsolete); Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 699; Prussia, 724; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete); Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 816; Two Sicilies, 867.

such duties and charges shall be the same as those of the most favored nation—France, 245, (obsolete); Hayti, 477; Belgium, 65, (obsolete); Bolivia, 82; Greece, 432.

no duties shall be imposed by either party on the navigation of the other higher or other than those imposed on every other navigation—Greece, 432.

vessels of each party in the ports of the other party are to be on the same footing as national vessels with respect to dues, charges, or allowances, in the following cases:

Anchorage.—Belgium, 63, (obsolete); Two Sicilies, 867; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112.

Average.—Argentine Confederation, 27.

Brokerage.—Belgium, 63, (obsolete); (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112.

Buoys.—Belgium, 63, (obsolete); (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112.

Clearance.—Belgium, 63, (obsolete); (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112.

Drawbacks and bounties.—Argentine Confederation, 27; Austria, 33; Belgium, 64, (obsolete); Bolivia, 82; Brazil, 95, (obsolete); Colombia, (New Granada), 179; Costa Rica, 199; Denmark, 207; Dominican Republic, 219; Ecuador, 229; Great Britain, 345; Greece, 432; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete); Hanover, 451, (obsolete); Hanseatic Republics, 462; Hawaiian Islands, 469; Hayti, 478; Honduras, 492; Italy, 505; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 536; Mexico, 546; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies); Ottoman Porte, 648, (obsolete); Portugal, 700; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete); Two Sicilies, 867; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1113.

Harbor.—Argentine Confederation, 27; Costa Rica, 198; Hawaiian Islands, 469; Honduras, 491; Mexico, 546; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies); Nicaragua, 628; Ottoman Porte, 649, (obsolete); Paraguay, 656; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166.

Light-house.—Argentine Confederation, 27; Austria, 31; Belgium, 63, (obsolete); Costa Rica, 198; Greece, 431; Hawaiian Islands, 469; Honduras, 491; Mexico, 546; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies); Nicaragua, 628; Ottoman Porte, 649, (obsolete); Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 700; Prussia, 724; Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 816; Two Sicilies, 867; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166.

Local charges.—Argentine Confederation, 27; Austria, 31; Belgium, 63, (obsolete); Costa Rica, 198; Greece, 431; Honduras, 491; Mexico, 546; Nicaragua, 628; Ottoman Porte, 649, (obsolete); Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 700; Prussia, 724; Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 816; Two Sicilies, 867; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166.

Pilotage.—Argentine Confederation, 27; Austria, 31; Belgium, 63, (obsolete); Costa Rica, 198; Greece, 431; Hawaiian Islands, 469; Honduras, 491; Mexico, 546; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies); Nicaragua, 628; Ottoman Porte, 649,

RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS—Continued.

- (obsolete;) Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 700; Prussia, 724; Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 816; Two Sicilies, 867; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166.
- Port-dues*.—Austria, 31; Bolivia, 81; Dominican Republic, 219; Greece, 431; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies;) Portugal 700; Prussia, 724; Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 816; Two Sicilies, 867.
- Quarantine*.—Hawaiian Islands, 469; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies;) Ottoman Porte, 649, (obsolete;) Two Sicilies, 867; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166.
- Salvage*.—Argentine Confederation, 27; Costa Rica, 198; Germany, 307; Greece, 434; Hanover, 449, 452, (obsolete;) Honduras, 491; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 536; Oldenburg, 641; Mexico, 546; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies;) Nicaragua, 628; Paraguay, 656; Prussia, 724; Sardinia, 757-8; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166.
- Tonnage*.—Argentine Confederation, 27; Austria, 31; Belgium, 63, (obsolete; Bolivia, 81; Colombia, (New Granada,) 178; Costa Rica, 198; Dominican Republic, 219; Ecuador, 229; Greece, 431; Guatemala, 437, (obsolete;) Hanover, 451, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 461; Hawaiian Islands, 469; Honduras, 491; Italy, 505; Liberia, 530; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 535; Oldenburg, 641; Mexico, 546; Netherlands, 618, 620, (as to colonies;) Nicaragua, 628; Ottoman Porte, 649, (obsolete;) Paraguay, 656; Portugal, 700; Prussia, 724; Russia, 735; Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 816; Two Sicilies, 867; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166.
- Warehouse*.—Ottoman Porte, 648, (obsolete;) to be confined to watch and storage—Belgium, 64, (obsolete;) (Appendix,) Belgium, 1113.
- Wrecks*, [see title "*Wrecks*."]—Austria, 44; Argentine Confederation, 27; Belgium, 65, (obsolete;) Bolivia, 83; Brazil, 96, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; Dominican Republic, 220; Ecuador, 231; Germany, 307; Greece, 434; Guatemala, 438, (obsolete;) Hanover, 449, 451, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 472; Hayti, 479; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 536; Oldenburg, 641; Mexico, 547; Spain, 779; Sweden and Norway, 819; Two Sicilies, 869; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1114; (Appendix,) Peru, 1168; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1187.
- certain vessels are to be exempted from paying the following dues in the respective ports:
- Anchorage*.—Belgium, 63, (obsolete;) Italy, 505.
- Buoys*.—Belgium, 63, (obsolete.)
- Clearance*.—Italy, 505.
- Light-house*.—Belgium, 63, (obsolete.)
- Tonnage*.—Belgium, 63, (obsolete;) Italy, 505.
- vessels of each party in the ports of the other are to be on the footing of the most favored nation in respect of the following dues or charges:
- Light-dues*.—Russia, 735.
- Local charges*.—Russia, 735.
- Pilotage*.—Russia, 735.
- Port-dues*.—Russia, 735.
- Tonnage*.—Hayti, 477; Sweden and Norway, 817.
- special provisions as to quarantine—Greece, 434; Sweden and Norway, 820.
- goods, the productions of the soil or industry of one country, imported in its own vessels into the other country for transit or re-exportation shall not pay a discriminating duty—France, 287; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1114.
- salvage may be settled by arbitration when it cannot be agreed upon—Liberia, 530.
- salvage on recaptures where one of the powers is neutral—Prussia, 720.
- privileges of transit are not to discriminate against the productions of either party—Greece, 432; Sweden and Norway, 818.
- how goods may pass in transit across the United States and Canada—Great Britain, 424.
- no duty shall be exacted on goods and merchandise from wrecked vessels, unless destined for consumption in the country—Austria, 44; Brazil, 97, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; Ecuador, 231; Germany, 307; Hawaiian Islands, 472; Italy, 506; San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Two Sicilies, 869; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1187.
- no duty shall be exacted in such cases provided the goods be exported—Guatemala, 438, (obsolete;) Hanover, 450, 452, (obsolete;) Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 536; Oldenburg, 641; Mexico, 548; (Appendix,) Peru, 1168.
- no duty shall be exacted in such cases unless exacted in like case on national vessels—Hayti, 479; Spain, 779; Dominican Republic, 220.
- no duty is to be exacted in such case—Algiers, 16, (obsolete;) Bolivia, 83.
- the property in such case is to be restored to the owners if claimed within a year and a day—Netherlands, 612, (obsolete;) Sweden and Norway, 820.
- the property in such case is to be restored, if claimed—Tripoli, 838; Two Sicilies, 869; Ottoman Porte, 645; (Appendix,) Peru, 1168.

RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS—Continued.

merchant-vessels are not to be impressed as transports—Ottoman Porte, 645.

transit duties not to be collected—(Appendix,) Belgium, 1114.

the routes of interior commerce between the two countries may be established by mutual agreement—Mexico, 553; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1114.

RECIPROCAL PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS OF EACH NATION WITHIN THE TERRITORIES OF THE OTHER: [See "*Consuls*," "*Naturalization*," "*Personal property*," "*Real estate*," "*Tunis*."]

the citizens of each may reside in the territories of the other, remaining subject to the laws—Argentine Confederation, 26; Austria, 31; Bolivia, 81; Brazil, 95, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 178; Costa Rica, 197; Denmark, 206; Dominican Republic, 218; Ecuador, 228; Great Britain, 326, (obsolete;) Greece, 430; Guatemala, 436, (obsolete;) Hanover, 446, 454, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 470; Hayti, 476; Honduras, 490; Italy, 504; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539; Oldenburg, 641; Mexico, 545; Nicaragua, 627; Portugal, 699; Prussia, 724; Russia, 735; San Salvador, 745, (obsolete;) Sardinia, 755; Sweden and Norway, 815; Swiss Confederation, 828; Two Sicilies, 865; Liberia, 529; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185.

the citizens of each may reside in the territories of the other—Borneo, 92; (Appendix,) Peru, 1165.

they may hire and occupy warehouses—Dominican Republic, 218; Hayti, 476; Swiss Confederation, 829.

they may hire and occupy houses and warehouses—Argentine Confederation, 26; Bolivia, 81; Borneo, 92; Costa Rica, 197; Greece, 430; Great Britain, 327, (obsolete;) Hanover, 446, 454, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 470; Honduras, 490; Italy, 504; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539; Mexico, 545; Nicaragua, 628; Oldenburg, 641; Sweden and Norway, 815; Two Sicilies, 865; (Appendix,) Peru, 1165.

and their dwellings shall be respected—Hawaiian Islands, 471; Bolivia, 81; Two Sicilies, 865; (Appendix,) Peru, 1165.

they may engage in commerce and trade—Argentine Confederation, 26; Bolivia, 81; Borneo, 92; Brazil, 95, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 179; Costa Rica, 197; Denmark, 206; Dominican Republic, 218; Ecuador, 228; Greece, 430; Guatemala, 436, (obsolete;) Great Britain, 327, (obsolete;) Hanover, 446, 454, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 463; Hayti, 476; Honduras, 492; Italy, 504; Liberia, 529; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539; Mexico, 545; Muscat, 602; Nicaragua, 628; Oldenburg, 641; Paraguay, 657; Two Sicilies, 865; Tunis, 853; (Appendix,) Peru, 1165; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185.

when so trading or residing are to be subject to pay no greater taxes, duties, or charges than citizens of the most favored nation—Bolivia, 83; Borneo, 92; Costa Rica, 200; Denmark, 208; France, 245, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 471; Mexico, 545; Netherlands, 608, (obsolete;) Nicaragua, 630; Ottoman Porte, 643; Paraguay, 658; San Salvador, 746, (obsolete;) Swiss Confederation, 829; Two Sicilies, 865; Tunis, 854; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1186; or contributions—Dominican Republic, 218.

and shall enjoy all the privileges of citizens of the most favored nations—Bolivia, 83; Borneo, 92; China, 167; Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; Guatemala, 438, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 463; Hawaiian Islands, 471; Liberia, 529; Mexico, 545; Netherlands, 608, (obsolete;) Persia, 661; San Salvador, 747, (obsolete;) Tripoli, 838, 842; Two Sicilies, 865; Tunis, 853; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185.

shall enjoy all the rights of natives—Argentine Confederation, 28; Bolivia, 83; Brazil, 95, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; Denmark, 206; Ecuador, 229; Guatemala, 436, (obsolete;) Hanover, 446, 454, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 463; Hawaiian Islands, 471; Honduras, 492; Italy, 504; Ottoman Porte, (as to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks,) 648; Paraguay, as to same, 657; Persia, 660; Portugal, 699; San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Prussia, 724; Sardinia, 755; Two Sicilies, 865; Russia, 735; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; (Appendix,) Peru, 1165; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1185, 1192; and shall be placed on the footing of natives as to expropriations in time of war—Swiss Confederation, 829; shall enjoy complete protection while they submit to the law—Argentine Confederation, 26; Costa Rica, 197; Greece, 430; Honduras, 492; Liberia, 529; Mexico, 545; Nicaragua, 628.

shall be put on the footing of reciprocal equality, except when so doing conflicts with constitutional or legal provisions of either contracting party; but this shall not extend to political rights; (Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1154.

they may exercise their profession—Swiss Confederation, 829.

they shall pay no other or higher taxes, charges, or requisitions than citizens pay—Argentine Confederation, 28; Belgium, 63, (obsolete;) Bolivia, 81; Honduras, 492; Italy, 504; Nicaragua, 630; (Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1155; Paraguay, 657; Swiss Confederation, 829; Two Sicilies, 865; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1112; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1192.

they may manage their own affairs, and employ such brokers, agents, or factors as they choose—Argentine Confederation, 27; Brazil, 96, (obsolete;) Dominican Republic,

RECIPROCAL PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS, &c.—Continued.

- public, 218; Hanover, 446, 454, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 471; Hayti, 476; Hanseatic Republics, 463; Italy, 504; Mexico, 546; Colombia, (New Granada,) 179; Morocco, 596; Netherlands, 610, (obsolete;) Nicaragua, 629; Paraguay, 657; Sweden, 808, [see "*Sweden and Norway*;"] Switzerland, 829; Two Sicilies, 865; Costa Rica, 199; Ecuador, 230; San Salvador, 747, (obsolete;) Guatemala, 437, (obsolete;) Honduras, 492; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539; (Appendix,) Peru, 1168; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1186.
- citizens of each in the territories of the other shall have the same access to the courts as natives, and may employ such advocates, agents, and attorneys there as as they please—Argentine Confederation, 28; Brazil, 97, (obsolete;) Costa Rica, 199; Dominican Republic, 218; Ecuador, 231; Guatemala, 439, (obsolete;) Hanover, 447, 454, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 463; Honduras, 492; Italy, 510; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 539; Colombia, (New Granada,) 181; Oldenburg, 641; Mexico, 548; Nicaragua, 629; Paraguay, 657; San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Switzerland, 829; Bolivia, 84; Hayti, 476; Spain, 782; Two Sicilies, 866; (Appendix,) Peru, 1169; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1186.
- citizens of each arrested within the jurisdiction of the other for debt or for alleged offenses, are to be prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings—Prussia, 720; Spain, 778.
- citizens of one party residing in the territories of the other shall not be imprisoned without formal commitment except in cases of "*flagrantis delicti*;" (Appendix,) Peru, 1169.
- shall be examined within twenty-four hours after arrest, or else discharged; (Appendix,) Peru, 1169.
- during imprisonment shall be treated with humanity; (Appendix,) Peru, 1169.
- they are to be allowed to employ such advocates, notaries, solicitors, agents, or factors as they may judge proper—Guatemala, 439, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 463; Italy, 510; Mexico, 548; Netherlands, 609, (obsolete;) San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Spain, 778.
- their agents are to have free access to them, and they and their agents have the right to be present at the taking of all examinations and evidence, and at the proceedings—Ecuador, 231; Guatemala, 439, (obsolete;) Hanseatic Republics, 463-4; Italy, 510; Mexico, 548; Colombia, (New Granada,) 181; San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Spain, 778; Bolivia, 84; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1188.
- vessels and effects of citizens of each in the territories of the other are to be protected and defended—Sweden, 808, [see "*Sweden and Norway*;"] Tunis, 354.
- citizens of each being within the territories of the other shall be exempt from forced military service—Argentine Confederation, 28; Costa Rica, 200; Dominican Republic, 218; France, 265, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 471; Hayti, 476; Honduras, 493; Italy, 504; Mexico, 547; Nicaragua, 630; (Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1154; Paraguay, 658; Switzerland, 829; Two Sicilies, 865; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1193.
- from billeting of soldiers—Two Sicilies, 865.
- from contribution in kind or money for compensation for personal military services—Italy, 504; Two Sicilies, 865; they shall *not* be exempt from such contribution—(Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1154; Swiss Confederation, 829.
- from forced loans—Argentine Confederation, 28; Bolivia, 81; Costa Rica, 200; Dominican Republic, 218; Hawaiian Islands, 471; Honduras, 493; Nicaragua, 630; Paraguay, 658; Two Sicilies, 865; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1193.
- from military exactions—Argentine Confederation, 28; Costa Rica, 200; Dominican Republic, 218; Hayti, 476; Honduras, 493; Nicaragua, 630; Paraguay, 658; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1193.
- from contributions—Bolivia, 81; Nicaragua, 630.
- from contributions in time of war, in which case property is not to be taken without compensation paid in advance—Nicaragua, 630; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1193; without compensation on the same footing as natives; (Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1155.
- from extraordinary contributions not general and established by law—Hawaiian Islands, 471; Two Sicilies, 865.
- from contributions higher than those paid by natives—Costa Rica, 200; Dominican Republic, 218; Hayti, 476; Honduras, 493; Mexico, 547; (Appendix,) Orange Free State, 1154; Paraguay, 658.
- from judicial or municipal office—Italy, 504.
- the citizens of each shall not be liable to the embargo or detention of their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects—Bolivia, 81; Brazil, 96, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; Ecuador, 230; Guatemala, 438, (obsolete;) Italy, 504; Mexico, 547; Netherlands, 609, (obsolete;) San Salvador, 747, (obsolete;) Spain, 778; Sweden, 804; Tunis, 853; without compensation—Bolivia, 81; Brazil, 96, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 180; Ecuador, 230; Guatemala, 438, (obsolete;) Italy, 504;

RECIPROCAL PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS, &c.—Continued.

- Mexico, 547; San Salvador, 747, (obsolete;) (Appendix,) Peru, 1166; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1187; to be paid in advance—Bolivia, 81, (Appendix,) Peru, 1166; when it can be agreed upon—Italy, 504.
- their vessels are to be subjected to such embargo only in cases of urgent necessity, and an equitable indemnity shall be paid—Prussia, 720.
- steam-vessels of either party not to be subject to discriminating duties—Bolivia 83; (Appendix,) Peru, 1167.
- steam-lines, special privileges to be accorded to parties establishing such lines—Bolivia, 83; (Appendix,) Peru, 1167.
- their books and papers are not to be subjected to inspection without the order of a competent legal tribunal—Bolivia, 81; Hawaiian Islands, 471; Hayti, 477; Two Sicilies, 865.
- the citizens of each country are to have a right to travel in the possessions of the other—Bolivia, 81; Hawaiian Islands, 470; Italy, 504; Nicaragua, 630; Two Sicilies, 865; (Appendix,) Peru, 1166; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1193.
- citizens of each residing in the territories of the other may intermarry with natives—Nicaragua, 630; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1193.
- may enjoy freedom of religious belief, respecting at the same time the laws and usages of the country—Brazil, 97, (obsolete;) Bolivia, 84; China, 166; Ecuador, 231; Guatemala, 439, (obsolete;) Hawaiian Islands, 472; Hayti, 477; Netherlands, 608, (obsolete;) Colombia, (New Granada,) 181; Paraguay, 659; Argentine Confederation, 29; (Appendix,) Peru, 1169; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1188.
- and also of religious worship, on conditions as named in the respective treaties—(as to consuls and agents,) Algiers, 16, (obsolete;) Argentine Confederation, 29; Colombia, (New Granada,) 181; Costa Rica, 201; Dominican Republic, 218; Honduras, 494; Mexico, 548; Nicaragua, 631; Paraguay, 659; San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Sweden, 800, [see "*Sweden and Norway*."]]
- they are to have the liberty of burial—Argentine Confederation, 29; Brazil, 97, (obsolete;) Bolivia, 85; Colombia, (New Granada,) 181; Costa Rica, 201; Dominican Republic, 218; Ecuador, 231; Guatemala, 439, (obsolete;) Hayti, 477; Honduras, 494; Netherlands, 608, (obsolete;) Nicaragua, 632; Mexico, 548; Paraguay, 659; San Salvador, 748, (obsolete;) Sweden, 800, [see "*Sweden and Norway*,"] Appendix,) Peru, 1170; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1188.
- on the breaking out of a war between the two countries, the citizens of each in the country of the other may remain and continue to trade so long as they behave peaceably—Argentine Confederation, 29; Paraguay, 658; Great Britain, 331, (obsolete;) (Appendix,) Peru, 1173; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1192.
- all may remain whose occupations are for the common benefit of mankind—Italy, 509; Prussia, 722.
- suspected persons, in the event of war, may be removed into the interior—(Appendix,) Peru, 1173.
- six months are granted to merchants and citizens to arrange their business and withdraw their effects—France, 250, (obsolete;) Dominican Republic, 217; Hayti, 476; Two Sicilies, 864.
- six months allowed to those on the coast, and twelve months to those in the interior—Bolivia, 88; Brazil, 101, (obsolete;) Costa Rica, 200; Ecuador, 235; Guatemala, 442, (obsolete;) Honduras, 493; Italy, 509; Mexico, 552; Nicaragua, 631; Colombia (New Granada,) 185; San Salvador, 752, (obsolete;) (Appendix,) Salvador, 1192.
- nine months granted—Morocco, 597; Netherlands, 612, (obsolete;) Prussia, 722; Sweden, 806.
- one year granted—Tunis, 851; (Appendix,) Peru, 1173; Spain, 779; and indemnity is to be made for any injury done during that time—Spain, 780.
- such time as they may require—Paraguay, 659.
- during this time they are to be unmolested if they conduct themselves properly—Brazil, 101, (obsolete;) Costa Rica, 200; Ecuador, 235; Guatemala, 443, (obsolete;) their effects are not liable to confiscation—Argentine Confederation, 29; Bolivia, 89; Brazil, 101, (obsolete;) Costa Rica, 201; Ecuador, 235; Honduras, 493; Guatemala, 443, (obsolete;) Hayti, 476; Mexico, 552; Nicaragua, 631; Colombia (New Granada,) 185; Paraguay, 658; Great Britain, 324, (obsolete;) Spain, 778; Sweden, 806, [see "*Sweden and Norway*,"] Two Sicilies, 864; or to demands other than those made upon the property of natives—Argentine Confederation, 29; Costa Rica, 201; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1192.
- passports are allowed them which are to protect them and their property—Dominican Republic, 217; Brazil, 101, (obsolete;) Costa Rica, 200; Hayti, 476; San Salvador, 752, (obsolete;) Two Sicilies, 864; Paraguay, 659; Bolivia, 88; Sweden, 806; (Appendix,) Peru, 1173; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1192.
- all but merchants can remain, even after the expiration of the time named, protected in person and property unless they forfeit the right by their conduct—Mexico, 552; San Salvador, 752, (obsolete;) Colombia (New Granada,) 185; Bolivia, 88. all can remain and be protected who behave peaceably and commit no offense against the laws—Honduras, 493; Nicaragua, 631.

RECIPROCITY. [See "*Favored-nation clause*," "*Consuls*," "*Extradition*," "*Neutrals*," "*Naturalization*," "*Real estate*," "*Personal property*," "*Reciprocal commercial agreements*," "*Reciprocal privileges of citizens*," "*Vessels*," "*War*."] with Canada, Great Britain, 383; with Hawaiian Islands, (Appendix,) 1133.

RE-EXPORTATION. [See "*Reciprocal commercial agreements*."] Imports for, not subject to import duties. (Appendix,) Japan, 1137.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF, FREEDOM OF. [See "*Reciprocal privileges of citizens*."] citizens of United States in China shall enjoy, 154, 166; Chinese converts to Christianity shall enjoy, 154; Americans in Japan shall enjoy, 519; American citizens visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed, 769; shall not interfere with the harmony between the United States and Tripoli, 838, 842.

REPRISALS:

are not to be made for infractions of a treaty until a statement of injuries shall have been made, and redress refused or unreasonably delayed—Bolivia, 90; Brazil, 103, (obsolete); Colombia (New Granada), 188; Ecuador, 237; Great Britain, 330, (obsolete); Guatemala, 445, (obsolete); Mexico, 555; Portugal, 704; San Salvador, 754, (obsolete); (Appendix,) Peru, 1176; (Appendix,) Salvador, 1198.

RETRAITE, DROIT DE. [See "*Personal property*," "*Real estate*."] abolished by treaty—Bavaria, 51; Hesse, 456; Nassau, 605; Saxony, 762; Würtemberg, 898.

ROBBERY. [See "*Extradition*."]]

RUPTURE:

definition of—Great Britain, 331, (obsolete.)

RUSSIA. [See *Synoptical Index*.]

S.

SALT:

provisions concerning, in treaties with—Belgium, 64, (obsolete,) 67.

SALVAGE. [See "*Consuls*," "*Reciprocal commercial agreements*."]]

SANDWICH ISLANDS. [See "*Hawaiian Islands*," "*Steam-vessels*."]]

SAN SALVADOR. [See *Synoptical Index*.]

SARDINIA. [See notes, title "*Abrogated, suspended, or obsolete treaties*," *Synoptical Index*.]

SAXONY. [See *Synoptical Index*.]

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE. [See *Synoptical Index*.]

accession to extradition convention, (Appendix,) 1199.

SCHIEDT-DUES:

arrangements for the capitalization of—Belgium, 67; treaty for the extinguishment of—Belgium, 68.

SEA-LETTERS. [See "*Vessels*,"]

form of—France, (Appendix,) 1123.

SEAMEN. [See "*Consuls*,"]

SEARCH. [See "*Vessels*,"]

SHIP CANAL. [See "*Interoceanic communications*,"]

SHIPS OF WAR:

of each in the ports of the other to receive the treatment of those of the most favored nations—Italy, 504.

of the United States in Algiers, to receive provisions and refreshments gratis—Algiers, 11, (obsolete); of each (and also post-office and passenger-packets of each) may, within the jurisdiction of the other power, enter all the harbors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets may come, and may anchor and remain and repair there, subject to the laws of the country—Argentine Confederation, 26; Costa Rica, 197; Honduras, 490; Great Britain, 330, (obsolete); Nicaragua, 628.

of each may enter into the ports of the other—Borneo, 93; Morocco, 595.

are not to be examined on any pretense whatever—Morocco, 595.

are not to be sold to enemies of the United States—Algiers, 10, (obsolete)

of the United States are to be afforded facilities of intercourse in Chinese waters—China, 147.

of the United States may anchor at Paknam, but shall not go above in the river without the consent of the Siamese authorities—Siam, 769.

of the United States are to be entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns, and are to return the same number—Tripoli, 842; Tunis, 852.

of the United States in Algiers are to receive the salutes given to vessels of most favored nations, and return gun for gun—Algiers, 21, (obsolete.)

of each party saluting a fort of the other are entitled to a salute of an equal number of guns—Morocco, 595.

commanders of vessels of war of each party shall be forbidden to do any injury or damage to those of the other party: if they do they are to be personally liable for it—France, 249, (obsolete); Netherlands, 611, (obsolete); Great Britain, 329, (obsolete); Italy, 509; Sweden, 803.

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SAINT JOHN'S RIVER, NEW BRUNSWICK: [See "*Navigation*,"]

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VESSELS: [See "*Asylum*," "*Captures*," "*Consuls*," "*Contraband of War*," "*Dardanelles*," "*Neutral vessels*," "*Reciprocal commercial agreements*," "*Reprisals*," "*Ships of war*," "*Steam-vessels*," "*War*,"]

how the nationality of the vessel is to be established—Argentine Confederation, 27; Belgium, 64, (obsolete); Bolivia, 82; Brazil, 95, (obsolete); Dominican Republic, 220; Ecuador, 229; Hanover, 447, 452, (obsolete); Hanseatic Republics, 462; Italy, 508; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 537; Morocco, 594; Netherlands, 619; Oldenburg, 641; Ottoman Porte, 649, (obsolete); Paraguay, 657; Two Sicilies, 867; Colombia, (New Granada,) 188; (Appendix,) Belgium, 1113; (Appendix,) Peru, 1168.

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 on arriving in Japanese ports—Japan, 521–525.
 all disputes between officers of passenger steamships and the passengers shall be brought to and decided in the circuit or district courts in the United States to the exclusion of all other courts—Italy, 499.
 merchant-vessels of the United States are not liable to penalties for contraband goods found on board and laden in port—Morocco, 596.
 the vessels of each party are not to be molested by the other—Algiers, 9, (obsolete.)
 vessels of either country may complete their crews within the territories or dominions of the other, provided they submit to local regulations and the enrollments are voluntary—Italy, 506; Netherlands, 615, (obsolete.)
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 right of Japanese to purchase vessels—(Appendix,) Japan, 1138.

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VISIT. [See "*Vessels*."]]VOL QUALIFIÉ CRIME. [See "*Extradition*."]]

W.

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war is not to be declared for infractions of a treaty until a statement of injuries shall have been made, and redress refused or unreasonably delayed—Bolivia, 91; Brazil, 103, (obsolete); Colombia, (New Granada,) 188; Ecuador, 237; Guatemala, 445, (obsolete); Mexico, 555; Morocco, 597; Portugal, 704; San Salvador, 754, (obsolete); Tunis, 851; Tripoli, 838, 843; Algiers, 13, 17, 22; (Appendix) Peru, 1176; (Appendix) Salvador, 1198.

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war shall be carried on only under the orders of duly commissioned persons—Colombia, (New Granada,) 184; San Salvador, 752, (obsolete); (Appendix,) Salvador, 1192.

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prisoners of war are to be exchanged—Great Britain, 339; Morocco, 596; and are not to be made slaves—Tripoli, 843; Algiers, 17, 22.

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WHALE-SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES :

privileges of—Hawaiian Islands, 469.

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in such case all possible aid shall be rendered—France, 250, (obsolete;) Greece, 434; Liberia, 530; Tunis, 848; Netherlands, 612, (obsolete;) Algiers, 10, (obsolete.)

in such case assistance shall be rendered—Algiers, 16, 20, (obsolete;) Ottoman Porte, 645; Tripoli, 842.

WÜRTENBERG. [See "*Synoptical Index*."]]

Y.

YUKON RIVER. [See "*Navigation*."]]

II.—SYNOPTICAL INDEX.

ALGIERS.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY: *Concluded September 5, 1795; Ratification advised by Senate March 2, 1796. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 1.)*

- (1) Peace established, 9: (2) Commercial intercourse regulated, 9: (3) Vessels of each nation to pass unmolested, 9: (4) How passports of vessels and ships of war shall be examined, and to whom be granted, 10: (5) No Algerine cruiser may take any person out of a vessel of the United States, 10: (6) Vessels of United States stranded to be relieved, 10: (7) Algerines not to sell vessels of war to the enemies of the United States, 10: (8) When passport is not necessary, 10: (9) When other Barbary States not to be allowed to sell prizes in Algiers, 10: (10) United States may send prizes into ports of the regency, 10: (11) How ships of war of United States shall be treated in the ports of the regency, 11: (12) How slaves shall be redeemed, and when captured persons shall be lawful prize, 11: (13) How the estates of citizens of United States dying in the regency shall be settled, 11: (14) No citizen of United States to be compelled to purchase goods or pay debts of another, 11: (15) How disputes shall be settled, 11: (16) How crimes shall be punished, 12: (17) Privileges of the consul of the United States, 12: (18) In case of war citizens of United States may embark unmolested, 12: (19) Citizens of either nation captured by the other to be set at liberty, 12: (20) Vessels of war to be saluted, 12: (21) Consul not to pay duty, 12: (22) War not to be declared in case of breach of treaty; sum to be paid to the Dey, 13.

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY: *Concluded June 30—July 6, 1815; Ratification advised by Senate December 21, 1815; Ratified by President December 26, 1815; Proclaimed December 26, 1815. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 5.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship; favors in navigation and commerce to be common to each, 14: (2) Abolition of tribute in any form, 14: (3) American citizens to be delivered up, 14: (4) Indemnification to American citizens for detention and loss of property; bales of cotton and \$10,000 to be delivered to the American consul, 14: (5) Enemy's property to pass free in vessels of each party, 15: (6) Citizens or subjects taken on board an enemy's vessel to be liberated, 15: (7) Passports to vessels of each party and right of visit restricted; offenders to be punished for abusing the right of visit; vessels of war of United States to suffer Algerine cruisers to pass unmolested, 15: (8) What shall be a sufficient passport, 15: (9) Provisions to be furnished to vessels in need at market price, 15: (10) Assistance to be given to the crew, and protection to the property of vessels cast ashore, 16: (11) How vessels may be protected, 16: (12) Commerce on the footing of the most favored nations, 16: (13) Consul of United States not responsible for debts of citizens, &c., 16: (14) Salutes to vessels of war of the United States, 16: (15) Pretexts arising from religious opinions not to interrupt harmony, &c.; consuls may travel within the territories of each party, 16, 17: (16) How disputes may be settled, &c., 17: (17) Prisoners of war not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged within twelve months, 17: (18) Powers at war with United States not to be empowered to sell American vessels captured at Algiers, 17: (19) Consuls of United States to decide disputes between American citizens, 17, 18: (20) In cases of killing, wounding, or striking, the law of the country to prevail, &c., 18: (21) Consul of United States not to pay duties on what he imports for his house and family, 18: (22) Citizens of the United States dying within the regency of Algiers, their property to be under the direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will, 18.

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY: *Concluded December 22 and 23, 1816; Ratification advised by Senate February 1, 1822; Ratified by President February 11, 1822; Proclaimed February 11, 1822. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 9.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship; navigation and commerce, 19: (2) Tribute, 19: (3) See articles 3 and 4 of treaty of June 30, 1815, 19: (4) Obsolete; executed, 19: (5) Enemies' property, 19: (6) Treatment of citizens or subjects of either taken on board an enemy's vessel, 19: (7) Passports to vessels and right of visit; abusing right of visit; treatment of Algerine cruisers, 20: (8) Passport, what sufficient,

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ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

TREATY FOR FREE NAVIGATION OF RIVERS PARANÁ AND URUGUAY : *Concluded July 10 1853 ; Ratification advised by Senate June 13, 1854 ; Ratified by President July 5 1854 ; Ratifications exchanged at Paraná December 20, 1854 ; Proclaimed April 9, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 15.)

- (1) Free navigation of the Paraná and Uruguay conceded, 24 : (2) Loading and unloading of ships, 24 : (3) Beacons and marks, 24 : (4) Uniform system for collection of duties and dues, 25 : (5) Government and possession of the island of Martin Garcia, 25 : (6) Navigation of said rivers in time of war, 25 : (7) South American governments may accede to this treaty, 25 : (8) United States to have privileges of most favored nation, 25 : (9) Ratifications, 25.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION : *Concluded July 27, 1853 ; Ratification advised by Senate June 13, 1854 ; Ratified by President June 29, 1854 ; Ratifications exchanged at Paraná December 20, 1854 ; Proclaimed April 9, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 16.)

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TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION : *Concluded August 27, 1829 ; Ratification advised by Senate February 10, 1830 ; Ratified by President February 11, 1830 ; Exchange of ratifications advised by Senate February 3, 1831 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 10, 1831 ; Proclaimed February 10, 1831.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 21.)

- (1) Liberty of trade established, 31 : (2) Tonnage duties, &c., 31 : (3) Duties on imports, 32 : (4) Stipulations in first three articles mutually applicable, 32 : (5) "Most favored nation" clause, 32 : (6) Duties, bounties, and drawbacks on exports, 32 : (7) Coasting trade, 33 : (8) Vessels of the parties to be equally favored in purchases, 33 : (9) If future favors be granted to any nation, to be common to the parties, 33 : (10) Consuls, &c., 33 : (11) Individuals may remove or dispose of their property ; property of persons dying ; this article not to derogate from the laws of Austria to prevent emigration, 33 : (12) Duration of the treaty, 34 : (13) Ratifications, 34.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY, &C., EXTENDING CERTAIN STIPULATIONS OF TREATY OF AUGUST 27, 1829 : *Concluded May 8, 1848 ; Ratification advised by Senate February 13, 1850 ; Ratified by President February 15, 1850 ; Exchange of ratifications advised by Senate February 13, 1850 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 23, 1850 ; Proclaimed February 25, 1850.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 24.)

- (1) Reciprocal privileges of acquiring and inheriting property to be enjoyed, 35 : (2) Real property, disposal of, 35 : (3) Property of absent heirs to be taken care of, 35 : (4) Consuls, &c. ; cases of difference between masters of vessels and their crews ; deserters, 36 : (5) duration of treaty, 36 : (6) Ratification, 37.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS : *Concluded July 3, 1856 ; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, August 13, 1856 ; Ratified by President December 12, 1856 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington December 13, 1856 ; Proclaimed December 15, 1856.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 26.)

- (1) Provision for extradition of criminals ; evidence ; expenses, 38 : (2) Not to apply to citizens nor retrospectively, nor to political offenses, 38 : (3) Criminal may be retained, 38 : (4) Duration of treaty, 38 : (5) Ratifications ; date, 39.

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CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS, &c., OF CONSULS: *Concluded July 11, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate December 9, 1870; Ratified by President December 19, 1870; Time for exchange of ratifications extended by Senate May 12, 1871; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 26, 1871; Proclaimed June 29, 1871.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 28.)

- (1) Consuls, &c., may be appointed, and at what places; exequatur and its effect, 39: (2) Rights of Consuls-General, &c., being citizens of the State which appoints them; rights of same under other circumstances, 40: (3) Testimony, how to be given, 40: (4) Consuls, &c., may hoist flag over the chief entrance of their offices, 40: (5) Consular archives inviolable, 41: (6) Event of death or absence of Consul, 41: (7) Power of Consuls to appoint Vice-Consuls, &c., 41: (8) Application of Consuls, &c., to authorities, 41: (9) Power of Consuls, &c., to receive and verify certain papers, &c., 41: (10) Powers of Consuls, &c., in respect to the vessels of their nation, and their officers and crews, 42: (11) Settlement of disputes between masters and crews, 42: (12) Deserters, arrest of, &c., 43: (13) Damages suffered by vessels at sea, 43: (14) Salvage of wrecked vessels, 43: (15) "Most favored nation" clause, 44: (16) Death of citizens of one country in the other to be made known to Consuls, 44: (17) Duration of convention, 44.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded September 20, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate March 22, 1871; Ratified by President March 24, 1871; Ratifications exchanged at Vienna July 14, 1871; Proclaimed August 1, 1871.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 33.)

- (1) What constitutes naturalization, 45: (2) Offenses committed before naturalization; violation of laws relative to military duty, 45: (3) Convention of 3d July, 1856, and 8th of May, 1848, for extradition of fugitives from justice and other purposes, not affected, 46: (4) Citizenship in original country, how recovered, 46: (5) Duration of convention, 46: (6) Ratifications, 46.

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CONVENTION RELATIVE TO TRADE-MARKS: *Concluded November 25, 1871; Ratification advised by Senate January 18, 1872; Ratified by President January 27, 1872; Ratifications exchanged at Vienna April 22, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 35.)

- (1) Trade-marks used in one country forbidden in the other country, (Appendix) 1107: (2) Owners of trade-marks, &c., wishing to secure their rights, (Appendix) 1107: (3) Arrangement to take effect and to continue, how long, (Appendix) 1108: (4) Ratifications, (Appendix) 1108.

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CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded January 30, 1857; Ratification advised by Senate March 12, 1857; Ratified by President March 23, 1857; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin April 21, 1857; Proclaimed May 19, 1857.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 37.)

- (1) Persons charged with murder and certain other crimes to be delivered up, 47: But not for political offences, 47: Expense borne by party making requisition, 48: (2) Citizens or subjects of either party not to be delivered up, 48: (3) Fugitive shall first answer for any crime committed in State to which he has fled, 48: (4) Convention to continue until 1860, 48.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded July 19, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate April 12, 1869; Ratified by President April 18, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin December 7, 1869; Proclaimed January 10, 1870.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 38.)

- (1) Where native citizens of one country are to be treated as citizens of the other, 49: (2) Answerable for offences committed before emigration, especially a Badener for non-fulfilment of military duty; if he has emigrated before enrolment; or while in the service under the flag, or while on leave of absence, 49: Or by any other act transgressed military duty, 50: (3) Renunciation of naturalization, 50: (4) Recovery of citizenship in original country, 50: (5) Duration of convention, 50: (6) Ratification, 50.

BAVARIA.

CONVENTION FOR ABOLITION OF DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION: *Concluded January 21, 1845; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, March 15, 1845; Ratified by President March 18, 1845; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin November 4, 1845; Proclaimed August 15, 1846.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 41.)

- (1) Droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration, 51: (2) Heirs to real property allowed to sell the same, 51: (3) Citizens of either party allowed to dispose of their personal property by will or otherwise, 52: (4) Property of absent heirs to be taken care of, 52: (5) Disputes concerning inheritances to be settled according to local law, 52: (6) Bavarian laws against emigration not derogated by this convention, 52: (7) Ratification, 52.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded September 12, 1853; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, July 12, 1854; Ratified by President July 24, 1854; Ratifications exchanged at London November 1, 1854; Proclaimed November 18, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 42.)

- (1) Persons accused of murder and certain other crimes to be surrendered; but upon such evidence as would be sufficient to hold in place where arrested, 53: And at expense of power making demand, 54: (2) Treaty to extend to other German States who accede, 54: (3) Parties not bound to deliver their own citizens or subjects, 54: (4) To be first held to answer for new crimes committed in country to which they have fled, 54: (5) Convention to last until January 1, 1858, and afterwards to depend on twelve months' notice, 54: (6) Ratification, 54.

TREATY RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION AND FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded May 26, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate June 29, 1868; Ratified by President July 17, 1868; Ratifications exchanged at Munich September 18, 1868; Proclaimed October 8, 1868.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 44.)

- (1) When native citizens of either State to be held citizens of the other; declaration of intention not to have effect of, 55: (2) Citizens to be held answerable for crimes committed before emigration, subject to limitations fixed by law of native country, 55: (3) Convention of 1853 for extradition of criminals to remain in force, 55: (4) May renounce naturalization and resume original nationality, 55, 56: (5) Convention to continue in force ten years, afterwards twelve months' notice to be given, 56: (6) Ratification, 56.

PROTOCOL EXPLANATORY TO FOREGOING TREATY: *Concluded May 26, 1868.*

- (1) What is required to constitute a naturalized citizen, 56: (2) Not to be held liable to punishment for emigration, 57: (3) Rights as to resident aliens; meaning of permanent residence; recovery of former citizenship; to have free choice to resume former nationality, 57.

BELGIUM.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded November 10, 1845; Ratification advised by Senate March 26, 1846; Ratified by President March 30, 1846; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 30, 1846; Proclaimed March 31, 1846.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 48.)

- (1) Freedom of commerce between the two countries; same duties to be paid by citizens of either, 58: (2) Belgian vessels shall pay no other or higher duties of tonnage than are paid by vessels of the United States, 58, 59: (3) Vessels of the United States to pay no higher duties in ports of Belgium than are paid by Belgian vessels, 59: (4) Restitution of Scheldt duties, 59: (5) Certain steam-vessels exempt from duties, 59: (6) Coasting trade, 59: (7) Articles from the soil or industry of Belgium to pay no higher duties when imported in Belgian vessels than if imported in vessels of the United States; reciprocal as to goods from the United States, 59: (8) Goods imported in Belgian vessels to pay no higher duty than if imported in vessels of most favored nation; reciprocal to vessels of the United States, 60: (9) Exportation by Belgian or United States vessels, 60: (10) Premiums, drawbacks, &c., allowed upon goods imported directly from one of the two countries, 60: (11) Provisions of article 10 not to apply to salt, 60: (12) Passport or sea-letter to be proof of nationality, 60: (13) Parts of the cargoes of vessels may remain on board without charge, 60: (14) Imported goods deposited in warehouses to pay no warehouse charges other than those imported in vessels under the flag of the country, 60, 61: (15) Privileges granted to any other State to become common to citizens of both States; duties to be the same as those levied on goods of any other foreign country, 61: (16) Assistance in case of shipwreck, 61: (17) Consuls and vice-consuls, deserters, and certain seamen exempt from these provisions, 61: (18) No transit duties chargeable on goods from the United States, 61, 62: (19) Treaty to remain in force ten years and until twelve months after notice, 62: (20) Ratification, 62.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded July 17, 1858; Ratification advised by Senate March 8, 1859; Ratified by President April 13, 1859; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 16, 1859; Proclaimed April 19, 1859.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 52.)

- (1) Commerce and navigation free to both countries; favors to be common to both, 63: (2) Belgian vessels to pay no higher duties in the ports of the United States than United States vessels, 63: (3) Privileges of above article to be reciprocal towards vessels of the United States, 63: (4) Certain steam-vessels to be exempt from duties in both countries, 63: (5) Privilege of most favored nation as to coasting trade, 63: (6) Duties on same; imports to be the same if imported under either flag, 64: (7) Same reciprocity as to export duties, 64: (8) No discriminations as to premiums and drawbacks, 64: (9) Provisions of article 8 not

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Continued.

to apply to salt or fish, 64: (10) Passport or sea-letter to determine vessels' nationality, 64: (11) No duties on parts of cargoes remaining on board, 64: (12) No discrimination in warehouse charges, 64: (13) "Favored nation" clause, 65: (14) Assistance in shipwreck, 65: (15) Consuls and vice-consuls; deserters, 65; (16) Exemption from transit duties on Belgian railroads, 65: (17) Treaty to continue ten years and until twelve months after notice, 66: (18) Ratification, 66.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO IMPORT DUTIES AND CAPITALIZATION OF SCHELDT DUES: *Concluded May 20, 1863; Ratification advised by Senate February 26, 1864; Ratified by President March 5, 1864; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels June 24, 1864; Proclaimed November 18, 1864.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 55.)

- (1) Tonnage duties in Belgian ports to cease; fees for pilotage reduced, 66: (2) Flag of the United States same as Belgian flag for salt transportation, 67: (3) Regulation of import duties, 67: (4) Capitalization of Scheldt dues, 67: (5) Articles 1 and 4 perpetual, 68.

TREATY RELATIVE TO EXTINGUISHMENT OF SCHELDT DUES: *Concluded July 20, 1863; Ratification advised by Senate February 26, 1864; Ratified by President March 5, 1864; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels June 24, 1864; Proclaimed November 18, 1864.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 57.)

- (1) Extinguishment of Scheldt dues, 69: (2) Same subject, 69: (3) Tonnage, local taxes, pilotage, 69: (4) Proportion of United States, 69: (5) Execution of this treaty, 69: (6) To what article 3 applies, 70: (7) Ratification, 70: Treaty between Belgium and Netherlands annexed to this treaty, 70.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded November 16, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate April 12, 1869; Ratified by President April 18, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels July 10, 1869; Proclaimed July 30, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 61.)

- (1) When native citizens of one country to be treated as citizens of the other, 73: (2) Liability for crimes committed before naturalization, 73: (3) Not liable for military service after five years' residence in adopted country, 73: Except for desertion, 73: (4) May recover original nationality according to laws of original country, 73: (5) Convention to continue ten years, and afterwards terminate on six months' notice, 73: (6) Ratification, 74.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS, &c., OF CONSULS: *Concluded December 5, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate April 12, 1869; Ratified by President April 18, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels July 8, 1869; Exchange of ratifications consented to by Senate March 2, 1870; Proclaimed March 7, 1870.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 62.)

- (1) Liberty of appointing consuls, 74: (2) When consular officers are entitled to rights as such, 74: (3) Exemption from arrest, 74: (4) Consuls as witnesses; when must appear in court, 75: (5) Right to hoist flag, 75: (6) Archives inviolable, 75: (7) Acting consuls, right of, 75: (8) Vice-consuls and consular agents, rights of, 76: (9) Complaints by consuls of infraction of treaties, &c., 76: (10) Right to take depositions, 76: (11) Right as to merchant-vessels of their nations, 76: (12) Duties as to deserters from ships of their nations, 76: (13) Damages suffered at sea by vessels; how settled, 77: (14) Conduct in relation to salvage of wrecked vessels, 77: (15) Death of citizens, 77: (16) Treaty to continue ten years, and afterwards twelve months' notice, 78.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF JULY 17, 1858, RELATIVE TO TRADE-MARKS: *Concluded December 20, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate April 12, 1869; Ratified by President April 18, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels June 19, 1869; Proclaimed July 30, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 66.)

- (1) Prohibition against counterfeiting; where to be lodged; trade-marks that have become public property, 78.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded March 19, 1874; Ratification advised by the Senate March 27, 1874; Ratified by President March 31, 1874; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels April 30, 1874; Proclaimed May 1, 1874.* (18 St. at L., 804.)

- (1) Persons accused of crimes to be given up to justice, (Appendix, 1109:)
- (2) Persons delivered up must be charged with certain specified crimes, (Appendix, 1109:)
- (3) Not to apply to crimes heretofore committed, or to political offenses, (Appendix, 1110:)
- (4) Citizens or subjects of one country not to be delivered up to the other, (Appendix, 1110:)
- (5) Fugitive shall first answer for crimes committed in State to which he has fled, (Appendix, 1110:)
- (6) Requisition to be made by a diplomatic agent, in his absence, a consular officer; copy of the sentence of the court or of the warrant of arrest must be furnished, (Appendix, 1110:)
- (7) Expense to be borne by party making requisition, (Appendix, 1111:)
- (8) Duration of convention; ratification, (Appendix, 1111:)

TREATY OF COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, AND TRADE-MARKS: *Concluded March 8, 1875; Ratification advised by the Senate March 10, 1875; Ratified by President March 16, 1875; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels June 11, 1875; Proclaimed June 29, 1875.—* (Appendix, 1111.)

TREATY OF COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, AND TRADE-MARKS—Continued.

- (1) Freedom of commerce established; same duties or taxes to be paid by citizens or subjects of either country, (Appendix, 1112:) (2) Belgian vessels shall pay no other or higher duties of tonnage, &c., than are paid by vessels of the United States, (Appendix, 1112:) (3) Vessels of the United States to pay no higher duties of tonnage, &c., in ports of Belgium than are paid by Belgian vessels, (Appendix, 1112:) (4) Vessels engaged in coasting trade to be put on same footing as vessels of most favored nations, (Appendix, 1112:) (5) Articles introduced into either of the two States under the flag of the other to pay no higher duties than if they were imported under the national flag, (Appendix, 1112:) (6) Articles exported from either of the two States under the flag of the other to pay no higher duties than if they were exported under the national flag, (Appendix, 1113:) (7) Premiums, drawbacks, &c., allowed upon goods imported directly from one of the two countries, (Appendix, 1113:) (8) Provisions of article 7 not to apply to the product of the national fisheries, (Appendix 1113:) (9) Passport or sea-letter to be proof of nationality, (Appendix, 1113:) (10) Part of the cargoes of vessels may remain on board without charge, (Appendix, 1113:) (11) Imported goods deposited in warehouses to pay no warehouse charges other than goods imported in vessels under the flag of the country, (Appendix, 1113:) (12) Privileges granted to any other State to become common to citizens of both States; duties to be the same as those levied on goods of any other foreign country. This article to terminate at the expiration of one year from notice, (Appendix, 1113:) (13) Assistance to be rendered in case of shipwreck, (Appendix, 1114:) (14) Transit duties not to be charged on goods; regulations to govern the transit of goods, (Appendix, 1114:) (15) Counterfeiting trade-marks prohibited; right of action for, in the courts; where trade-marks are to be deposited; trade-marks that have become public property to be free to all, (Appendix, 1114:) (16) Treaty to remain in force ten years and until twelve months after notice, (Appendix, 1114:) (17) Ratification, (Appendix, 1115.)

BOLIVIA.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded May 13, 1858; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, June 26, 1860; Amendments proposed by Constituent National Assembly of Bolivia consented to by Senate, and time for exchange of ratifications extended February 3, 1862; Ratified by President February 17, 1862; Ratifications exchanged at La Paz November 9, 1862; Proclaimed January 8, 1863. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 68.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship, 80: (2) Rights of most favored nations, 80: (3) Reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation, 81: Provision as to taxes, 81: Examination of books and papers, 81: Coasting trade, 81: Right of unrestrained travel, 81: (4) No discrimination to be made between the vessels of the two countries relative to importations or exportations, 82: (5) What to be considered Bolivian vessels, 82: (6) Duties on imports and exports to be the same as on like articles to and from other countries, 82: (7) Treatment of citizens of one country residing in the other, 83: (8) Steam-vessels between ports of Bolivia, 83: (9) Citizens of either nation seeking refuge in ports of the other, 83: (10) Vessels wrecked or damaged, 83: (11) Captures by pirates, 84: (12) Disposal of personal property and succession thereto, 84: (13) Citizens of each nation to be protected, 84: (14) Religious freedom; rights of burial, 84: (15) Freedom of navigation, 85: (16) Free ships make free goods, 85: (17) Contraband of war, 85: (18) Property not enumerated as contraband to be free, 86: (19) Contraband articles found in vessels may be confiscated, 86: (20) Blockade, 86: (21) Examination of ships and cargoes, 86: (22) Sea-letters and passports, 87: (23) Vessels under convoy, 87: (24) Prize cases, what courts to take cognizance of, 87: (25) No letters of marque to act as privateers, 87: (26) Free navigation of Amazon and La Plata, 88: (27) Navigation of tributaries of above rivers, 89: (28) Privileges in case of war, 88: (29) Debts, &c., not to be confiscated, 89: (30) "Most favored nation" clause, 89: (31) Consuls and vice-consuls, 89: (32) Credentials and exequatur, 89: (33) Exemption of consuls, &c., 89: (34) Deserters from vessels, 90: (35) Consular convention, 90: (36) Duration of treaty, 90: Infringement of treaty by citizens, 90: Violation of any article, 90: Treaty shall not conflict with existing treaties, 91: Ratifications, how to be exchanged, 91.

BORNEO.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND GOOD UNDERSTANDING: *Concluded June 23, 1850; Ratification advised and time for exchange of ratifications extended by Senate June 23, 1852; Ratified by President January 31, 1853; Ratifications exchanged at Bruni July 11, 1853; Proclaimed July 12, 1854. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 79.)*

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND GOOD UNDERSTANDING—Continued.

- (1) Peace and friendship declared, 92: (2) Reciprocal liberty of trade, 92: (3) Safety of person and property secured, 92: (4) Imports and exports, 92: (5) Duties, 93: (6) Exports from Borneo, no duty upon, 93: (7) Ships of war, 93: (8) Wrecks, protection to property and persons, 93: (9) Trial of cases where American citizens are concerned, 93: Ratifications, 93.

BRAZIL.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded December 12, 1828; Ratification advised by Senate March 10, 1829; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 18, 1829; Proclaimed March 18, 1829.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 81.)

- (1) Peace to be established, 94: (2) Parties on the footing of the most favored nations, the relations between Brazil and Portugal excepted, 94: (3) Free intercourse, coasting trade excepted, 95: (4) Vessels of both countries on the same footing as to the importation of foreign goods into either country; same as to exportation; what vessels to be considered Brazilian, 95: (5) Duties on imports and exports, 95: (6) All merchants and the business of merchants placed on the most favored footing, 96: (7) Citizens and subjects to be secured from detention, and to be indemnified if detained, 96: (8) Vessels in distress, 96: (9) Property captured by pirates to be restored, 96: (10) Assistance in case of shipwreck, 96: (11) Provision as to personal property; real property, 97: (12) Special protection to persons and their property, 97: (13) Liberty of conscience, 97: (14) Free ships make free goods, contraband goods excepted; free ships to make free persons, unless officers and soldiers of the enemy, 97: (15) Qualification as to the principle that free ships make free goods, 98: (16) Contraband goods, 98: (17) All other merchandise free, 99: (18) Contraband goods subject to forfeiture; if articles contraband shall be delivered up, the vessel not to be detained, 99: (19) Blockades, 99: (20) Examinations of vessels, 100: (21) Vessels to be provided with certain papers, 100: (22) Vessels under convoy, 100: (23) Prize courts to take cognizance of prizes, 100: (24) Letters of marque not to be accepted to take part in war between either of the parties hereto and other powers, 101: (25) Provisions in case of war between the parties, 101: (26) No debts, &c., to be forfeited, 101: (27) Immunities of public agents, 101: (28) Consuls, 101: (29) Exequaturs to be given to consuls, 102: (30) Privileges of consuls, 102: (31) Deserters from vessels, 102: (32) A consular convention to be established, 102: (33) The treaty to be in force for twelve years; offenses of citizens not to affect the relations of the parties to this treaty; proceedings on infractions of this treaty; treaty not to operate contrary to the former treaties with other powers; ratifications to be exchanged in nine months, 103.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL: *Concluded January 27, 1849; Ratifications advised by Senate, January 14, 1850; Ratified by President January 18, 1850; Ratifications exchanged at Washington, January 18, 1850; Proclaimed January 19, 1850.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 90.)

- (1) 530,000 milreis to be placed at the disposition of the President of the United States to settle claims of citizens of the United States against Brazil, 104: (2) Brazil exonerated from responsibility springing out of aforesaid claims, 105: (3) Documents which throw light upon the claims to be furnished to the Government of the United States, 105: (4) When and how the sum agreed upon is to be paid, 105: (5) Same subject, 105: (6) Ratifications, 105.

BREMEN.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION OF THE FREE HANSEATIC CITY OF BREMEN TO THE CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, WITH PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Signed September 6, 1853; Ratified by President October 14, 1853; Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 14, 1853; Proclaimed October 15, 1853.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 92.)

Declaration of accession, (Appendix, 1116.)

BRUNSWICK AND LUNEBURG.

CONVENTION RESPECTING THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY BY CITIZENS OF THE TWO CONTRACTING PARTIES: *Concluded August 21, 1854; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, March 3, 1855; Ratified by President July 10, 1855; Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 23, 1855; Proclaimed July 30, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 93.)

- (1) Right of owning and disposing of property; provision for absent heirs, 106: (2) Devises of heirs of real estate, who as aliens cannot hold, may sell the same, 107: (3) Duration of this convention, 107.

CENTRE OF AMERICA, FEDERATION OF THE.

[See "Notes," Title "*Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties.*"]

GENERAL CONVENTION OF PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded December 5, 1825; Ratification advised by Senate December 29, 1825; Ratifications exchanged at Guatemala August 2, 1826; Proclaimed October 28, 1826.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 95.)

- (1) Peace and friendship established, 108: (2) Parties agree not to grant any peculiar favor to other nations in respect to commerce, &c., 108; (3) The citizens of each may frequent all the coasts, &c., of the other, 108: (4) Further agreement with regard to the produce of each other, 109: (5) Regulation of duties, 109: (6) Further agreements as to mutual commerce, 109: (7) Citizens of neither party to be liable to any embargo, 110: (8) Protection in case of distress or shipwreck, 110: (9) Ships of either nation captured by pirates to be delivered up to the owners, 110: (10) Assistance to be given to each other in case of wreck, 110: (11) Citizens of either party may dispose of their personal goods within either of the States, 110: (12) Protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each country, 111: (13) Security of conscience to be enjoyed by the citizens of both countries, 111: (14) Citizens of both countries to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, 111: (15) Neutral property found on board of enemies' vessels to be considered as enemies' property; the flag of the neutral does not protect enemies' property, 112: (16) Liberty of navigation and commerce to extend to all kinds of merchandise except certain articles contraband, 112: (17) All other merchandise not comprehended in the articles enumerated to be free, 112; (18) Articles of contraband to be subject to detention and confiscation, 113: (19) Agreements in case of blockade, 113: (20) Regulation of visits at sea, 113: (21) Course to be pursued to avoid vexation in the examination of papers, 113: (22) Further agreement as to examination of vessels, 114: (23) Prize causes, 114: (24) War, 114: (25) Agreement in case of war between the two nations as to the removal of property and citizens, &c., 114: (26) Debts not to be sequestered in case of war, 115: (27) Official intercourse, 115: (28) Consuls and vice-consuls, 115: (29) Privileges of consuls, 115: (30) Persons attached to the service of consuls, 115: (31) Power of consuls respecting deserters, 116: (32) Commerce and navigation, 116: (33) Present treaty to remain in force twelve years, &c.; infringement of the treaty; no reprisals of breach of treaty except after complaints of injuries, &c.; treaty not to be construed to operate contrary to former public treaties with other sovereigns or States; approval and ratification of the treaty, 116, 117.

CHILI.

[See "Notes," Title "*Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties.*"]

GENERAL CONVENTION OF PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded May 16, 1832; Ratification advised by Senate December 19, 1832; Ratified by President April 26, 1834; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 29, 1834; Proclaimed April 29, 1834.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 104.)

- (1) Peace and friendship established, 118: (2) Favors granted to other nations shall become common to both; exceptions, 118: (3) Commerce and navigation, coasting trade excepted, 119: (4) Merchants and others free to manage their business, 119: (5) Indemnification for embargo and detention, 119: (6) Assistance to be secured to persons in the rivers, ports, &c., from pirates and enemies, 119: (7) Vessels captured by pirates to be restored, 120: (8) Protection to vessels, &c., shipwrecked, 120: (9) Personal and real estate may be disposed of and taken by succession, &c., 120: (10) Protection to residents in either country, 120: (11) Liberty of conscience, 121: (12) Free ships make free goods, 121: (13) Neutral property in enemies' ships liable to capture, with exceptions, 121: (14) Contraband articles, 122: (15) All articles not enumerated in article 14 to be free, except to blockaded ports, 122: (16) Contraband articles not to condemn those not contraband, 122: (17) Blockade, 123: (18) Regulation of visits at sea, 123: (19) Sea-letters or passports to vessels in case of war, 123: (20) Vessels under convoy, 124: (21) Prize courts, 124: (22) No citizen of either party to enter the service of an enemy of the other, 124: (23) In case of war between the parties, six months to be allowed to persons residing on the coast, and one year to persons in the interior, to dispose of their property and remove, 124: (24) Private and public debts shall not be sequestered or confiscated in case of war, 125: (25) Public agents on the footing of those of the most favored nations, 125: (26) Consuls, 125: (27) Consuls must exhibit their commissions, 125: (28) Immunities of consuls, &c., 125: (29) Consuls may require the aid of the civil authori-

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ties to arrest deserters; deserters must be sent back within two months, 126: (30) A consular convention to be formed, 126: (31) The treaty to be in force for twelve years; individuals to be responsible for infringements; manner of proceeding in case of infringement; existing treaties not to be affected by this treaty; this treaty to be ratified in nine months, 126, 127.

ADDITIONAL AND EXPLANATORY CONVENTION TO TREATY OF PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, OF MAY 16, 1832; Concluded September 1, 1833; Ratification advised by Senate April 24, 1834; Ratified by President April 26, 1834; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 29, 1834; Proclaimed April 29, 1834. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 112.)

The treaty of May 16, 1832, to be carried into effect, notwithstanding the ratifications were not exchanged in the time limited, 127-8: (1) Stipulations of the second article, how to be understood, 128: (2) Understanding of tenth article, 128: (3) Slaves not comprehended in twenty-ninth article, 128: (4) Ratification, 128, 129.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO ARBITRATION OF THE MACEDONIAN CLAIMS: Concluded November 10, 1858; Ratification advised by Senate March 8, 1859; Ratified by President August 4, 1859; Ratifications exchanged at Santiago October 15, 1859; Proclaimed December 22, 1859. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 114.)

Enumeration of claims to be settled, 129: Matter in dispute to be submitted to the King of Belgium, 129: Points for arbiter to decide, 130: Proof upon which the umpire is to decide, 130.

CHINA.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF PEACE, AMITY, AND COMMERCE: Concluded July 3, 1844; Ratification advised by Senate January 16, 1845; Ratified by President January 17, 1845; Ratifications exchanged at Pwan Tiang December 31, 1845; Proclaimed April 18, 1846. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 116.)

- (1) Peace and amity established between the United States and China, 131: (2) Citizens of the United States trading with China to pay the duties prescribed, in the tariff; fees and charges wholly abolished; modification of the tariff, how to be made; additional advantages, if hereafter granted or extended to any other nation, to be enjoyed by the United States, 131: (3) Ports which may be frequented by citizens of the United States who may reside there; vessels of the United States not to trade at any other port; penalty, 131: (4) United States may appoint consuls; protection of consuls and other officers of the United States, 132: (5) Privileges of trading at the ports named given to citizens of the United States, 132: (6) Papers of vessels of the United States to be left with the consul; tonnage duties to be paid in full of all former rates and charges; no additional tonnage duties to be paid on vessels going from one port to another, 132: (7) No tonnage duties to be laid on boats belonging to citizens of the United States; duty on cargo goods, 132: (8) Citizens of United States may engage pilots, and may hire servants, 133: (9) Custom-house officers to be appointed to guard the vessels of the United States on arrival, &c., 133: (10) Proceedings of vessels of the United States on their arrival in China; penalties for discharging vessels without a permit; vessels departing within forty-eight hours not to be subject to tonnage or other duties, 133: (11) Appointment of officers to ascertain duties to be paid on goods imported; disputes as to amount of duties, where and how settled, 134: (12) Standards of weights and measures, 134: (13) When tonnage and other duties shall be paid; duties to be paid in sycee and silver, or in foreign money at the current rate of exchange, 134: (14) Regulation for transshipment of goods from one vessel of the United States to another, 134: (15) Citizens of the United States may trade with any and all citizens of China; not to be subject to any new limitation, &c., 134: (16) Chinese Government not responsible for debts due by its Government; debts due by citizens of the United States to subjects of China, 135: (17) Citizens of United States residing at any of the five ports may obtain proper accommodations, &c.; at places of anchorage, &c., merchants may pass and repass in the immediate vicinity; no excursions into the country, &c.; preservation of the public peace, 135: (18) Persons may be employed to teach the languages in any part of the empire; citizens of the United States may buy any manner of books, 135: (19) Citizens of United States to be specially protected by the local authorities; riots and attacks on their houses to be prevented by military force, and rioters punished, 136: (20) Re-exportation of goods imported into China by citizens of the United States to other permitted ports; frauds on the Government of China, 136: (21) Criminal acts by subjects of China to be punished by the Chinese; citizens of the United States committing crimes to be punished by the consul according to the laws of the United States, 136: (22) If China should be

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TREATY OF PEACE, AMITY, AND COMMERCE: *Concluded June 18, 1858; Ratification advised by Senate December 15, 1858; Ratified by President December 21, 1858; Ratifications exchanged at Peh-Tang August 16, 1859; Exchange of ratifications consented to by Senate January 24, 1860; Proclaimed January 26, 1860.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 129.)

- (1) Perpetual peace and friendship, 145: (2) Where original treaty to be kept, 146: (3) Publication of treaty, 146: (4) Privileges of United States minister, 146: (5) Same subject; residence, 146: (6) Same; residence at capital, 147: (7) Rules of correspondence between Chinese authorities and officers of the United States, 147: (8) Personal interviews, 147: (9) Facilities of intercourse for United States vessels in Chinese waters, 147: (10) United States consuls in, 148: (11) United States citizens in, 148: (12) Citizens of United States in open ports, 148: (13) Wrecks; pirates, 149: (14) Open ports, privileges of United States citizens in, 149: (15) Commerce at open ports; tariff of duties, 150: (16) Tonnage duties; ships' papers; beacons; light-houses, 150: (17) Pilots; servants; Americans may employ natives, 150: (18) Merchant-vessels; mutineers; criminals; deserters, 150: (19) Papers of merchant-vessels; permits for discharge duties, 151: (20) Superintendent of customs; disputes, 151: (21) Re-exportation of goods, 152: (22) Tonnage import duty, 152: (23) Transshipment of goods, 152: (24) Debts, collection of, 152: (25) Teachers, citizens of United States may employ Chinese, 153: (26) Conduct in case of war, 153: (27) Questions as to property; disputes, how settled, 153: (28) Communications between United States citizens and Chinese local officers, 153: (29) Religious toleration, 154: (30) Favored nation clause, 154.

CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF TRADE: *Concluded November 8, 1858; Ratification advised by Senate March 1, 1859; Ratified by President March 3, 1859; Ratifications exchanged at Peh-tang August 16, 1859; (R. S., Pub. Tr., 137.)*

- (1) Tariff of imports, 155: Schedule of rates, 156-159.

CONVENTION FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS: *Concluded November 8, 1858; Ratification advised by Senate March 1, 1859; Ratified by President March 3, 1859; (R. S., Pub. Tr., 146.)*

- (1) Liquidation of all claims of American citizens, 164; Contracting parties, 165.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, OF JUNE 18, 1858: *First concluded July 4, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, July 24, 1868; Senate's amendments incorporated and the articles concluded a second time July 28, 1868; Ratified by President October 19, 1868; Ratifications exchanged at Peking November 23, 1869; Proclaimed February 5, 1870.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 147.)

- (1) No grant to citizens of any foreign power to give the right to attack citizens of the United States in person or property, 166: (2) Privileges in respect to trade not expressly granted by treaty to rest in discretion of Chinese government, 166: (3) Right of Chinese government to appoint consuls at United States ports, 166: (4) Religious toleration, 166: (5) Right of free emigration recognized, 167: (6) Favored nation clause, 167: (7) Right of education guaranteed free, 167: (8) Right of intervention in local affairs disclaimed; United States to furnish civil engineers as Chinese government may desire, 167.

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GENERAL CONVENTION OF PEACE, AMITY, NAVIGATION, AND COMMERCE: *Concluded October 3, 1824; Ratification advised by Senate March 3, 1825; Ratified by President March 7, 1825; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 27, 1825; Proclaimed May 31, 1825.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 150.)

- (1) Firm and inviolable peace, &c., to be observed, &c., 169: (2) Favors to other nations to be common to both, 169: (3) Citizens of the United States at liberty to frequent all the coasts and countries of the Republic of Colombia. Citizens of Colombia to enjoy in the United States the same privilege, 169: (4) Merchants and commanders of ships, &c., to manage their business as citizens of the most favored nations, 170: (5) Citizens of neither of the contracting parties liable to embargo, &c., 170: (6) Citizens of either party seeking refuge to be treated as friends, 170: (7) Ships or vessels of either party captured by pirates to be delivered up, 170: (8) Assistance in case of shipwreck, 171: (9) Citizens of each of the parties may dispose of their goods in the jurisdiction of the other, 171: (10) Special protection to be given to the person and property of citizens of either party, 171: (11) Security of conscience, 171: (12) Citizens of either party may sail with their ships from any ports to the places of those who are at enmity with either party, 172: (13) Neutral property found on board enemies' vessels shall be held and considered as enemies' property; exceptions, 172: (14) Liberty of navigation and commerce to extend to all kinds of merchandise, except certain contraband articles, 172: (15) All other merchandise to be held free, 173: (16) Articles of contraband found in a vessel bound to an enemy's port shall be subject to confiscation, 173: (17) Vessels sailing for a port besieged without notice may be turned away, 173: (18) Regulation of visits at sea, 173: (19) Agreement entered into to avoid vexation in the examination of papers relative to the ownership of vessels, &c., 174: (20) Vessels sailing under convoy, 174: (21) Prize courts alone to take cognizance of prize causes, 174: (22) No citizen of either contracting party shall accept a commission, &c., 175: (23) Six months allowed to merchants to remove in case of war, 175: (24) Debts of individuals in case of war not to be sequestered, 175: (25) Same favors to be granted to convoys, &c., as enjoyed by the most favored nations, 175: (26) Consuls to be admitted in all ports, 175: (27) Consuls to exhibit their commissions, 176: (28) Consuls and persons attached to their service exempt from public service, 176: (29) Consuls have power to require the assistance of the authorities for the arrest, &c., of deserters, 176: (30) A consular convention to be agreed upon, 176: (31) Points agreed upon relative to the treaty; treaty to remain in force for twelve years; harmony and good correspondence between the two nations; no reprisals in case of parties not agreeing to the treaty; treaty to be approved and ratified, and ratifications exchanged within eight months, 176.

NEW GRANADA.

GENERAL TREATY OF PEACE, AMITY, NAVIGATION, AND COMMERCE, WITH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE: *Concluded December 12, 1846; Ratification advised by Senate June 3, 1848; Ratified by President June 10, 1848; Ratification exchanged at Washington June 10, 1848; Proclaimed June 12, 1848.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 550.)

- (1) Peace and friendship established, 178: (2) Reciprocal commercial favors, 178: (3) Mutual benefits in trade and residence to be equally enjoyed, 178: Except as to the coasting trade, 178: (4) Equalization of duties on vessels and their cargoes, 178: Vessels of both nations to be on the same footing as to drawbacks, 178: (5) Importations and exportations to be on reciprocal footing, 179: No partial prohibitions to be established, 179: (6) Reciprocal application of articles 4, 5, and 6, 179: (7) Privileges of alien merchants, 179: (8) No embargo without indemnification, 180: (9) Vessels of either party seeking refuge in ports of the other to be protected, 180: (10) Vessels, &c., captured by pirates to be delivered up to the owners, 180: (11) Wrecks, assistance to be given in cases of, 180: (12) Citizens of either party may dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other, 180: (13) Protection for persons and property, 181: (14) Liberty of conscience; burials, 181: (15) Both parties at liberty to trade with those at enmity with either, 181: Free ships to make free goods, contraband excepted, 181: (16) Neutral flag, 182: (17) Contraband, 182: (18) Articles not contraband; blockaded ports, 183: (19) Vessels delivering up contraband not to be detained, 183: (20) In case of blockade, vessels to be turned away, but not detained, &c., 183: (21) Visit of neutral vessels: examination, how to be made, 183: (22) Sea-letters, certificates of cargo, &c., in time of war, 184: (23) Visiting regulations to apply only to vessels without convoy, 184: (24) Prize causes to be tried in established courts only, 184: (25) In case of war

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hostilities to be only carried on by persons duly commissioned, 184 : (26) Citizens of neither party to engage in the service of an enemy of the other, 185 : (27) In case of war merchants allowed time to settle their business and transport effects, 185 : (28) Debts exempt from confiscation, 185 : (29) Favored nation clause, 185 : (30) Consuls and vice-consuls ; admission of, 185 : (31) Consul's exequatur, 186 : (32) Exemption of consuls from public service and taxes, 186 : (33) Deserters, how disposed of, 186 : (34) A consular convention to be formed, 186 : (35) Right of transit across Isthmus of Panama, 186 : Duration of treaty, 187 : Alterations of treaty, 187 : Infringement of treaty, 187 : Reprisals not authorized, 188 : Special advantages, 188 : (36) Ratifications, 188 : Additional article defining national ships to have the same force as if inserted in treaty, 188.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS, &c., OF CONSULS : *Concluded May 4, 1850 ; Ratification advised by Senate September 24, 1850 ; Ratified by President November 14, 1850 ; Ratifications exchanged at Bogotá October 30, 1851 ; Proclaimed December 5, 1851.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 560.)

- (1) Each country may appoint consuls, &c., in the other, 189 : (2) Exequatur, 189 : (3) Functions of consuls, 190 : (4) Employment of good offices, 192 : (5) Consuls not to have diplomatic character and immunities, but are to have certain privileges, 192 : (6) To be subject to the laws of the country, 192 : (7) Forbidden to give passports in certain cases, 192 : To see that neutrality is preserved, 193 : (8) Ratifications, 193 : (9) Duration of treaty, 193.

CONVENTION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS : *Concluded September 10, 1857 ; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, March 8, 1859 ; Ratified by President March 12, 1859 ; Time for exchange of ratifications extended by Senate May 8, 1860 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington November 5, 1860 ; Proclaimed November 8, 1860.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 564.)

- (1) Character of claims, 193 : Meeting of commissioners to whom claims are referred, 194 : Arbitrator, 194 : (2) Duty of commissioners as to claims, 194 : (3) Certificates of sums awarded to be issued, 194 : (4) Duration of commission, 195 : (5) Proceedings final, 195 : (6) Expenses of commission, 195 : (7) Ratifications, 195

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CONVENTION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS, ADDITIONAL TO CONVENTION WITH NEW GRANADA OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1857 : *Concluded February 10, 1864 ; Ratification advised by Senate June 10, 1864 ; Ratified by President July 9, 1864 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington August 19, 1865 ; Proclaimed August 19, 1865.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 158.)

- (1) Time for termination of existing commission extended, 196 : Commissioners and umpire to be appointed anew, 196 : (2) Ratifications, 196.

COSTA RICA.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION : *Concluded July 10, 1851 ; Ratification advised by Senate March 11, 1852 ; Ratified by President May 25, 1852 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 26, 1852 ; Proclaimed May 26, 1852* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 159.)

- (1) Amity to exist, 197 : (2) Reciprocal freedom of commerce, except as to coasting trade, 197 : (3) "Most favored nation" clause, 198 : (4) Discriminating duties, provisions against, 198 : (5) Tonnage duties and local charges, no discriminations to be made on account of nationality of vessels, 198 : (6) Commercial provisions, 199 : Bounties and drawbacks, 199 : (7) Privileges of citizens of either nation in the other, 199 : (8) Same subject, 199 : (9) Same subject, 200 : (10) Consuls, provisions as to, 200 : (11) Event of a rupture between the two nations, provisions in the, 200 : (12) Liberty of conscience, burial, 201 : (13) Abrogation of parts of treaty, how affected, 201 : (14) Ratifications, 201.

CONVENTION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS : *Concluded July 2, 1860 ; Ratification advised by Senate January 16, 1861 ; Ratified by President January 21, 1861 ; Time for exchange of ratifications extended by Senate March 12, 1861 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington, November 9, 1861 ; Proclaimed November 11, 1861.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 163.)

- (1) Claims of citizens of United States to be referred to commissioners, 202 : Commissioners, how appointed, 202 : Certain claims not to be considered, 202 : Vacancies in commission, how filled, 202 : (2) Commission to meet in Washington in ninety days, 202 : To name an umpire, 203 : (3) Mode of procedure of commissioners, 203 : Papers in regard to claims, each government to furnish, 203 : Indemnity, amount of, 203 : (4) Mode of payment of indemnity, 203 : First installment, when to be paid, 203 ; Subsequent instalments and interest, 203 : Appropriation by Costa Rica to meet payments, 204 : (5) Commission, when to end, 204 : (6) Proceedings to be conclusive as to certain claims, 204 : (7) Cases pending before umpire at close of commission, provision for, 204 : (8) Pay of commissioners, 205 : (9) Convention, how and when to be approved, 205 : Signature, 205.

DENMARK.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded April 26, 1826; Ratification advised by Senate May 4, 1826; Ratified by President May 6, 1826; Ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen August 10, 1826; Proclaimed October 14, 1826.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 167.)

- (1) Commerce and navigation, 206: (2) Navigation, equality, and reciprocity, 206: (3) Duties on the produce and manufactures of either country, 207: (4) Duties, 207: (5) Duties, 207: (6) Possessions of Denmark, 207: (7) Taxes, 208: (8) Consuls and vice-consuls, 208: (9) Rights and Privileges of consuls, 208: (10) Regulations concerning consuls, 208: (11) Convention to be in force for ten years, 209: (12) Convention to be approved of by the President and the King of Denmark, 209. Addendum to the treaty of April 26, 1826, 209: Provision relative to the claims of the United States for indemnities not waived by the treaty, 209.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO INDEMNITIES AND CLAIMS: *Concluded March 28, 1830; Ratification advised by Senate May 29, 1830; Ratified by President June 2, 1830; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 5, 1830; Proclaimed June 5, 1830.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 170.)

- (1) Renunciation by Denmark of indemnity; agreement to indemnify the United States for the seizure and condemnation of their vessels, &c., 210: (2) Payment of the said indemnity, 211: (3) A board of commissioners to be appointed to ascertain the validity, &c., of the claims; proceedings of the commissioners, 211: (4) No further claims for the seizure or confiscation of their vessels shall be hereafter presented, 212: (5) The convention only applicable to the cases mentioned in it, 212: (6) Ratifications to be exchanged within six months, 212.

CONVENTION EXEMPTING AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE SOUND AND BELTS DUES FOR A STIPULATED SUM: *Concluded April 11, 1857; Ratification advised by Senate January 5, 1858; Ratified by President January 7, 1858; Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 12, 1858; Proclaimed January 13, 1858.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 173.)

- (1) Navigation of the sound and belts to be free to American vessels, 213: (2) Passages of Sound and Belts to be lighted and buoyed as heretofore, &c., 213: Danish pilots may be employed by masters of American vessels, 213: (3) United States to pay to Denmark \$393,011, 213: (4) Citizens of the United States to enjoy all privileges granted by Denmark to other nations, 214: (5) Convention of April 26, 1826, to be again in force, except Article 5, 214: (6) Convention, when to take effect, 214: (7) Ratifications, 214.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, OF APRIL 26, 1826: *Concluded July 11, 1861; Ratification advised by Senate July 17, 1861; Ratified by President August 25, 1861; Ratifications exchanged at Washington September 18, 1861; Proclaimed September 20, 1861.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 175.)

- (1) Consuls-general, consuls, &c., may sit as judges and arbitrators, 215: (2) Deserters, arrest of, 215; offences against laws of country, to be punished, 216; Effect of these additional articles, 216; Ratification, &c., 216.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded July 20, 1872; Ratification advised by Senate January 13, 1873; Ratified by President January 22, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen March 14, 1873; Proclaimed April 15, 1873.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 176.)

- (1) When citizens of the United States are to be treated as citizens of Denmark, (Appendix, 1117): When Danish subjects are to be treated as citizens of the United States, (Appendix, 1117): (2) Citizenship in the original country may be restored, and how, (Appendix, 1117): (3) Naturalization, how may be renounced, (Appendix, 1118): (4) Duration of convention, (Appendix, 1118): (5) Ratification, (Appendix, 1118).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded February 8, 1867; Ratification advised by Senate March 20, 1867; Ratified by President July 31, 1867; Ratifications exchanged at Santo Domingo October 5, 1867; Proclaimed October 24, 1867.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 178.)

- (1) Peace and friendship, proviso in case of war; passports, 217: (2) Exemption from military service by citizens of one party resident in the other, 218: (3) Right to reside, business, employ agents, access to courts, 218: (4) Religious toleration, 218: (5) Right to dispose of personal property; disposition of real property of deceased persons, 219: (6) Tonnage duties, imports, exports, duties, and charges, 219: (7) Coasting-trade reserved to citizens; discharge of vessels, 219: (8) National character of ship, 220: (9) Reciprocity of duties, 220: (10) Discriminating duties, 220: (11) Wrecks, stranded vessels, 220: (12) Trading to and from enemy's ports, blockade, 221: (13) Contraband of war, 221: (14) What not contraband, 221: (15) Free ships, free goods, 222: (16) Merchant-ships in time of war, bound to enemy's port, must exhibit passport-certificate, 222: (17) Passport-certificate in time of war, 223: (18) Visiting vessels on high seas, 223: (19) Rules to

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ECUADOR.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, NAVIGATION, AND COMMERCE: *Concluded June 13, 1839; Ratification advised by Senate July 15, 1840; Ratified by President July 31, 1840; Ratifications exchanged at Quito April 9, 1842; Proclaimed September 23, 1842.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 187.)

- (1) Peace declared, 228: (2) Commercial favors granted by either to other nations to become common to the other, 228: (3) Trade and navigation to be free to each, excepting as to coastwise trade and one other exception, 228: (4) Reciprocity in trade secured, 229: (5) What shall be considered Ecuadorian vessels, 229: (6) Each party to stand on the footing of equality with the most favored nation, both in respect to duties and to prohibitions, 229: (7) Rights of citizens of one nation in the territory of the other secured, 230: (8) No embargo without indemnification, 230: (9) Vessels seeking refuge from stress of weather, &c., to be protected, &c., 230: (10) Captures by pirates to be restored, 230: (11) Assistance to be given in cases of wrecks, &c., 231: (12) Citizens of either party may dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other; in case of real estate, alien heirs allowed three years to dispose of their property, 231: (13) Protection to persons and property, 231: (14) Liberty of conscience, and the rites of burial, secured, 231: (15) Both parties at liberty to trade with those at enmity with either, &c.; free ships to make free goods, contraband excepted; all persons on board, except those in the actual service of an enemy, to be free; flag covering the property to be applied to those powers only who acknowledge the principle, 232: (16) Enemy's property, to be protected by a neutral flag, must be shipped within six months after the declaration of war, &c., 232: (17) Contraband specified, 232: (18) Goods not contraband; definition of a blockade, 233: (19) Contraband only liable to confiscation; vessels delivering up contraband not to be detained, 233: (20) Provision for the case of a vessel sailing without notice of the blockade; vessels entering before blockade to be allowed to depart; not liable if found therein after reduction and surrender, 233: (21) During a visit at sea, armed vessels to remain out of cannon-shot; examination, how to be made, &c., 234: (22) In case of war sea-letters, certificates of cargo, &c., to be furnished, showing to whom the property belongs, 234: (23) Visiting regulations apply only to vessels without convoy, 234: (24) Prize causes to be tried in the established courts only; decree of condemnation to specify the reasons thereof, 234: (25) Citizens of neither party to engage in the service of an enemy of the other, 235: (26) In case of war, merchants allowed time to arrange their business, and transport their effects, &c.; citizens of other occupations to be protected, 235: (27) No confiscations in case of war, 235: (28) Ministers and other public agents to enjoy the same favors as those of the most favored nation, 235: (29) Consuls and vice-consuls admitted into ports open to foreign commerce, 236: (30) Consuls to exhibit their commissions and obtain exequaturs before they shall be considered as such, 236: (31) Consuls, &c., exempt from certain taxes; their archives and papers inviolable, 236: (32) Consuls may require the assistance of the authorities in securing deserters; mode of proceeding; deserters, how to be disposed of, 236: (33) A consular convention to be formed, 237: (34) Construction to be put upon the words "most favored nation;" proviso, 237: (35) Duration of this treaty; citizens personally responsible for infringing this treaty, and the harmony of the two nations not to be affected thereby; reprisals not to be authorized, nor war declared, until justice has been demanded and refused, or unreasonably delayed; treaties with other powers not contravened by this; this treaty to be ratified, and the ratifications to be exchanged, within three years, 237.

CONVENTION FOR THE MUTUAL ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS: *Concluded November 25, 1862; Ratification advised by Senate January 23, 1863; Ratified by President February 13, 1863; Ratifications exchanged at Quito July 27, 1864; Proclaimed September 8, 1864.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 196.)

- (1) Claims between contracting parties to be referred to commissioners; appointment, vacancies, time of meeting, oath, umpire, 238: (2) Examinations of claims, papers to be furnished, amount to be paid, decision to be final, 239: (3) Certifi-

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CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded May 6, 1872; Ratification advised by Senate May 23, 1872; Ratified by President May 25, 1872; Ratifications exchanged at Washington November 6, 1873; Proclaimed November 24, 1873.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 197.)

- (1) Persons to be recognized as naturalized citizens who, after residing in their adopted country as long as may be required by law, shall become naturalized; this article applies to those already naturalized, as well as to those who may become so, (Appendix, 1119:)
- (2) Original citizenship to be resumed on return to native country, without intention of returning, (Appendix, 1119:)
- (3) Residence of more than two years in native country to be evidence of intention not to return to that where naturalized, (Appendix, 1119:)
- (4) Persons committing offenses before naturalization are liable to punishment on return to native country, (Appendix, 1119:)
- (5) Declaration of intention has not the effect of citizenship, (Appendix, 1120:)
- (6) Convention to remain in force ten years and until twelve months after notice, (Appendix, 1120:)
- (7) Ratification, (Appendix, 1120.)

TREATY FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded June 28, 1872; Ratification advised by Senate January 6, 1873; Ratified by President January 10, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Quito, November 12, 1873; Proclaimed December 24, 1873.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 199.)

- (1) Persons accused of crime to be given up to justice, (Appendix, 1121:)
- (2) Persons delivered up must be charged with certain specified crimes, (Appendix, 1121:)
- (3) Not to apply to crimes heretofore committed or to political offenses, (Appendix, 1121:)
- (4) Fugitives shall first answer for any crime committed in state to which he has fled, (Appendix, 1121:)
- (5) Requisition to be made by a diplomatic agent, or, in his absence, a consular officer; copy of the sentence of the court, or of the warrant of arrest must be furnished, (Appendix, 1122:)
- (6) Expense to be borne by party making the requisition, (Appendix, 1122:)
- (7) Duration of treaty; ratification, (Appendix, 1122.)

FRANCE.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF ALLIANCE: *Concluded February 6, 1778; Ratified by Congress May 4, 1778.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 201.)

- (1) If war should break out between France and Great Britain, it shall be a common cause, 241: (2) The essential and direct object of this alliance is the independence of the United States, 241: (3) Both parties to make every effort to attain the same, 242: (4) Concurrence in enterprises, 242: (5) If United States shall reduce from the British power the northern parts of America, or the Islands of Bermudas, they shall be confederated with or be dependent on the United States, 242: (6) France relinquishes all claims to the Islands of Bermudas, or any part of North America, 242: (7) Conquests which shall belong to France, 242: (8) Neither party to conclude a treaty without the consent of the other, 242: (9) No claim of compensation after the war, 243: (10) Agreement to admit other powers to the alliance, 243: (11) Mutual guaranty, 243: (12) Guaranty, when to commence, 243: (13) Ratification, 243.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded February 6, 1778; Ratified by Congress May 4, 1778; Congress instruct Commissioners to procure abolition of 11th and 12th articles May 5, 1778; 11th and 12th articles suppressed September 1, 1778.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 203.)

- (1) Peace and friendship between the nations, 244: (2) Neither party to grant favors to other nations which shall not become common to the other party, 245: (3) Subjects of the King of France entitled to the same privileges in the United States as the most favored nations, 245: (4) Citizens of the United States to be entitled to the same privileges in the dominions of France as the most favored nations, 245: (5) Particular exception, 245: (6) France to protect vessels of the citizens of the United States in her jurisdiction; to restore them when captured, and to convoy them in certain cases, 245: (7) The United States to do the same, 246: (8) The King of France to aid the United States to make treaties with the Barbary powers, 246: (9) Subjects of either party not to fish in the dominions of the other, 246: (10) Citizens of the United States not to disturb the subjects of France in their right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, 246: (11) Citizens of the United States exempted from droit d'anbaire, and may dispose of their estates; subjects of France have similar privileges, 247: Two articles originally agreed to, rescinded, 247: (12) Ships suspected shall exhibit passports

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE—Continued.

and certificates, 248: (13) Proceedings in case of contraband goods, 248: (14) Goods found in an enemy's ship may be confiscated, unless put on board before the declaration of war, or within two months after, 249: (15) Ships of war and privateers to do no injury to either party; punishment for so doing, and reparation to be made, 249: (16) All merchandise rescued out of the hands of pirates to be restored, 249: (17) Prizes may be carried into the ports of either party; no shelter to be given to the captors of prizes taken from either party, 249: (18) In case of shipwreck, relief to be given, 250: (19) Vessels in distress, forced into ports of either party, to be protected and permitted to depart, 250: (20) In case of war six months to be allowed to the citizens or subjects to remove with their effects, 250: (21) Citizens or subjects of neither party to take commissions or letters of marque from any foreign power or state with whom the other party is at war, nor act as privateers, 250: (22) Foreign privateers not to be allowed to be fitted out or to sell their prizes in the ports of the other party, 251: (23) Liberty for either party to trade with a nation at war with the other party; free ships make free goods, excepting contraband articles, 251: (24) What goods shall be deemed contraband, 251: (25) Ships or vessels to be furnished with sea-letters or passports and certificates, 252: (26) Vessels coming on the coast, or entering the ports of either party, how to be treated, 252: (27) How vessels are to be treated if met by ships of war or privateers, 252: (28) No search after goods are put on board of vessels, except in case of fraud, 253: (29) Consuls to be allowed in the ports of either party, 253: (30) Free ports, 253: (31) Ratification, 253. Annex-Form of Passport or sea letter, (Appendix, 1123.) (R. S., Pub. Tr., 212.)

ACT SEPARATE AND SECRET: *Concluded February 6, 1778; Ratified by Congress May 4, 1778.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 213.)

Reserves right for King of Spain to agree to foregoing treaties, 254: King of France to exercise good offices with King of Spain, 254.

CONTRACT RELATIVE TO PAYMENT OF LOAN: *Concluded July 16, 1782; Ratified by Congress January 22, 1783.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 214.)

- (1) Amount of different loans, 255: (2) Repayment of loans, 256: (3) Abatement of interest, 256: (4) Interest to diminish in proportion to payments, 256: (5) Loan made by France in Holland, acknowledged to be for benefit of United States, 256: (6) Engagement of French King to repay said loan, 257: (7) Agreement to repay amount of the loan in Holland, 257: (8) Interest on loan in Holland to be paid by United States to France for five years; ratification to be exchanged in nine months, 257-258.

CONTRACT RELATIVE TO NEW LOAN: *Concluded February 25, 1783; Ratified by Congress October 31, 1783.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 217.)

- (1) Amount and terms of loan, 259: (2) Time, place, and mode of repayment of old loan, 259: (3) Time, place, and terms of payment of new loan, 260: (4) Interest, rate of, and terms of payments, 260: (5) Interest to diminish in proportion to payments, 260: (6) Ratifications to be exchanged in nine months, 260.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO CONSULS, VICE-CONSULS, &c.: *Concluded November 14, 1788; Ratification advised by Senate July 29, 1789; Ratified by President September 9, 1789.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 219.)

- (1) Consuls to present commissions and to be entitled to an exequatur, 261: (2) Privileges of consuls, 261: (3) Consuls may appoint agents, 261: (4) Consuls may establish a chancery, 262: (5) Power and duty of consuls, 262: (6) Consuls to receive declarations, &c., from captains, of losses at sea, 263: (7) Power of consuls in cases of shipwreck, 263: (8) Power of consuls respecting vessels of their own nation, 264: (9) Power of consuls in regard to deserters, and mode of proceeding, 264: (10) Citizens amenable for crimes to the judges of the country, 264: (11) How to proceed when offenders withdraw on board their vessels, 264: (12) Disputes between citizens in a foreign country to be settled by consuls, 265: (13) Tribunals to decide commercial affairs, 265: (14) Citizens exempted from personal service in places of settlement, 265: (15) If either party grant greater consular privileges to another nation they shall be common to both, 265: (16) This convention shall be in force during twelve years, 265.

CONVENTION OF PEACE, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded September 30, 1800; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, February 3, 1801; Ratified by President February 18, 1801; Ratified by First Consul of France, with Senate's amendments, on condition of acceptance of other amendments proposed by him, July 31, 1801; Ratifications exchanged at Paris July 31, 1801; Senate resolved, December 19, 1801, that it considered the convention as fully ratified, and that, as ratified by the First Consul of France, it be returned to the President for the usual promulgation; Proclaimed December 21, 1801.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 224.)

- (1) Firm, inviolable, and universal peace between the French Republic and United States of America, 266: (2) Treaty of 6th of February, 1783, and convention of the 14th November, 1788, abrogated, 266: (3) Captured public ships to be re-

CONVENTION OF PEACE, ETC—Continued.

stored, 267 : (4) Captured property, if not definitively condemned, to be restored ; form of the passport to merchant ships ; proof of captured vessels restored ; proof with respect to cargo ; this article to take effect from the signature of this convention, 267 : (5) Debts due by individuals of either nation may be paid, &c., 268 : (6) Commerce between the parties to be free, 268 : (7) The citizens of either country to be at liberty to devise their property, and to have the right to take, to give, or devise, without naturalization, 268 : (8) In case of war between the two nations, six months to be allowed to remove property, 268 : (9) No debts to be sequestered or confiscated in case of war, 269 : (10) Commercial agents may be appointed ; agents to act after being furnished with exequatur, 269 : (11) No more duties to be paid than the duties paid by the most favored nation, 269 ; (12) Citizens of France and of the United States to be at liberty to trade from enemies' ports to the ports of either country, unless blockaded ; notice of blockade to be given before capture of vessels, and vessels to be permitted to go to other ports, 269 : (13) Contraband ; vessels laden with contraband goods, and the residue of the cargo, not to be affected by the prohibited goods, 270 : (14) Free ships make free goods ; not contraband, although belonging to an enemy ; persons not military to be protected in free ships, 270 : (15) Confiscation of free goods laden on board of an enemy's vessel after war is declared, 270 : (16) Passports to be exhibited, and also certificates of the quality of goods, 271 : (17) In time of war, the ships of a neutral nation to be furnished with passports mentioned in the fourth article ; if contraband goods found on board are delivered up, the ship may pursue her voyage ; if there is no passport, and other proof of the neutrality of the vessel, then no condemnation ; if the master of a vessel dies, the ship and cargo shall be secure, 271 : (18) Ships of either nation, if examined at sea, boats to be sent, and ships of war and privateers to remain out of cannon-shot, 272 : (19) Ships under convoy not to be examined, 272 : (20) Receipts to be given for the papers of captured vessels ; sale of captured vessels not to be made without lawful condemnation, 272 : (21) Master, commander, or supercargo, not to be removed ; treatment of crew and passengers, 273 : (22) Prizes to be condemned by established prize courts, 273 : (23) Damages by men-of-war or privateers, to be paid ; commanders of privateers to give security, 273 : (24) Armed vessels and prizes not to pay duty, and not to be examined, 274 : (25) Restrictions on foreign privateers, 274 : (26) Pirates to be prohibited entering the ports of either nation ; the ships and goods taken by pirates to be seized, 274 : (27) The fisheries of either party not to be interfered with ; ratifications exchanged within six months, 274 : Second article of the treaty expunged ; this convention to be in force for ten years, 274 : Ratification by the First Consul of France, declaring the convention to be in force for eight years, 275.

TREATY FOR THE CESSION OF LOUISIANA: *Concluded April 30, 1803 ; Ratification advised by Senate October 20, 1803 ; Ratified by President October 21, 1803 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 21, 1803 ; Proclaimed October 21, 1803. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 232.)*

- (1) Recital of the French treaty with Spain, of October 1, 1800 ; retrocession from Spain to France of the province of Louisiana ; cession of Louisiana to the United States, 276 : (2) Islands, &c., included in the cession by the preceding article, 276 : (3) Inhabitants of the ceded territory incorporated with the Union of the United States upon certain principles, 276 : (4) Commissary to be sent from France to receive the province of Louisiana and pass it over to the United States, 276 : (5) When the commissaries of the United States shall have possession, 276 : (6) United States to execute certain Indian treaties agreed upon between Spain and the Indians, 277 : (7) Vessels of France and Spain laden with the productions of their respective countries entitled to the same privileges with vessels of the United States, during the space of twelve years ; no other vessels entitled to the same privilege during the said period, 277 : (8) After the expiration of twelve years vessels of France to be on the footing of the most favored nations, 277 : (9) The convention providing for the payment of debts to citizens of the United States to be ratified when this treaty is ratified ; another convention to be ratified at the same time, 277-278 : (10) Ratifications to be exchanged within six months, 278.

CONVENTION FOR PAYMENT OF SIXTY MILLIONS OF FRANCS BY THE UNITED STATES: *Concluded April 30, 1803 ; Ratification advised by Senate October 20, 1803 ; Ratified by President October 21, 1803 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 21, 1803 ; Proclaimed October 21, 1803. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 235.)*

- (1) United States engage to pay sixty millions of francs to France, &c., 278 : (2) A stock to be created equal to sixty millions of francs, &c. ; when the first payment shall be made ; French government selling stock in Europe, to do it upon the best terms for the United States, 279 : (3) Value of the dollar of the United States fixed ; ratifications to be exchanged in six months, 279.

CONVENTION FOR PAYMENT OF SUMS DUE BY FRANCE TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES : *Concluded April 30, 1803 ; Ratification advised by Senate October 20, 1803 ; Ratified by President October 21, 1803 ; Proclaimed October 21, 1803.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 236.)

- (1) Debts due from France to citizens of the United States to be paid according to fixed regulations, 280 : (2) Debts provided for by the preceding article, 280 : (3) How the said debts are to be paid, 280 : (4) What debts are comprehended by the preceding articles, 280 : (5) To what cases they are particularly to apply, 280 : (6) Ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to appoint commissioners to examine claims provisionally, 281 : (7) To examine the claims, &c., and to certify those which ought to be admitted, 281 : (8) To examine those not prepared for liquidation, 281 : (9) The debts to be discharged at the Treasury of the United States with interest, 281 : (10) Commercial agent of United States at Paris to assist in the examination of claims, &c. ; rejection of a claim to exempt the United States from paying it, 281 : (11) Decisions to be made in one year, and no reclamations afterwards, 282 : (12) Claims since 30th September, 1800, may be pursued, and payment demanded, 282 : (13) Ratifications to be exchanged in six months, 282.

CONVENTION OF NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE : *Concluded June 24, 1822 ; Ratification advised by Senate January 31, 1823 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 12, 1823 ; Proclaimed February 12, 1823.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 243.)

- (1) Articles, produce, &c., of the United States, imported in American vessels, to pay duties as if imported in French vessels, 287 : (2) Articles, produce, and manufactures of France, imported in French vessels, to pay duties as if imported in vessels of the United States, 287 : (3) Goods for transit or exportation not to pay a discriminating duty in either country, 287 : (4) Quantities composing the ton of merchandise of wines, brandies, silks, and dry-goods, cotton, tobacco, ashes, rice, &c., 287 : (5) Duties of tonnage, &c., not to exceed in France five francs per ton on American vessels, 288 : (6) Consuls and vice-consuls of either nation in the other may cause the arrest of deserters, and detain them for three months, 288 : (7) Convention to be in force two years from October 1, 1822 ; extra duties at the end of two years to be diminished by one-fourth, and so from year to year, &c., 288 : (8) Convention to be ratified in one year, 289 : Separate article, 289 : Extra duties levied on either side to be refunded, 289 : Separate article, extra duties, 289.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO CLAIMS AND DUTIES ON WINES AND COTTONS : *Concluded July 4, 1831 ; Ratification advised by Senate January 27, 1832 ; Ratified by President February 2, 1832 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 2, 1832 ; Proclaimed July 13, 1832.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 245.)

- (1) Indemnity to American citizens, 290 : (2) Payments, 290 : (3) Indemnity to the French government, 290 : (4) Payments, 290 : (5) Other claims by citizens of either nation may be prosecuted in the respective countries before competent tribunals, 291 : (6) Reciprocal agreement to communicate documents, 291 : (7) Duties on French wines ; reclamations under the eighth article of the treaty of Louisiana abandoned in consideration of the stipulations as to duty on French wines, 291 : (8) Ratifications to be exchanged within eight months, 291.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS : *Concluded November 9, 1843 ; Ratification advised by Senate February 1, 1844 ; Ratified by President February 2, 1844 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 12, 1844 ; Proclaimed April 13, 1844.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 247.)

- (1) Persons accused of crimes to be given up to justice, 292 : (2) Persons delivered up must be charged with certain specified crimes, 292 : (3) Surrender by whom to be made, 292 : (4) Expenses to be borne by the party making requisition, 292 : (5) Not to apply to crimes heretofore committed, or political offenses, 293 : (6) This convention to continue till abrogated ; ratifications to be exchanged within six months, 293.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 9, 1843, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS : *Concluded February 24, 1845 ; Ratification advised by Senate March 12, 1845 ; Ratified by President May 5, 1845 ; Ratifications exchanged at Paris June 21, 1845 ; Proclaimed July 24, 1845.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 248.)

Art. The crimes of robbery and burglary defined and included in the provision of treaty of November 9, 1843, 293.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS, &c., OF CONSULS : *Concluded February 23, 1853 ; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, March 29, 1853 ; Ratified by President April 1, 1853 ; Ratifications exchanged at Washington August 11, 1853 ; Proclaimed August 12, 1853.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 249.)

- (1) Exequaturs, 294 : (2) Immunities and privileges of consuls, &c. ; how evidence of consul to be taken ; consular pupils ; provision in case of death of consular officer, 294-295 : (3) Immunities of their offices, dwellings, and papers, 295 : (4) Complaints of infraction of treaties, 295 : (5) Vice-consuls and consular agents, 295 :

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS, &C., OF CONSULS—Continued.

(6) To receive protests; copies of such papers authenticated by them to be received as evidence, 295-296: (7) Right to hold property, 296: (8) To have cognizance of disputes between captains, officers, and crews of their own nation, 296: (9) Deserters; Consuls' right to aid from local authorities, 297: (10) Protests relative to injuries received at sea, 297: (11) Salvage, 297: (12) Consuls' immunities, 298: (13) Duration of convention, 298.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 9, 1843, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS, AND TO ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THERETO OF FEBRUARY 24, 1845: *Concluded February 10, 1858; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, June 15, 1858; Ratified by President June 28, 1858; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 12, 1859; Proclaimed February 14, 1859.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 253.)

Article adds forgery, uttering counterfeit coin or bank-notes, embezzlement by employees, 298-299.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO TRADE-MARKS: *Concluded April 16, 1869; Ratification advised by Senate April 19, 1869; Ratified by President April 30, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 3, 1869; Proclaimed July 6, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 253.)

- (1) Counterfeiting trade-marks, right of action for, in courts, 299: (2) Where trade-marks to be deposited, 299: (3) When convention to take effect, duration, 299: (4) Ratifications, 300.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS, &C., OF CONSULS AND TO TRADE-MARKS: *Concluded December 11, 1871; Ratification advised by Senate January 18, 1872; Ratified by President January 26, 1872; Protocol advised by Senate April 24, 1872; Protocol agreed to and ratifications exchanged at Berlin April 29, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 255.)

- (1) Consuls to be received, 302: (2) Reception, form of; exequatur, withdrawal of, 302: (3) Rights of consuls, free from arrest, except liability, if doing business, 303: (4) May have national arms over door, 303: (5) Archives inviolable and dwellings, but not to be used as place of refuge, 303: (6) Death of consul, who to act in case of, 303: (8) Right to apply to local authorities for redress and information, 304: (9) May take depositions, verify wills of countrymen; papers receivable as evidence, 304: (10) Death of countrymen, succession, duties, 305: (11) Consul take charge of effects of deceased sailors, 305: (12) Rights in respect to vessels of their nation; merchant-vessels not to be searched, without notice, 305: (13) Jurisdiction in disputes between officers and crews of vessels, 305: (14) Deserters, duty as to, 306: (15) Damages suffered by vessels, 306: (16) Wrecked vessels, duty as to, 307: (17) Trade-marks, 307: (18) Duration of convention; ratifications, 307.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

PROVISIONAL ARTICLES FOR TREATING OF PEACE: *Concluded November 30, 1782; Proclamation ordered by Congress April 11, 1783.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 261.)

- (1) The United States acknowledged to be free, sovereign, and independent, 309: (2) Boundaries established, 309: (3) Right of fishery secured, 310: (4) Debts to be paid, 310: (5) Congress to recommend to the States restitution of confiscated estates, 311: (6) No further confiscations or prosecutions, 311: (7) Hostilities to cease, and British armies to be withdrawn, 311: (8) Navigation of the Mississippi to be free to both nations, 312: (9) Conquests before the arrival of these articles in America to be restored, 312: Separate article relative to boundary, in case Great Britain shall be put in possession of West Florida, November 30, 1782, 312.

ARMISTICE DECLARING A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES: *Concluded January 20, 1783, 312.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 264.)

Copy of the first and twenty-second preliminary articles between France and Great Britain, signed at Versailles, the 20th January, 1783, 313.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE: *Concluded September 3, 1783; Ratified by Congress January 14, 1784; Proclaimed January 14, 1784.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 266.)

- (1) United States acknowledged to be independent, 315: (2) Boundaries established, 315: (3) Right of fishery secured, 316: (4) Debts to be paid, 316: (5) Congress to recommend to the States the restitution of confiscated estates, 316: (6) No further confiscations or prosecutions, 317: (7) Hostilities to cease, and British armies to be withdrawn, 317: (8) Navigation of the Mississippi to be free to both nations, 317: (9) Conquests before the arrival of these articles in America to be restored, 317: (10) Ratifications to be exchanged within six months, 318.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded November 19, 1794; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, June 24, 1795; Ratified by President, with an additional article; Ratifications exchanged at London October 28, 1795; Proclaimed February 29, 1796.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 269.)

- (1) Peace established, 318: (2) His majesty to withdraw troops from the United States; privileges allowed to settlers and traders, 319: (3) Commercial intercourse regulated between the two parties on the Continent of America, 319: (4) Survey of the Mississippi to be made, 320: (5) Commissioners to be appointed to decide what river is the river St. Croix, intended by the treaty of peace to be the boundary of the United States, 321: (6) United States to make compensation to British creditors for losses occasioned by legal impediments to the collection of debts contracted before the peace; commissioners to be appointed to ascertain the same; their power and duty; the United States to pay the sum awarded, 321: (7) The British government to make compensation to American citizens for illegal captures of their vessels by British subjects; commissioners to be appointed to ascertain the same; United States to make compensation to British subjects for captures in their jurisdiction, or by vessels armed in their ports, 323: (8) How expenses shall be paid and vacancy of commissioners supplied, 324: (9) Alienage not to affect certain titles to land, 324: (10) Sequestration of debts restrained, 324: (11) Reciprocal and perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between the respective people under the limitations and conditions specified in the following articles, 324: (12) West India trade regulated, 325: (13) West India trade regulated, 326: (14) Liberty of commerce between the British European dominions and the United States established, 326: (15) Regulations respecting duties on ships and merchandise, 327: (16) Consuls may be appointed, 327: (17) How to proceed when vessels are captured on suspicion of having enemies' property or contraband goods, 328: (18) What articles shall be deemed contraband; stipulations respecting provisions becoming contraband; regulations respecting vessels attempting to enter a blockaded port or found there, 328: (19) Privateering regulated, 329: (20) Pirates not to be protected, and goods taken by them to be restored, 329: (21) Subjects or citizens of one party shall not accept commissions from a foreign state at war with the other, 329: (22) No reprisal till demand of satisfaction and refusal, 330: (23) Ships of war of each to be received in the ports of the other; American vessels, in case of stress of weather, may enter British ports, 330: (24) Foreign privateers not to arm in the ports of either nation, nor to sell their produce, 330: (25) Regulations respecting prizes and captures, 331: (26) Privileges of the subjects and citizens of each party residing in the dominions of the other in case of rupture, 331: (27) Criminals to be delivered up to justice, 332: (28) Limitation; the first ten articles of the treaty to be permanent; the twelfth article limited to twelve years; ratification, 332: Additional article; twelfth suspended, 333.

ARTICLE EXPLANATORY OF THIRD ARTICLE OF TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION OF NOVEMBER 19, 1794: *Concluded May 4, 1796; Ratification advised by Senate May 9, 1796, 333.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 282.)

ARTICLE EXPLANATORY OF FIFTH ARTICLE OF TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, OF NOVEMBER 19, 1794: *Concluded March 15, 1798; Ratification advised by Senate June 5, 1798.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 283.)

The commissioners under the fifth article released from particularizing the latitude and longitude of the river intended by the St. Croix, 334.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION OF NOVEMBER 19, 1794: *Concluded January 8, 1802; Ratification advised by Senate April 26, 1802; Ratified by President April 27, 1802; Ratifications exchanged at London July 15, 1802.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 285.)

- (1) The sixth article of the treaty of November 19, 1794, ante, page 321, annulled, with exceptions; United States agree to pay £600,000 sterling, in annual instalments of £200,000 each, 337: (2) The fourth article of the treaty of peace of 1783, relative to private debts, recognized and confirmed, 337: (3) Commissioners to execute the duties assigned to them by the 7th article of the treaty of 1794, 337: (4) Ratification of this convention, 338.

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY: *Concluded December 24, 1814; Ratification advised by Senate February 16, 1815; Ratified by President February 17, 1815; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 17, 1815; Proclaimed February 18, 1815.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 287.)

- (1) Firm and inviolable peace; territory, &c., to be restored, with exceptions; archives and records to be restored, 338: (2) Immediately on ratification, orders to be sent to armies, &c., to cease hostilities; limitation of time of capture in different latitudes, 339: (3) Prisoners of war to be restored, 339: (4) Reference of the boundary established by the treaty of 1783; mode of the appointment of commissioners; meeting of the commissioners; in cases of disagreement of commissioners, reference to a friendly power, 339: (5) Commissioners to settle

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY—Continued.

boundaries; meeting and proceedings of commissioners; in case of difference to be referred to a friendly power, 340: (6) Doubts as to the boundary from a point in the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, to be referred to commissioners; meeting and duties of the commissioners; in case of disagreement of the commissioners, reference to a friendly power, 341: (7) Commissioners to fix the boundary to the water communication between the Lakes Huron and Superior and the Lake of the Woods; in case of disagreement of commissioners, a reference, 342: (8) The board of commissioners may appoint a secretary, and employ surveyor; compensation of the commissioners; all grants of land prior to the commencement of the war falling within the dominions of the other party to be valid, 342: (9) United States to put an end to the war with the Indian tribes and nations after the ratification of this treaty, and to restore to such tribes and nations the possessions they enjoyed or were entitled to in 1811, 343: (10) Contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to promote the entire abolition of the slave-trade, 343: (11) Treaty to be binding when ratification is exchanged, 344.

CONVENTION TO REGULATE COMMERCE: *Concluded July 3, 1815; Ratification advised by Senate December 19, 1815, subject to the exception contained in the annexed declaration of Anthony St. John Baker, of November 24, 1815; Ratified by President December 22, 1815; Ratifications exchanged at Washington December 22, 1815.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 292.)

- (1) Reciprocal liberty of commerce between the territories of United States and the British territories in Europe, 344: (2) No higher or other duties on productions of each country than on those of other foreign countries; equality of duties on American and British vessels; same duties on productions of each country; equality of duties and bounties, &c.; drawbacks on the same; intercourse with the British West Indies and North American continental possessions not affected by this article, 345: (3) Vessels of United States may trade to Calcutta, &c., direct, in articles not entirely prohibited; citizens of United States not to pay more than is paid on vessels of the most favored nation; articles must be conveyed direct to United States and be unladen; vessels of United States not to carry on the coasting trade in the British East Indies; American vessels may touch for refreshment, 346: (4) Consuls to reside in the dominions of each party; how they may be punished; particular places excepted from the residence of consuls, 347: (5) This convention, when ratified, to be obligatory for four years; exchange of ratifications in six months, 347.

DECLARATION OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES ON THE EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF JULY 3, 1815. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 295.)

All vessels, except those of the East India Company, excluded from approaching the island of St. Helena, allotted for the future residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, 347: Vessels of the United States must not touch at St. Helena, 348.

ARRANGEMENT AS TO THE NAVAL FORCE TO BE RESPECTIVELY MAINTAINED ON THE AMERICAN LAKES: *Concluded April 23, 1817; Approved by Senate April 16, 1818, and recommended to be carried into effect; Proclaimed April 23, 1818.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 296.)

Naval force on the lakes; Lake Ontario; upper lakes; Lake Champlain; other vessels to be dismantled; stipulations may cease on six months' notice, 348; naval force to be restricted so as not to interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party, 348.

DECLARATION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER FOURTH ARTICLE OF TREATY OF GHENT: *Made November 24, 1817, 348.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 296.)

DECISION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER FOURTH ARTICLE OF TREATY OF GHENT: *Made November 24, 1817, 349.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 297.)

Moose Island, &c., 349; other islands, 349.

CONVENTION RESPECTING FISHERIES, BOUNDARY, AND RESTORATION OF SLAVES: *Concluded October 20, 1818; Ratification advised by Senate January 25, 1819; Ratified by President January 23, 1819; Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 30, 1819; Proclaimed January 30, 1819.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 297.)

- (1) Definition of the extent of the common right of fishing, &c., on the coast of the British dominions in America; exception as to the Hudson Bay Company; renunciation by the United States as to other fisheries, with exceptions, 350: (2) Definition of the northern boundary of the United States from the Lake of the Woods to the Stouy Mountains, 351: (3) Country claimed by either party westward of the Stony Mountains to be free to both parties till October 20, 1823, 351: (4) Convention of London of July 3, 1815, continued for ten years, 351: (5) Reference to first article of treaty of Ghent; claims for slaves under the first article of treaty of Ghent; differences growing out of the claim for slaves to be referred to some friendly sovereign or state, 351: (6) The convention obligatory on exchange of ratification, 352.

DECISION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER SIXTH ARTICLE OF TREATY OF GHENT: *Made June 18, 1822.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 300.)

Boundary of the United States to be established, 352: Description of the boundary of the United States, 353: Islands, 355.

CONVENTION FOR INDEMNITY UNDER AWARD OF EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AS TO TRUE CONSTRUCTION OF FIRST ARTICLE OF TREATY OF GHENT: *Concluded July 12, 1822; Ratification advised by Senate January 3, 1823; Ratified by President January, 1823; Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 10, 1823; Proclaimed January 11, 1823.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 303.)

Award of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, under the fifth article of the Convention of October 20, 1818, 353: Plenipotentiaries of Russia, United States, and Great Britain, 356: (1) Agreement of the plenipotentiaries; arbitrators and commissioners to be appointed to meet in the city of Washington; oath or affirmation to be taken in the presence of each other; vacancies to be filled up, 357: (2) If an average value of each slave be not agreed upon as compensation, commissioners and arbitrators shall fix an average value; in case they do not agree, the evidence, &c., shall be submitted to the minister of the mediating power; his decision to be final, 357: (3) Two commissioners to constitute a board for the examination of claims; His Britannic Majesty to cause evidence of the number of slaves carried away to be produced, 358: (4) The two commissioners to examine and determine claims, 358: (5) If the commissioners shall not agree in any case, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the arbitrators; final decision to be given, 359: (6) The decision of the commissioners shall be binding; His Britannic Majesty agrees to pay the sums awarded in specie, 359: (7) Payments for the commissioners and arbitrators, 359: (8) Certified copies of this convention to be delivered to the minister of the mediating power, 359: Documents referred to in the treaty, 360: Letter, Count Nesselrode to Mr. Middleton, April 22, 1822, 360: Award of the Emperor of Russia, April 22, 1822, 360: Letter, Count Nesselrode to Mr. Middleton, April 27, 1822, 361.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONVENTION RELATIVE TO INDEMNITY UNDER CONVENTION OF JULY 12, 1822: *Concluded November 13, 1826; Ratification advised by Senate December 26, 1826; Ratified by President December 27, 1826; Ratifications exchanged at London February 6, 1827; Proclaimed March 19, 1827; 362.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 308.)

(1) Sum to be paid by Great Britain, 363: (2) Convention annulled, 363: (3) When and where payable, 363: (4) The sums to be in full for all claims under the convention, 363: (5) Papers of the commission, 363: (6) Ratification, 364.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO TERRITORY ON NORTHWEST COAST WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, CONTINUOUS TO CONVENTION OF OCTOBER 20, 1818: *Concluded August 6, 1827; Ratification advised by Senate February 5, 1828; Ratified by President February 21, 1828; Ratifications exchanged at London April 2, 1828; Proclaimed May 15, 1828.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 310.)

(1) Third article of convention of 3d of October, 1818, relative to the territory westward of the Stony Mountains, indefinitely extended, 364: (2) Convention may be annulled on due notice of twelve months by either party, 365: (3) Certain claims not to be affected by this treaty, 365: (4) Ratifications, 365.

CONVENTION CONTINUING IN FORCE FOR TEN YEARS CONVENTION OF JULY 3, 1815, TO REGULATE COMMERCE: *Concluded August 6, 1827; Ratification advised by Senate January 9, 1828; Ratified by President January 12, 1828; Ratifications exchanged at London April 2, 1828; Proclaimed May 15, 1828, 365.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 311.)

(1) Provisions of the convention of 3d July, 1815, further continued for ten years, 366: (2) Either party, at any time after ten years, may abrogate this convention, giving twelve months' notice, 366: (3) Ratifications, 366.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY: *Concluded September 29, 1827; Ratification advised by Senate January 14, 1828; Ratified by President February 12, 1828; Ratifications exchanged at London April 2, 1828; Proclaimed May 15, 1828, 366.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 312.)

(1) Reference of differences as to the boundary between American and British dominions to a friendly power, 367: (2) Statements of the respective cases to be drawn up, 367: (3) Each of the contracting parties shall communicate to the other the evidence to be offered, 367: (4) Maps to be annexed to the statements, 368: (5) Statements, &c., to be delivered to the arbitrating power within two years, 368: (6) In case the arbiter should desire further evidence, mode of producing it, 369: (7) The decision of the arbitrators shall be final, 369: (8) Ratifications to be exchanged within nine months, 369.

TREATY RELATIVE TO BOUNDARIES, SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE, AND EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded August 9, 1842; Ratification advised by Senate August 20, 1842; Ratified by President August 22, 1842; Ratifications exchanged at London October 13, 1842; Proclaimed November 10, 1842, 369.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 315.)

(1) Boundary-line between the United States and the British possessions, 370: (2) Description of the boundary-line, 371: (3) Navigation of the river St. John to be

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free to both parties, 372: (4) Grants of land, &c., within the territory, confirmed to persons in possession of such grants, 372: (5) Distribution of "disputed territory fund," 373: (6) Commissioners to be appointed to mark the line between the St. Croix and St. Lawrence Rivers, 373: (7) Certain waters free to both parties, 373: (8) Mutual agreement for the suppression of the slave-trade, 374: (9) Parties to unite in remonstrances with other powers, within whose dominions a market is found for slaves, 374: (10) Criminals to be delivered up to either party upon requisition, 374: (11) Treaty to be in force for five years, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it; tenth article in force until either party shall wish to terminate it, 375: (12) Ratifications to be exchanged within six months, 375.

TREATY FOR SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS: *Concluded June 15, 1846; Ratification advised by Senate June 18, 1846; Ratified by President June 19, 1846; Ratifications exchanged at London July 17, 1846; Proclaimed August 5, 1846.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 320.)

- (1) Boundary-line west of Rocky Mountains, 375: Navigation between Vancouver's Island and the continent, and of Fuca's Straits, 376: (2) Navigation of part of Columbia River, 376: Regulations for navigation of said river, 376: (3) Possessory rights of all British subjects, 376: (4) Farms, &c., belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, 376: (5) Ratifications, 376.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO A SHIP-CANAL BY WAY OF NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, THE MOSQUITO COAST, OR ANY PART OF CENTRAL AMERICA: *Concluded April 19, 1850; Ratification advised by Senate May 22, 1850; Ratified by President May 23, 1850; Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 4, 1850; Proclaimed July 5, 1850.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 322.)

- (1) Exclusive control over the canal not to be exercised by either power, 377: (2) Privileges of vessels of either party, 377: (3) Property of the parties engaged in constructing the canal, 378: (4) Construction of the work to be facilitated, 378: Free ports, 378: (5) Neutrality of canal, 378: Guaranty of neutrality, 378: (6) Every State in friendly intercourse to enter into similar stipulations, 378: (7) Contract for completion of canal to be entered into, 379: Priority of claim, 379: (8) Protection to be extended by treaty stipulations to other communication by canal or railway across the isthmus, 379: (9) Ratifications, 380.

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECEMBER 9, 1850. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 325.)

Ceding Horse-Shoe Reef to the United States. (Appendix, 1125.)

CONVENTION FOR SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS: *Concluded February 8, 1853; Ratification advised by Senate March 15, 1853; Ratified by President March 17, 1853; Ratifications exchanged at London July 26, 1853; Proclaimed August 20, 1853.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 326.)

- (1) All claims, on either party, to be referred to commissioners, 381: Place of meeting, 381: Declaration of the commissioners, 381: Umpire, 381: His declaration, 381: Provision for his not acting, 381: (2) Investigation of claims, 381: Limitation of term for presenting claims, 382: (3) Decisions, 382: (4) Payment of sums awarded, 382: (5) Proceedings of the commissioner to be in full of all claims, 383: (6) Record, 383: Salary of commissioner, 383: Salary of clerk, 383: Expenses of the commission, 383: (7) Ratifications, 383.

TREATY EXTENDING THE RIGHT OF FISHING AND REGULATING COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA (RECIPROCITY): *Concluded June 5, 1854; Ratification advised by Senate August 2, 1854; Ratified by President August 9, 1854; Ratifications exchanged at Washington September 9, 1854; Proclaimed September 11, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 329.)

- (1) Commissioners to determine the reserved fisheries, 331: Umpire in case of their disagreement, 335: (2) Rights of British subjects in American fisheries, 335: (3) Certain articles, the growth of said countries, to be admitted into the other duty free, 335: (4) Rights of Americans in the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals, 336: This right may be suspended, 336: Rights of British subjects in Lake Michigan, 336: Duty on Maine lumber floated down the St. John, 336: (5) Conditions on which this treaty shall take effect, 337: (6) Newfoundland may be included in this treaty, 337.

CONVENTION EXTENDING DURATION OF COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AUTHORIZED BY CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 8, 1853: *Concluded July 17, 1854; Ratification advised by Senate July 21, 1854; Ratified by President July 24, 1854; Ratifications exchanged at London August 18, 1854; Proclaimed September 11, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 333.)

- (1) Commission on claims, time for termination of extended, 333: (2) Ratifications, 333.

TREATY FOR SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE: *Concluded April 7, 1862; Ratification advised by Senate April 24, 1862; Ratified by President April 25, 1862; Ratifications exchanged at London May 20, 1862; Proclaimed June 7, 1862, 388.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 334.)

- (1) Vessels of war of each nation may visit merchant-vessels, &c., 389: Right of search authorized by vessels of war, 389: Mode of search, 389: (2) Ships of war, to be furnished with treaty, 390: Names of, to be given by each nation, 390: Rank of commanders, 390: Vessels under convoy, mode of procedure as to, 390: (3) Wrongful detention, losses by, 390: Indemnity to be paid, 391: (4) Mixed courts, three to be established, 391: Places of courts, 391: Duties of courts, 391: (5) Reparation for wrongful acts of officers, 391: Punishment of such officers, 391: (6) Merchant-vessels may be detained, 391: (7) Damages, 392: (8) Vessels condemned under this treaty, 392: (9) Owners, officers, and crew, &c., of condemned vessel to be punished, 393: Persons on board to be sent to their nation, 393: Subjects of either power found in condemned vessel of a third power, 393: (10) Negroes found on board condemned vessels, 393: (11) Instruments annexed to treaty, 393: (12) Ratifications, 393.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO TREATY FOR SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE OF APRIL 7, 1862: *Concluded February 17, 1863; Ratification advised by Senate February 27, 1863; Ratified by President March 5, 1863; Ratifications exchanged at London April 1, 1863; Proclaimed April 22, 1863.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 345.)

- (1) Right of search and detention of certain vessels may be exercised within thirty leagues of Madagascar, Puerto Rico, and San Domingo, 401: To have same effect as if it formed part of former treaty, 402: Ratifications, when to be exchanged, &c., 402.

TREATY FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PUGET'S SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES: *Concluded July 1, 1863; Ratification advised by Senate January 18, 1864; Ratified by President March 2, 1864; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 3, 1864; Proclaimed March 5, 1864.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 346.)

- (1) Commissioners to examine claims, 402: Appointment, place of meeting, &c., 402: (2) To name an umpire, 403: If they cannot agree, King of Italy to appoint, 403: Umpire to be qualified, 403: Vacancy in office, &c., how filled, 403: Decision to be final, 404: (3) Awards to be paid in instalments, 404: (4) Salaries of, and of arbitrator, 404: Clerks to, and their pay, 404: Record of proceedings to be kept, 404: (5) Ratifications, 404.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded May 13, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate July 8, 1870; Ratified by President July 19, 1870; Ratifications exchanged at London August 10, 1870; Proclaimed September 16, 1870.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 348.)

- (1) Citizens of either country naturalized as citizens or subjects of other country, to be treated as citizens of such country, 405: (2) Naturalization may be renounced if, &c., 406: (3) Citizens renewing residence in original country, 406: (4) Ratifications, 406.

CONVENTION SUPPLEMENTAL TO TREATY OF APRIL 7, 1862, FOR SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE: *Concluded June 3, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate July 8, 1870; Ratified by President July 19, 1870; Ratifications exchanged at London August 10, 1870; Proclaimed September 16, 1870.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 350.)

- (1) Mixed courts to cease, 407: (2) Jurisdiction of mixed courts to be exercised by prize courts, 407: (3) Merchant-vessels detained as slavers, disposition of, 408: Witnesses and proofs to be sent with vessel, 408: (4) Instructions annexed to be part of treaty, 408: (5) Other parts of treaty of 1862 to be in force, 408: (6) Notice of this convention to be given to the mixed courts, 409: (7) Duration of convention, 409: Ratifications, 409.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RENUNCIATION OF NATURALIZATION, SUPPLEMENTAL TO CONVENTION OF MAY 13, 1870: *Concluded February 23, 1871; Ratification advised by Senate March 22, 1871; Ratified by President March 24, 1871; Ratification exchanged at Washington May 4, 1871; Proclaimed May 5, 1871.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 354.)

- (1) Naturalized citizens of either power may renounce their naturalization, 411: Renunciation, how to be made, 412: (2) Persons renouncing naturalization, lists of to be furnished, 412: (3) Ratifications, 412: Annex A, form of declaration of renunciation of naturalization, 412.

TREATY FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF ALL CAUSES OF DIFFERENCE: *Concluded May 8, 1871; Ratification advised by Senate May 24, 1871; Ratified by President May 25, 1871; Ratifications exchanged at London June 17, 1871; Proclaimed July 4, 1871.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 355.)

- (1) Alabama claims to be referred to arbitration, 413: Arbitrators, and how to be named, 414: Vacancies, how filled, 414: (2) To meet, when and where, 414: Their powers and duties, 414: A majority to decide, 414: Agent of each party, 414: (3) Case, &c., of each party to be given to arbitrators, 414: (4) Counter

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case, &c., 415: Time may be extended, 415: Documents and papers to be produced, 415: (5) Arguments and briefs, 415: (6) Rules, &c., to govern the arbitrators in their decisions, 415: Obligations of a neutral government, 415: Not admitted to have been in force when the Alabama claims arose, but to govern in future cases, 416: (7) Decision of arbitrators, when to be made and in what form, 416: To be made as to each vessel separately, 416: Award to be in duplicate, and to whom delivered, 416: Gross sum may be awarded, if, &c., 416: When to be paid, 416: (8) Expenses of the arbitration, how to be defrayed, 416: (9) Arbitrators to keep a record, &c., 416: (10) If Great Britain is found in fault, and a gross sum not awarded, board of assessors to determine claims, 417: Board of assessors, how to be constituted, 417: To meet when and where, 417: Members to subscribe a declaration that, &c., 417: Their powers and duties, 417: A majority to decide, 417: Decision, when and how given, 417: Claims to be presented within what time, 417: Clerks, expenses, &c., of, 417: Report of assessors, how to be made, and to whom delivered, 417: Awards, when and where to be paid, 418: (11) Decision of arbitrators and assessors to be final, 418: Claims not presented to be deemed finally settled, 418: (12) Claims other than the Alabama claims, arising between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, to be referred to three commissioners, 418: Commissioners, their appointment, powers, and duties, 418: Vacancies, how filled, 418: (13) To investigate and decide claims, 419: A majority to decide, 419: Award on each claim, 419: Agent of each government, 419: Decisions to be final, 419: (14) Claims to be presented and decided within what time, 419: (15) Awards, when to be paid, 419: (16) Records, secretary, &c., 420: Expenses to be charged upon awards, 420: But not to exceed five per cent., 420: (17) Decision to be final upon all claims that might have been presented, 420: (18) Right given to the inhabitants of the United States in certain sea-fisheries, except salmon and shad, in British waters, in common with British subjects, 420: Compensation, if any, to be paid by the United States for this grant, to be determined by commissioners, 420: (19) Sea-fisheries; British subjects to have rights in common in certain, on certain coasts of the United States, 421: Salmon and shad fisheries excluded, 421: (20) Certain places reserved from the common right of fishing, 421: Commission to be appointed to designate such places, if, &c., 421: (21) Certain fish-oil and fish to be admitted into each country free of duty, 421: (22) Award of commissioners, and when to be paid, 422: (23) Commissioners, appointment of, 422: Vacancies, how filled, 422: When and where to meet, 422: Their powers and duties, 422: Agent for each government, 422: (24) Proceedings before, how conducted, 422: Documents and papers, 422: Cases to be closed in six months, &c., 423: Awards, when to be given, 423: (25) Records, secretary, expenses, 423: (26) Navigation of the St. Lawrence to be free, subject to, &c., 423: Of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine, 423: (27) The use on terms of equality of certain canals by inhabitants of both countries to be urged, 423: (28) Navigation of Lake Michigan to be free, &c., 423: (29) Provision for conveyance, without payment of duty in transit through territory of the United States, certain merchandise imported at certain ports of the United States, and of goods intended for export, 424: Reciprocal provision as to conveyance in transit through British territory, 424: (30) British subjects may carry in British vessels goods free of duty from certain ports of the United States to other such ports, if part of such carriage is through Canada by land and in bond, 424: Reciprocal privileges granted to citizens of the United States, 424: Provision as to export duties on goods carried under this agreement, 425: Privileges may be suspended by the United States, if, &c., 425: (31) Lumber cut in Maine, floated down the St. John and shipped to the United States from New Brunswick, provision as to duty on, 425: (32) Provisions of Articles 18 and 25 to extend to Newfoundland, 425: (33) When certain articles of the treaty take effect, and how long they continue, 425: (34) Boundary-line between the United States and British possessions west of the Rocky Mountains, determination as to part of it to be left to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, 426: (35) Award, its form, effect, and how delivered, 426: (36) The case of the two parties to be laid before him, how and within what time, 426: (37) Papers and documents, 427: (38) Agents of each government before the arbitrator, 427: (39) Arbitrator to act in person or otherwise, 427: (40) Secretary or clerk, 427: (41) Costs and expenses, how to be paid, 427: (42) Form of award, and when and how to be delivered, 428: (43) Treaty, when to be ratified, &c., 428.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO TREATY OF MAY 8, 1871, RESPECTING PLACES FOR HOLDING SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE TWELFTH ARTICLE THEREOF: *Concluded January 18, 1873; Ratification advised by Senate February 14, 1873; Ratified by the President February 25, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 10, 1873; Proclaimed April 15, 1873.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 368.)

Sessions of the commission may be held at such place within the United States as commissioners may prefer, (Appendix, 1123:) Ratification, (Appendix, 1126.)

PROTOCOL OF MARCH 10, 1873, RESPECTING THE NORTHWEST WATER-BOUNDARY, WITH DEFINITION OF BOUNDARY-LINE, AGREEABLY TO TREATY OF MAY 8, 1871, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 369.)

Boundary-line traced and marked on four charts, two copies of which to be retained by the United States and two by Great Britain, as a perpetual record of agreement as to boundary under 1st article of treaty of June 15, 1846, between the two Governments. (Appendix, 1127.)

PROTOCOL OF JUNE 7, 1873, RESPECTING THE TIME OF ARTICLES 18 TO 25 AND ARTICLE 30 OF THE TREATY OF MAY 8, 1871, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, GOING INTO EFFECT. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 372.)

Declaration that articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty of May 8, 1871, to wit, articles respecting fisheries, &c., take effect on the 1st day of July, 1873. (Appendix, 1129.)

PROTOCOL OF MAY 23, 1874, RESPECTING THE TIME OF ARTICLES 18 TO 25 OF THE TREATY OF MAY 8, 1874, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN GOING INTO EFFECT. (18 St. at L., 847.)

Declaration that articles 18 to 25, inclusive, of the treaty of May 8, 1871, to wit, articles respecting fisheries, &c., take effect on the 1st day of June, 1874. (Appendix, 1131.)

GREECE.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded December 10-22, 1837; Ratification advised by Senate March 26, 1833; Ratified by President April 12, 1833; Ratifications exchanged at London June 13-25, 1838; Proclaimed August 30, 1838.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 373.)

- (1) Ports of either party open to the other. Citizens of each party at liberty to reside in the territories of the other, 430: (2) Tonnage duties, &c., to be on the footing of national vessels, 430: (3) Vessels of the United States may import into Greece whatever Greek vessels may import; reciprocal as to importation in Greek vessels, 431: (4) Vessels of the United States may export from Greece whatever Greek vessels may export; reciprocal as to exportations in Greek vessels from the United States, 431: (5) Coasting trade excepted, 431: (6) Neither party to grant any preference in its purchases to importations in its own vessels, or in the vessels of other nations, 432: (7) No other or higher duties to be imposed than are imposed on vessels of other powers, except the reservations in the fifth article, 432: (8) Prohibitions not to be imposed on the productions of either power, 432: (9) All privileges of transit to become common, 432: (10) Vessels of either party, entering the ports of the other, but not wishing to unload, may depart; they must conform to custom-house regulations, 432: (11) Vessels unloading part of their cargo may depart with the remainder without paying duties; duties chargeable on vessels, where to be paid, 433: (12) Consuls, &c.; archives of consuls to be exempt from search; consuls, &c., to judge and arbitrate in certain cases, 433: (13) Consuls may require the assistance of local authorities for the arrest of deserters; deserters, when arrested, how to be disposed of; deserters guilty of a crime, 434: (14) Aid to shipwrecked vessels, &c., 434: (15) Regulations as to quarantine, 434: (16) Regulations as to blockade, 435: (17) Duration of the treaty to be for ten years, &c., 435: (18) Ratifications to be exchanged within twelve months, 435.

GUATEMALA.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded March 3, 1849; Ratification advised by Senate September 24, 1850; Ratified by President November 14, 1850; Ratifications exchanged at Guatemala May 13, 1852; Proclaimed July 28, 1852.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 378.)

- (1) Peace and friendship, 436: (2) "Most favored nation" clause, 436: (3) Reciprocal rights of navigation and trade, 436: Coasting trade excepted, 437: (4) Privileges to the vessels of each nation, 437: (5) Discriminating duties forbidden, 437: On account of vessels, 437: For other reasons, 437: (6) Reciprocal privileges of citizens of either nation in the other, 437: (7) Embargoes and detentions, without indemnity, forbidden, 438: (8) Vessels in distress or pursued, 438: (9) Property captured by pirates, 438: (10) Wrecks, provisions in case of, 438: (11) Real or personal property, relative to, 438: (12) Protection of property, 439: (13) Liberty of conscience; burials, 439: (14) Trade with enemies, 439: Free ships; free goods, 439: (15) Neutral property in enemy's vessels, 440: Contraband excepted, 440: (16) Contraband articles, 440: (17) Goods considered free, 440: Blockade or siege, 440: (18) Mode of proceeding when only part of goods are contraband, 441: (19) Blockades and sieges, 441: (20) Visitation and search, 441: (21) Ships' papers in case of war, 441: (22) Convoys, 442: (23) Prize courts, 442:

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(24) Commissions or letters of marque, 442: (25) Case of war between contracting parties, 442: (26) Debts, &c., in case of war, 443: (27) Exemptions of envoys, &c., 443: (28) Consuls and vice-consuls, 443: (29) Consuls, &c., to exhibit commissions and receive an exequatur, 443: (30) Consuls and their secretaries, 443: (31) Deserters, 444: (32) Consular convention, 444: (33) Duration of treaty, 444: Ratification, 445.

HANOVER.

[See "Notes," Title "*Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties.*"]

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded May 20, 1840; Ratification advised by Senate July 15, 1840; Ratified by President July 28, 1840; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin November 14, 1840; Proclaimed January 2, 1841.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 387.)

- (1) Reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation; inhabitants of the respective countries to be allowed admission into the territories of the other; residence to be permitted; allowed to manage their business; free access to tribunals of justice, 446: (2) Duties to be the same as on national vessels; vessels to which this privilege extends; same duties on imports, whether in vessels of the United States or of Hanover; same duties on exports, 447: (3) Same duties on importation of certain articles, the growth of either party, &c.; exportations; all prohibitions shall be general, 447-448: (4) Coasting trade excepted, 448: (5) No preference of importations to be given, 448: (6) Consuls; their authority and privileges; consuls to judge and arbitrate cases; contending parties not to be deprived of their right to resort to the tribunals of their country on their return; consuls may require the aid of the local authorities to arrest deserters; deserters, how to be disposed of, 448: (7) Power to dispose of personal property; personal representatives may succeed to property by testament or *ab intestato*; possession to be had on payment of certain duties; care of property in the absence of representatives; in case of several claimants; in case of real estate, alien heirs to be allowed time to dispose thereof; effects of persons removing from their domicile to be exempt from duties, 449: (8) Right to wrecks abolished; assistance in case of shipwreck; salvage payable; duties in case of vessels unloading to repair; the cargo to be liable for storage on goods landed to repair vessels, 449: (9) The treaty to continue twelve years, and for one year after notice of either party of desire to terminate it, 450: (10) Ratifications to be exchanged in ten months; the signatures to the treaty in two languages not to be cited as a precedent, 450.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded June 10, 1846; Ratification advised by Senate January 6, 1847; Ratified by President January 8, 1847; Ratifications exchanged at Hanover March 5, 1847; Proclaimed April 24, 1847.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 391.)

- (1) Vessels of both nations placed on equal footing in regard to importation of foreign merchandise; tonnage toll, 451: (2) Coasting trade, 451: (3) No preference in purchases, 451: (4) Wrecks, in cases of, assistance to be rendered; repairs of vessels, 451-452: (5) To what vessels privileges of this treaty shall extend, 452: (6) No higher import or export duties on products of one country than the other, including fisheries, 452: (7) Favors to become common, 452: (8) Import and transit duties on raw cotton; Weser tolls, 453: (9) Rights of consuls; deserters, 454: (10) Rights of citizens or subjects of either party residing in the other, 454: (11) Duration of treaty; proviso as to increase of import duty on tobacco by Hanover, 455: (12) Privileges of this treaty may be extended to other states of the Germanic Confederation, 455: (13) Ratification, 455-456.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded January 18, 1855; Ratification advised by Senate March 3, 1855; Ratified by President March 8, 1855; Ratifications exchanged at London April 17, 1855; Proclaimed May 5, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 396.)

- (1) For what crimes extradition may be demanded, 456: (2) Other Germanic states may accede to convention, 457: (3) Neither party bound to deliver up its own citizens, 457: (4) Criminal held for new crime committed in country to which he has fled, 457: (5) Duration of convention, 457: (6) Ratification, 457.

TREATY FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE STADE OR BRUNSHAUSEN DUES: *Concluded November 6, 1861; Ratification advised by Senate February 3, 1862; Ratified by President February 7, 1862; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin April 29, 1862; Proclaimed June 17, 1862.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 398.)

- (1) Stade or Brunnschausen dues abolished, 458: (2) Hanover to provide for free navigation of the Elbe, 459: (3) Indemnity, 459: (4) Terms of payment of indemnity, 459: (5) Execution of convention to be speedy and without form, 459: (6) Treaty of 1846 to remain in force; exception, 459: (7) Ratification, 459; Protocol, 460.

HANSEATIC REPUBLICS.

CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded December 20, 1827; Ratification advised by Senate January 7, 1828; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 2, 1828; Proclaimed June 2, 1828.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 400.)

- (1) Imports, 461; (2) No higher duties to be paid by either of the contracting parties than are paid by other powers, 462; (3) No priority or preference to be given by either party, 462; (4) What shall be vessels of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, 462; (5) Vessels of the Hanseatic Republic coming to the United States, 463; (6) Merchants may manage their own affairs, submitting themselves to the laws, &c., 463; (7) Power to dispose of personal goods, 463; (8) Special protection to persons and property, 463; (9) Favors granted to other nations to be common to both parties, 464; (10) Convention to be in force for twelve years, 464; (11) To be ratified within nine months, 464.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION OF DECEMBER 20, 1827: *Concluded June 4, 1828; Ratification advised by Senate December 29, 1828; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 14, 1829; Proclaimed January 14, 1829.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 403.)

- Consuls, &c., authorized to arrest deserters, 465: Assistance to be afforded to consuls, 465: If a deserter has committed any offense his surrender to be delayed, 465: This article to have the same force as if forming part of the convention of 1827; ratifications to be exchanged within nine months, 465.

CONVENTION FOR MUTUAL EXTENSION OF THE JURISDICTION OF CONSULS: *Concluded April 30, 1852; Ratification advised by Senate August 30, 1852; Ratified by President September 24, 1852; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 25, 1853; Proclaimed June 6, 1853.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 404.)

- (1) Consuls to act in disputes between masters and crews, 466; (2) Limitations of this convention, 466; (3) Ratification, 467.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, AND FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded December 20, 1849; Ratification advised by Senate January 14, 1850; Ratified by President February 4, 1850; Ratifications exchanged at Honolulu August 24, 1850; Proclaimed November 9, 1850.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 406.)

- (1) Peace and amity, 468; (2) Reciprocal rights as to commerce, trade, duties, imports, 468; (3) Same subject, each party subject only to same export duties, 469; (4) Tonnage duties, 469; (5) Coasting trade, 469; (6) Steam-vessels carrying mails exempt from all duties, 469; (7) Whale-ships of the United States, privileges of, 470; (8) Privileges of citizens of the United States in Hawaii, and of Hawaiians in the United States, 470; (9) Right of citizens of one country as to trade, &c., 471; (10) Consuls; their status; favored-nation clause; deserters, 471; (11) Religious toleration, 472; (12) Wrecks; salvage, &c., 472; (13) Vessels driven into port by stress of weather, 472-473; (14) Extradition of criminals, 473; (15) Postal and mail arrangements, 473; (16) Duration of treaty ten years; twelve months' notice, 474; (17) Ratification, 474.

CONVENTION FOR COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY: *Concluded January 30, 1875; Ratification advised by Senate March 18, 1875; Ratified by President May 31, 1875; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 3, 1875; Proclaimed June 3, 1875.* (Appendix, 1133.)

- (1) Free entry into United States of certain specified articles, the product of the Hawaiian Islands, (Appendix 1133:); (2) Free entry into the Hawaiian Islands of certain specified articles, the product of the United States, (Appendix, 1133:); (3) Evidence that certain articles are entitled to free entry to be established by regulations of both countries, (Appendix 1134:); (4) No export duty to be imposed by the one country on goods admitted free by the other; Hawaii prohibited from leasing or disposing of any of its ports or other territory, or granting special privileges therein to any other power, or making treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the privileges secured to the United States, (Appendix 1134:); (5) Legislation by United States necessary to carry convention into effect; to continue in force seven years and until twelve months after notice, (Appendix 1135:); (6) Ratification, (Appendix, 1135.)

HAYTI.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, AND FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded November 3, 1864; Ratification advised by Senate January 17, 1865; Ratified by President May 18, 1865; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 22, 1865; Proclaimed July 6, 1865.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 412.)

- (1) Peace and amity, 475; (2) Privileges of most favored nations, 475; (3) Case of war, 476; (4) Property not to be confiscated, 476; (5) Exemption from military

TREATY OF AMITY, ETC.—Continued.

duty, 476: (6) Rights of residence and business; privileges of courts, 476: (7) Inviolability of books and papers of citizens, 477: (8) Religious freedom, 477: (9) Personal property, right to dispose of, 477: (10) Imports, duties, tonnage, 477: (11) Exports, 478: (12) Coasting trade, 478: (13) Rates of duties; no prohibition on importation, 478: (14) Discriminating duties, 478: (15) Rights of asylum and refuge, 478: (16) Shipwreck; repairs, 479: (17) Ships not affected by ownership of merchandise on board, 479: (18) Rules as to blockade, 479: (19) Recognition of certain principles; free ships make free goods; property of neutrals not to be confiscated; extends to persons, except soldiers, 479-480: (20) Contraband of war, what to be considered, 480: (21) Goods not included in list of contraband, 480: (22) Merchant-ships in time of war, 480: (23) Neutral vessels, 480: (24) Search of vessels, 481: (25) Ships under convoy, 481: (26) Provisions as to captures, 482: (27) Care of captured property, 482: (28) Prize courts, 482: (29) Duties on prize ships and their captures, 482: (30) Foreign privateers, 483: (31) Letters of marque, 483: (32) Rights of diplomatic agents, 483: (33) Consuls and vice-consuls, 483: (34) Exequaturs, 483: (35) Consuls' taxes, 484: (36) Deserters, 484: (37) Consular convention, 484: (38) Fugitives from justice, 484: (39) Crimes for which surrender shall be made, 485: (40) Surrender to be made by Executive, 485: (41) Offences of a political character, no surrender for, 485: (42) Duration of treaty, 485: (43) Ratification, 485.

HESSE.

CONVENTION FOR ABOLITION OF DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION: *Concluded March 26, 1844; Ratification advised by Senate June 12, 1844; Ratified by President June 22, 1844; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin October 16, 1844; Time for exchange of ratifications extended to July 4, 1845, and exchange of them previous thereto declared regular by Senate January 13, 1845; Proclaimed May 8, 1845.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 422.)

- (1) Droit d'anbaine forever abolished, 486: (2) Aliens, who, if citizens, would inherit real property, may sell the same and remove proceeds, 486: (3) Aliens may take and dispose of personal property, 486: (4) Property of absent heirs to be cared for same as the property of natives, 487: (5) Disputes concerning inheritance, 487: (6) Ratification, 487.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION AND FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded August 1, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate April 12, 1869; Ratified by President April 18, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin July 23, 1869; Proclaimed August 31, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 423.)

- (1) When citizens of Grand Duchy of Hesse are to be treated as American citizens; when American citizens are to be treated as citizens of the Grand Duchy of Hesse; declaration of intent not to affect naturalization, 488: (2) Naturalized citizens liable on return to their original country for offences committed before emigration, 488: (3) Convention of 16th June, 1852, for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice, not changed, 488: (4) When naturalized citizens of either country shall be held to have renounced their naturalization, 489: When the intent not to return shall be held to exist, 489: (5) When convention goes into effect and how long to continue, 489: (6) When to be ratified and ratifications exchanged; execution, ratification, proclamation, 489.

HONDURAS.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded July 4, 1864; Ratification advised by Senate February 20, 1865; Ratified by President March 9, 1865; Ratifications exchanged at Tegucigalpa May 5, 1865; Proclaimed May 30, 1865.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 426.)

- (1) Peace and amity, 490: (2) Reciprocal freedom of commerce, subject to laws; ships of war and post-office packets of the two countries to enter harbors of either; privilege of coasting trade not granted hereby, 491: (3) Privileges of most favored nation granted, 491: (4) Duties on imports and exports; to be the same on goods carried in vessels of either country, 491: (5) Tonnage, light, harbor, and salvage dues, 491: (6) Bounties and drawbacks, 491: (7) Rights of United States citizens in Honduras; of citizens of Honduras in the United States; courts of justice to be open equally for citizens of both countries, 492: (8) Other privileges of citizens of both countries to be the same; estates of persons deceased, 492-493: (9) Exemption from compulsory military service, 493: (10) Diplomatic agents and consuls, 493: (11) Rights of citizens in case of war between the two countries, 493: (12) Liberty of the person; of religious belief; rights of burial, 494: (13) Certain articles of this treaty may be terminated after notice, 494: (14) Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway Company to have right of transit, &c.; sovereignty and property of Honduras in and over the line of road recognized and guaranteed; protection and guaranty may be withdrawn, 494-495: (15) Ratifications, where to be exchanged, 495.

ITALY.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS, &c., OF CONSULS: *Concluded February 8, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate June 17, 1868; Ratified by President June 22, 1868; Ratifications exchanged at Washington September 17, 1868; Proclaimed February 23, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 432.)

- (1) Consuls-general, consuls, &c., to be received by each power in all its places, except, &c.; reservation to apply alike to every other power, 496: (2) Consular officers to receive exequatur free of charge, and effect thereof, 496: (3) To be exempt from arrest, &c., except, &c., 496: (4) If citizens, &c., of the state where they reside, they are liable to the same charges as other citizens; not to be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts; their testimony, how to be obtained, in criminal cases, 496-497: (5) May place over their doors the arms of their nation, and raise its flag, except, &c., 497: (6) Consular offices and dwellings to be inviolate: not to be used as places of asylum; papers of consulate to be kept separate, if consular officers are engaged in other business, 497: (7) Who to exercise their functions, in case of the absence or death of consular officers, 497: (8) Consul-general and consuls may appoint vice-consuls; who may be vice-consuls; their commissions and privileges, 497: (9) Consular officers may complain to the authorities of infractions of treaties or conventions; may take depositions, &c., 498: (10) Copies of papers authenticated by official seals, to be received as legal documents, 498: (11) Consular officers to have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant-vessels of their nation, &c.; courts of the country not to interfere; crews of vessels may be arrested, and how, and how released, 498: (12) Disputes between the officers of vessels and their passengers, to be determined in the circuit and district courts of the United States, 498-499: (13) Consular officers may arrest deserters from ships of war, or merchant-vessels; mode of procedure, 499: Aid and protection to be furnished; deserters not to be detained beyond three months, 499: (14) Damages suffered at sea by vessels to be settled by consular officers, if, &c., 499: (15) Salvage; no custom-house charges on saved merchandise, unless, &c., 499-500: (16) Death of citizens of either country in the territory of the other, 500: (17) This convention to be in force ten years, and one year longer if neither party give notice, &c., 500.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded March 23, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, June 17, 1868; Ratified by President June 22, 1868; Ratifications exchanged at Washington September 17, 1868; Proclaimed September 30, 1868.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 436.)

- (1) Certain persons convicted or charged with certain crimes to be delivered up, 501: Evidence of criminality to be what, 501: (2) Enumerated crimes, 501: Murder and attempt to commit rape, arson, piracy, mutiny, burglary, robbery, embezzlement, forgery, counterfeiting, 502: (3) Political offences not included in treaty; persons surrendered not to be tried for old ordinary offences, 502: (4) Extradition of those under arrest for local offences may be deferred, 502: (5) Requisitions for extradition, how to be made; in cases of those convicted of crime; of those charged with crime, 502: (6) Expenses of arrest, &c., to be borne by the government in whose name the requisition is made, 502: (7) This convention to last for how long; when to be ratified, &c., 502-503.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 8, 1868, RELATIVE TO RIGHTS, &c., OF CONSULS: *Concluded January 21, 1869; Ratification advised by Senate February 16, 1869; Ratified by President February 24, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 7, 1869; Proclaimed May 11, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 438.)

Time of ratification extended and ratification declared valid, 500.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO CONVENTION OF MARCH 23, 1868, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded January 21, 1869; Ratification advised by Senate February 16, 1869; Ratified by President February 23, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 7, 1869; Proclaimed May 11, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 438.)

Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, added to list of extradition crimes, 503.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded February 26, 1871; Ratification advised by Senate April 15, 1871; Ratified by President April 29, 1871; Ratifications exchanged at Washington November 18, 1871; Proclaimed November 23, 1871.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 439.)

- (1) Reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation, 504: Rights and privileges of residence, 504: War-vessels to have favorable treatment, 504: (2) Right to travel and trade, 504: (3) Security to persons and property, 504: Exemption from compulsory military service, from office, and from forced contributions, 504: (4) No embargo or detention of vessels, &c., without indemnification, 504: Imports into the United States in Italian vessels and the duties thereon, 505: Into Italy in vessels of the United States and duties thereon, 505: Exports, bounties, duties, and drawbacks, 505: (6) No duties or charges to be imposed that do not equally

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Continued.

extend to all other nations, 505: (7) Vessels of either country arriving in a port of the other may proceed to another port and discharge, but may not engage in coastwise navigation, 505: (8) Certain vessels exempt from tonnage, anchorage, and clearance duties, 505: What vessels not to be considered as engaging in trade, 506: What damaged goods to pay customs duties, 506: (9) Wrecked vessels to receive assistance, &c., 506: (10) Vessels may complete their crews, &c., 506: (11) Vessels, &c., captured by pirates and found within, &c., to be delivered to owners if claimed within one year, 506: (12) Private property, &c., in case of war to be exempt from seizure; this exemption not to extend to, &c., 506: (13) What to constitute a legal blockade, 507: (14) Vessels attempting in ignorance to enter a blockaded port, not to be detained, &c., unless, &c., 507: What indorsement on the vessel's papers, 507: In port when blockade is established, 507: (15) Contraband of war, what to be deemed, 507: (16) Citizens of either country may sail from any port and trade in the ports, &c., of those who are enemies of the other, &c., 508: Free ships to make free goods, contraband excepted, 508: And free persons excepted, 508: This privilege to extend only to what flags, 508: (17) United States vessels and Italian vessels, what to be deemed, 508: (18) Examination on the high seas of the merchant-vessels of one country by the war-vessels of the other, 508: (19) Vessels under convoy, 509: (20) Commanders of ships of war to be punished and to be liable in damages for outrages upon the persons or property of the citizens of the other country, 509: (21) In case of war, merchants to be allowed a certain time to arrange business and leave, 509: Who may continue their respective employments unmolested, 509: This article not to be annulled or suspended on any pretence, 509: (22) Property, real and personal, disposition of, 510: (23) Courts of justice to be open, 510: (24) Privileges of the most favored nation, 510: (25) This treaty to continue how long, 510: (26) And when to be ratified, 510.

JAPAN.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY: *Concluded March 31, 1854; Ratifications advised by Senate July 15, 1854; Ratified by President August 7, 1854; Ratifications exchanged at Simoda February 21, 1855; Proclaimed June 22, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 446.)

- (1) Peace to exist, 512: (2) Simoda and Hakodade opened as ports for certain purposes, 512: (3) Provision for the case of wrecks, 512: (4) Provision for deliberation if other things are wanted, 513: (5) Trade permitted, 513: (6) Things wanted to be supplied by Japanese officers, 513: (7) Things wanted to be supplied by Japanese officers, 513: (8) Things wanted to be supplied by Japanese officers, 513: (9) Favors granted to other nations to be extended to the United States, 513: (10) No other ports to be resorted to except when in distress, &c., 513: (11) Consuls or agents may be appointed at Simoda, 514: (12) Ratification, how and when to be made, 514.

TREATY REGULATING INTERCOURSE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS WITH JAPAN, AND THE VALUE OF COIN THEREIN, AND GIVING THE AMERICAN CONSUL JURISDICTION AND PRIVILEGES IN CERTAIN CASES: *Concluded June 17, 1857; Ratification advised by Senate June 15, 1858; Proclaimed June 30, 1858.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 448.)

- (1) Port of Nagasaki to be open to American vessels, 514: (2) American citizens may reside at Simoda and Hakodade, 514: May be vice-consul at Hakodade; these provisions to take effect July 4, 1858, 514: (3) Relative value of Japanese and American coin in settlement of accounts, 515: Allowance for recoinage, 515: (4) Jurisdiction of offences in Japan by Americans on Japanese, 515: By Japanese on Americans, 515: How to be punished, 515: (5) Medium of exchange for supplies, &c., 515: (6) Rights of consul-general to go beyond certain limits, 515: Use of right to be delayed, 515: (7) Purchases for consul-general, how may be made and paid for, 515: (8) Dutch version of these articles to be taken to give the true meaning thereof, 515: (9) Treaty when to take effect, 515: (10) Signature in quintuplicate, 516: (11) Ratification and proclamation, 516.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded July 29, 1858; Ratification advised by Senate December 15, 1858; Ratified by President April 12, 1860; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 22, 1860; Proclaimed May 23, 1860.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 449.)

- (1) Amity and friendship, 516: Diplomatic agents of United States may reside at Yedo, 516: Consuls, or consular agents, may reside at any open ports, 516: Diplomatic agent and consul-general may travel freely in any part of Japan, 516: Diplomatic agent and consuls of Japan in the United States, 516: (2) President of the United States, on request, to act as mediator between Japan and any European power, 517: United States ships of war to aid Japanese vessels on the high seas, 517: United States consuls to aid Japanese vessels in ports, 517: (3)

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE—Continued.

Additional ports opened, 517 : American citizens may reside therein, 517 : Rules and regulations as to their residence, 517 : Provisions as to residence of Americans in Yedo and Osaca, 517 : Regulations of trade ; these provisions to be made public by Japanese government, 517 : Munitions of war, to whom only to be sold ; rice and wheat not to be exported from Japan ; supplies thereof to be sold to residents, and for ships' crews, &c., 517 : Copper, surplus to be sold at auction by Japanese government, 517 : Americans in Japan may employ Japanese servants, 517 : (4) Duties to be paid according to tariff, 518 : Proceedings where there is a difference as to the value of duties ; supplies for United States Navy, 518 : Opium, importation of, prohibited ; provisions as to seizure and destruction thereof, 518 : Imports on which duties are paid, may be transported without further tax, &c. ; no higher duties than are fixed by this treaty, &c., 518 : (5) Foreign coin to be current in Japan, 518 : May be used in payments ; to be exchanged for Japanese coin, &c. ; coins, all except copper, may be exported ; uncoined foreign gold and silver may be exported, 518 : (6) Jurisdiction over offences, 518 : Americans against Japanese in consular courts, 519 : Japanese against Americans, by local authorities, 519 : Consular courts open to Japanese creditors ; forfeitures and penalties for violation of treaty, 519 : Neither government to be responsible for debts of its citizens, 519 : (7) Limits of right to travel, &c., in opened harbors, 519 : What Americans shall lose right of permanent residence in Japan ; such persons to have reasonable time to settle their affairs, to be determined by American consul, 519 : (8) Americans in Japan to have religious freedom, 519 : Religious animosity not to be excited, 519 : (9) Japanese authorities, on request of consul, will arrest deserters and fugitives from justice, 520 : Will receive prisoners in jail, 520 : Consul to pay just compensation, 520 : (10) Japanese government may purchase or construct vessels of war, &c., in United States, 520 : May engage in the United States scientific men, &c., 520 : Their purchases may be exported, 520 : Except contraband of war, 520 : (11) Regulations appended make part of treaty, 520 : (12) Conflicting provisions of treaty of March 31, 1854, repealed, 520 : And of convention of June 17, 1857 ; rules may be made to carry this treaty into effect, 520 : (13) This treaty may be terminated after July 4, 1872, by either government, on a year's notice, 520 : Treaty, &c., subject to revision, 521 : (14) Treaty, when to take effect, 521 : Ratifications, how verified, 521 : Treaty executed in quadruplicate, 521 : Dutch version of treaty to be deemed the original, 521 : Signatures ; regulations for conducting American trade in Japan, 521 : At custom-house ; Japanese custom-house officers to be placed on board merchant-vessels, 522 : Unloading of goods, 522 : Fine for breaking locks and seals ; goods discharged without entry to be forfeited, 522 : Frauds on revenue, and attempts at fraud, how punished, 524 : Regulations as to goods to be landed ; certain supplies need not be entered ; as to clearance of vessels, &c. ; meaning of word "ship" in treaty or regulations, 524 : Tonnage duties not to be levied on American ships, 524 : Fees of custom-house authorities ; tariff of duties in Japan, 524 : Class one to be free ; class two to pay five per cent. ; class three to pay thirty-five per cent. ; class four to pay twenty per cent. ; duties on exports ; import and export duties may be revised and when, 524 : Ratifications exchanged, and proclamation, 525.

CONVENTION FOR REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES : *Concluded January 28, 1864 ; Ratification advised by Senate February 21, 1866 ; Ratified by President April 9, 1866 ; Proclaimed April 9, 1866.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 458.)

- (1) Articles free of duty, 525 : (2) At reduced duty of five per cent. ; importation of opium prohibited, 525 : (3) Those importing and exporting to pay the duty, 525 : (4) Ratification, 525.

CONVENTION FOR PAYMENT OF \$3,000,000 TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND HOLLAND, AS INDEMNITIES AND EXPENSES : *Concluded October 22, 1864 ; Ratification advised by Senate February 21, 1866 ; Ratified by President April 9, 1866 ; Proclaimed April 9, 1866.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 459.)

- (1) Damages to be paid the four treaty powers for hostile acts of the Prince of Nagato, &c. ; amount fixed at \$3,000,000, to include all claims, 526 : (2) To be payable quarterly in instalments of one-sixth, and when to begin, 526 : (3) The opening of a port in the Inland Sea may be accepted in lieu of payment of money, 526 : (4) The Tycoon to make the offer, and the treaty powers at their option may accept it, 526.

CONVENTION ESTABLISHING A TARIFF OF DUTIES : *Concluded June 25, 1866 ; Ratification advised by Senate June 17, 1868.* (Appendix, 1136.)

- (1) Tariff of exports and imports annexed, to be binding, (Appendix, 1136:) Tariff to be substituted for previous ones, (Appendix, 1137:) When tariff is to take effect, (Appendix, 1137:) (2) Tariff subject to revision on July 1, 1872, (Appendix, 1137:) Duties on tea and silk may be readjusted after two years, (Appendix, 1137:) Change in rate of duty on timber may be made after six months, (Appendix, 1137:)

CONVENTION ESTABLISHING A TARIFF OF DUTIES—Continued.

(3) Permit fees abolished, (Appendix, 1137:) Permits for landing or shipment required, but will be issued gratis, (Appendix, 1137:) (4) Warehousing by Japan of imported goods, (Appendix, 1137:) Safe custody of warehoused goods by Japan, (Appendix, 1137:) Goods imported for re-exportation not subject to import duties, (Appendix, 1137:) Warehouse dues to be collected by Japan, (Appendix, 1137:) (5) No transit duty, (Appendix, 1138:) (6) Exchange of currency, (Appendix, 1138:) Existing treaties relating to currency to be modified, (Appendix, 1138:) (7) Correction of abuses at open ports, (Appendix, 1138:) Protection of trade, (Appendix, 1138:) One or more landing places at each port to be covered in, (Appendix, 1138:) (8) Right of Japanese to purchase vessels at open ports or in foreign countries, (Appendix, 1138:) Registration of vessels purchased by Japanese, (Appendix, 1139:) How tonnage of such vessels shall be proved, (Appendix, 1139:) (9) Certain restrictions on trade and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese removed, (Appendix, 1139:) Right of Japanese merchants to trade with foreigners, (Appendix, 1139:) Right of Daimios to trade with foreigners, (Appendix, 1139:) (10) Imports and exports may be made by Japanese in either their own or foreign vessels, (Appendix, 1139:) Right of Japanese to emigrate when provided with passports, (Appendix, 1139:) Japanese may accept employment on board foreign vessels, (Appendix, 1139:) (11) Lights, buoys, and beacons, open ports to be provided with by Japan, (Appendix, 1139:) (12) When treaty is to take effect, (Appendix, 1140:) Exchange of ratifications, (Appendix, 1140:) Signatures, (Appendix, 1140:) Tariffs of import and export duties, (Appendix, 1140, 1143:) Rules amendatory and explanatory of the tariffs, (Appendix, 1144.)

LEW CHEW.

COMPACT OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE: *Concluded July 11, 1854; Ratification advised by Senate March 3, 1855: Ratified by President March 9, 1855; Proclaimed March 9, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 460.)

Trade allowed at Lew Chew, 528: Trade, where to be carried on, 528: Wrecks, 528: Stipulations respecting conduct of Americans who land, 528: Burial-ground, 528: Pilots, 528: Price of wood and water, 528.

LIBERIA.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded October 21, 1862; Ratification advised by Senate January 9, 1863; Ratified by President January 12, 1863; Ratifications exchanged at London February 17, 1863; Proclaimed March 18, 1863.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 461.)

(1) Peace and friendship, 529: (2) Reciprocal freedom of commerce, 529: (3) Tonnage, import, and other duties, 529: (4) Goods in United States vessels not to be prohibited, &c., 530: In Liberian vessels, 530: (5) Vessels wrecked or damaged; disputes as to salvage, 530: (6) Privileges of most favored nation, 530: (7) Consuls, 530: (8) United States not to interfere with the domestic concerns of Liberia, 531: (9) Ratifications, signature, exchange of ratifications, proclamation, 531.

MADAGASCAR.

TREATY OF COMMERCE: *Concluded February 14, 1867; Ratification advised by Senate January 20, 1868; Ratified by President January 24, 1868; Ratifications exchanged at Antananarivo July 8 1868; Proclaimed October 1, 1868.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 464.)

(1) Peace and friendship, 532: (2) Right of dominion and of domicile, 532: When any premises may be entered, 532: Religious worship, 532: Rights of persons and of property, 532: Contracts for land, how to be executed, 533: Trade, except in certain places, 533: (3) Commerce, tariff, 533: Prohibited imports and exports: no duties, &c., on vessels of either, greater than are imposed on vessels of the most favored nation, 533: Certain ports not to be entered by United States vessels, 533: (4) Consuls, their residences and privileges, 533: (5) Rights of citizens in each country when in the other country, 533: Civil rights and criminal offences, 533: Disputes, how to be settled, 534: (6) Regulations as to vessels; mutiny and desertion, 534: (7) Help in cases of shipwreck, 534: (8) Ratification, 534: Supplementary article, 534.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WITH HANOVER OF JUNE 10, 1846: *Signed and exchanged December 9, 1847; Ratification advised by Senate May 18, 1848; Ratified by President May 20, 1848; Proclaimed August 2 1848.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 467.)

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO TREATY, ETC.—Continued.

- (1) Vessels of both parties placed on equal footing; port charges, 535-536: (2) Coasting trade, 536: (3) No priority or preference, 536: (4) Wrecks; salvage; repairs of vessel, 536: (5) What vessels privileges of treaty extend to, 537: (6) Duties, 537: (7) Favors to be common, 537: (8) Duty on raw cotton, and rice in husk; import duty on leaves; transit duty, 538: (9) Consuls, vice-consuls, their powers and jurisdiction; masters and crews; deserters, 538: (10) Rights and privileges of citizens of one power in territory of the other; property of absent heirs; heirs of real estate, 539; (11) Duration of treaty, 540.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, WITH PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS, AND TO ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THERETO OF NOVEMBER 16, 1852: *Dated November 26, 1853; Proclaimed January 6, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 472.) (Appendix, 1146.)

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, WITH PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Dated December 2, 1853; Proclaimed January 26, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 473.) (Appendix, 1147.)

MEXICO.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF LIMITS: *Concluded January 12, 1828; Ratification advised by Senate April 4, 1832; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 5, 1832; Proclaimed April 5, 1832.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 474.)

- (1) Boundary the same as fixed by treaty of Washington, February 22, 1817, 542: (2) Boundary to begin on the Gulf of Mexico, and end on the South Sea, in latitude 42°; islands in the Sabine, &c., to belong to the United States, 542-543: (3) Commissioners to be appointed to run the line, 543: (4) Ratifications to be exchanged in four months, 543.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO TREATY OF LIMITS OF JANUARY 12, 1828: *Concluded April 5, 1831; Ratification advised by Senate April 4, 1832; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 5, 1832; Proclaimed April 5, 1832.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 475.)

Time of ratification extended, 544.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded April 5, 1831; Ratification advised by Senate March 23, 1832; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 5, 1832; Proclaimed April 5, 1832.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 476.)

- (1) Peace and friendship between both nations, 545: (2) The footing of the most favored nation secured to both parties, 545: (3) Entry into the ports of each other, coasting trade excepted, 545: (4) Duties on the products of the parties; export duties and prohibitions, 545: (5) Tonnage duties the same on vessels of either party, 546: (6) Import duties; export duties, bounties, and drawbacks, 546: (7) Merchants, &c., put on the same footing in the ports of either party, 546: (8) Embargoes, detention, compensation for, 547: (9) Citizens of either party exempted from service in the army or navy, 547: (10) Citizens seeking refuge in the ports of either party, 547: (11) Delivery of vessels, &c., captured by pirates, 547: (12) Shipwrecks, 547: (13) Succession to personal estate, and disposal thereof, 548: (14) Persons and property to be protected, 548: (15) Security as to religion in Mexico; in the United States, 548: (16) Security to vessels sailing to or from enemies' ports; free ships make free goods; limitation of the principle, 548-549: (17) Where neutral flag protects enemies' property, 549: (18) Contraband goods excepted and defined, 549: (19) Blockade defined, 550: (20) Contraband liable to condemnation; vessels not to be detained if contraband articles be delivered up, 550: (21) Notice of blockade; free egress allowed in certain cases, 550: (22) Examination of vessels at sea, 550: (23) Passports and sea-letters during war; if not provided, vessels, &c., to be adjudged lawful prizes, 551: (24) Vessels under convoy, 551: (25) Prize courts, 551: (26) In the event of war between the two countries, removal of property and persons to be allowed, 552: (27) Immunities of merchants and public agents, 552: (28) Consuls, 552: (29) Deserters from vessels, 552-553: (30) Arrest and detention of deserters, 553: (31) A consular convention to be entered into, 553: (32) Interior commerce, routes, and escorts, 553: (33) Indian hostilities to be prevented; prisoners made by Indians to be liberated, 554: (34) Points adjusted between the parties; treaty in force for eight years; harmony of the parties not to be interrupted by the acts of individuals; demand of satisfaction to precede hostilities; nothing in this treaty to operate contrary to treaties with other powers; ratifications to be exchanged within one year, or earlier, 555: Additional article, April 5, 1831, 555: Substitution for the fifth and sixth articles of the treaty of April 5, 1831, 555: Duties to be equal on

TREATY OF AMITY, ETC.—Continued.

the productions and manufactures of Mexico to those paid on like goods of other nations in the ports of the United States, 555: Additional article; fifth and sixth articles suspended, 555: Substitute, 555. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 486.)

SECOND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO TREATY OF LIMITS OF JANUARY 12, 1828: *Concluded April 3, 1835; Ratification advised by Senate January 26, 1836; Ratified by President February 2, 1836; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 20, 1836; Proclaimed April 21, 1836.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 486.)

Limits defined, 556: Commissioners and surveyors, 556.

CONVENTION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ON MEXICO: *Concluded April 11, 1839; Ratification advised by Senate March 17, 1840; Ratified by President April 6, 1840; Ratifications exchanged at Washington April 7, 1840; Proclaimed April 8, 1840.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 487.)

- (1) Certain claims to be referred to a board of four commissioners; manner of their appointment, 557: (2) The board to have two secretaries, &c., 558: (3) Meeting of the board, 558: (4) Documents to be delivered to the board, 558: (5) The commissioners to decide on the justice of the claims, 558: (6) Mexico to be at liberty to issue treasury notes for the amount found due, 558: (7) In case of difference between the commissioners as to the claims, the documents shall be referred to the King of Prussia, 559: (8) The King of Prussia to be invited to appoint an umpire, 559: (9) In case the King of Prussia declines to appoint an umpire, Her Britannic Majesty to be invited to appoint; and in case she declines, the King of the Netherlands to be invited to appoint an umpire, 559: (10) The decision of the umpire to be final, 560: (11) Mexico to be exonerated from certain claims, 560: (12) Compensation to the commissioners and their secretaries, 560: (13) Ratifications to be exchanged within twelve months, 560.

CONVENTION FURTHER PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF AWARDS TO CLAIMANTS UNDER CONVENTION OF APRIL 11, 1839: *Concluded January 30, 1843; Ratification advised by Senate March 2, 1843; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 29, 1843; Proclaimed March 30, 1843.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 490.)

- (1) Mexico to pay all interest due on the 30th April, 1843, 561: (2) Principal and interest to be paid in five years, 561: (3) Payments to be made in the city of Mexico in gold or silver, 561: (4) Mexico pledges the proceeds of direct taxes, 561: (5) Mexico to pay two and a half per cent. on each payment to cover charges, 561: (6) A new convention to be entered into for the settlement of all claims on Mexico, 561: (7) Ratifications, 562.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT: *Concluded February 2, 1848; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, March 10, 1848; Ratified by President March 16, 1848; Ratifications exchanged at Queretaro May 30, 1848; Proclaimed July 4, 1848.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 492.)

- (1) Firm and universal peace to prevail between the two republics, 562: (2) Convention to be entered into for the provisional suspension of hostilities, 563: (3) Immediately upon the ratification of this treaty, blockade of the Mexican ports to cease, 563: Troops of the United States to be withdrawn from the interior to certain points near the sea-coast, and evacuation of the interior to be completed with the least possible delay, 563: Custom-houses to be delivered up to the Mexican authorities, &c., 563: An account to be made out of the amount of all duties collected by the United States after the ratification of this treaty by Mexico; the same, after deducting costs, to be paid over to the government of Mexico within three months after exchange of ratifications, 563: Evacuation of the capital of Mexico to be completed in one month, 563: (4) Prisoners on both sides to be restored, and Mexican captives to Indian tribes within the limits of the United States to be rescued and returned to their country, 564: (5) Boundary-line to be run by a commissioner and surveyor, and to be religiously respected, 564-565: (6) Vessels of United States to have free passage by Gulf of California and river Colorado; how a road, canal, or railway may be run on a bank of the river Gila, 565-566: (7) Rivers Gila and Bravo del Norte may be navigated freely by both parties, and no tax thereon shall be levied without consent of both Governments, 566: (8) Mexicans established in territories ceded to the United States can remove or remain, retaining their property; all property to be inviolably respected, 566: (9) Mexicans remaining in the ceded territories may become citizens of the United States, 566-567: (10) Government of the United States to pass such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing stipulations, 567: (11) Amount of money to be paid to Mexico in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, 568: (12) The United States also to assume and pay the amounts due on the claims liquidated against Mexico under the convention between the two governments, 568: (13) Mexican government discharged from all claims of citizens of the United States which have arisen previous to the

TREATY OF PEACE, ETC.—Continued.

signature of this treaty, 568: (15) The United States to make satisfaction for the same to an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars, 568: Board of commissioners to be established to ascertain the validity of such claims, 569: Books, records, and documents in the possession of the government of Mexico necessary to the decision of any claim; how to be obtained from that government, 569: (16) Each party reserves the right to fortify any part of its territory, 569: (17) Treaty of 5th April, 1831, between the United States and Mexico, with certain exceptions, revived, 569: But may be terminated by either party's giving one year's notice, 569: (18) Supplies for the troops of the United States arriving in Mexico previous to the evacuation to be exempt from duty, 569: (19) Rules to be observed with respect to merchandise imported into Mexican ports whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, 570: Merchandise, &c., imported previous to the restoration of the custom-houses, exempt from confiscation, 570: The same exemption as to merchandise, &c., imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses; but the same may be subject to payment of duties as provided for in the 29th article, 570: Merchandise, effects, &c., during continuance at place of importation, and upon leaving such place for the interior, exempt from duty, &c., 570: Merchandise, &c., removed to places in the interior whilst in the occupation of the troops of the United States, also exempt from duty, &c., 570: But merchandise, &c., removed to places not occupied by the forces of the United States may be subject to the payment of duties under Mexican laws, &c., 570: Owners of merchandise, &c., to have the right to reship the same free of duty, 571: Metals, and other property exported from Mexican ports whilst occupied by the forces of the United States previous to the restoration of the custom-houses, 571: (20) The tariff established by the United States at places occupied by their forces in Mexico to be in force for sixty days after the signature of this treaty, 571: (21) In case of disagreement between the governments of the two countries, mutual representations and pacific negotiations to be used to settle such differences, 571: (22) Rules to be observed in case war should break out, 571: Merchants to be allowed time to settle their affairs and collect their debts, and at the end of that time to have liberty to depart with their effects, 572: Upon the entrance of the armies of either republic into the territories of the other, women, children, ecclesiastics, &c., to be unmolested, 572: Their property to be respected, and if taken in case of necessity, to be paid for, 572: Churches, hospitals, schools, &c., to be respected, 572: Prisoners of war, their treatment, 572: The solemn covenant herein entered into not to be annulled on the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, 573: Treaty subject to ratification, and ratifications to be exchanged in four months from date of signature, 573: Protocol, 573: Articles referred to in the 15th Article of preceding treaty: Article 1, 574: Article 5, 575.

TREATY RELATIVE TO BOUNDARY, TRANSIT OF PERSONS, &c., ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC: *Concluded December 30, 1853; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, April 25, 1854; Ratified by President June 29, 1854; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 30, 1854; Proclaimed June 30, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 503.)

- (1) Boundary between Mexico and the United States lines to be surveyed and marked, 575: (2) Release of the obligations of Article XI of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 576: (3) Mexico to be paid ten million dollars; Articles VI and VII of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo annulled, 576: (4) Free passage through the Gulf of California, 577: (5) How far Article VII of treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is to apply to the Rio Bravo del Norte, 577: Articles VIII, IX, XVI, and XVII of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to apply to the country hereby ceded, 577: (6) Grants of land by Mexico after September 23 not to be valid, 577: (7) Provision in case of difficulties arising between the two nations, 577: (8) Provisions respecting the road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 578: Transportation of mails and property across the isthmus, 578: Port of entry to be opened, 578: Transportation of troops and munitions of war, 578: United States may protect the road, 578: (9) Ratification, 578.

TREATY FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded December 11, 1861; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, April 9, 1862; Ratified by President April 11, 1862; Ratifications exchanged at city of Mexico May 20, 1862; Proclaimed June 20, 1862.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 506.)

- (1) Persons accused of certain crimes to be given up, what proof required, 579: (2) Crimes committed in frontier State of either nation, requisition how made, 579: (3) Extradition crimes enumerated, 580: (4) Surrender to be made only by Executive, except, 580: (5) Expense of delivery, who pays, 580: (6) Political offenses not included; citizens not to be surrendered, 580: (7) Duration of treaty, 581: (8) Ratification, 581.

CONVENTION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS: *Concluded July 4, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate July 25, 1868; Ratified by President January 25, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 1, 1869; Proclaimed February 1, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 509.)

- (1) Claims upon both countries to be submitted to the commissioners, 581: Provision for the death, absence, &c., of either commissioner, 582: Commissioners to meet in Washington within six months, 582: Commissioners to name umpire, 582: If they cannot agree on umpire, each to name a person, and it shall be decided by lot, in each case, which of the two shall act as umpire in that case, 582: If umpire declines to act another may be named, 582: Umpire to subscribe a solemn declaration, 582: (2) Commissioners to proceed to investigate and decide claims, 582: Mode of procedure, 582-583: Umpire to be called in if, &c.; decision to be in writing, 583: Decision to be final and conclusive and full effect to be given to it, 583: No claim arising from any transaction prior to 1848 to be considered, 583: (3) Claims to be presented within eight months of day of their first meeting, unless, &c., 583: Time not to be extended for over three months longer, 583: Commissioners to decide upon every claim within, &c., 583: (4) The awards in favor of citizens of one country to be deducted from those in favor of citizens of the other country, and the balance, not exceeding \$300,000, to be paid within twelve months, 583: (5) Commissioners to make a full and final settlement of all claims prior to ratification hereof, 584: (6) Record to be kept; secretaries' salaries; whole expenses to be deducted from sums awarded, but not to exceed five per cent. thereof, 584: (7) Ratification, 584.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded July 10, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate July 25, 1868; Ratified by President January 27, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 1, 1869; Proclaimed February 1, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 512.)

- (1) Citizens of one country naturalized in the other to be treated as citizens of such other country, 585: Declaration of intention to become a citizen not to have the effect of naturalization, 585: (2) Naturalized citizens returning to original country liable to trial and punishment for offenses committed before emigration, saving limitations, &c., 585: (3) Convention of December 11, 1861, for extradition of criminals to remain in full force, 585: (4) Naturalization, how it may be renounced; when the intention not to return may be held to exist, 585-586: (5) Duration of convention, when it shall take effect, 586: (6) Ratifications, when to be exchanged, 586.

CONVENTION EXTENDING DURATION OF COMMISSION ON CLAIMS UNDER CONVENTION OF JULY 4, 1868: *Concluded April 19, 1871; Ratification advised by Senate December 11, 1871; Ratified by President December 15, 1871; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 8, 1872; Proclaimed February 8, 1872.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 513.)

- (1) Duration of joint commission for settlement of claims extended one year, 587: (2) Ratification, 587.

CONVENTION FOR FURTHER EXTENSION OF DURATION OF JOINT COMMISSION OF CLAIMS UNDER CONVENTION OF JULY 4, 1868: *Concluded November 27, 1872; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, March 9, 1873; Ratified by President March 10, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 17, 1873; Proclaimed July 24, 1873.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 514.)

- (1) Time of duration of commission extended two years, (Appendix, 1148: (2) Ratification, (Appendix, 1149.)

CONVENTION FOR FURTHER EXTENSION OF DURATION OF JOINT COMMISSION ON CLAIMS UNDER CONVENTION OF JULY 4, 1868: *Concluded November 20, 1874; Ratification advised by Senate January 20, 1875; Ratified by President January 22, 1875; Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 28, 1875; Proclaimed January 29, 1875.* (18 St. at L., 833.)

- (1) Duration of joint commission for settlement of claims extended one year, (Appendix, 1149: (2) Umpire to have an additional six months to render his decisions, if necessary, (Appendix, 1150: (3) Claims heretofore decided to be considered as definitively disposed of; awards in favor citizens of one country to be deducted from those in favor of citizens of the other country, and the balance, not exceeding \$300,000, to be paid within twelve months, the residue of such balance to be paid in annual instalments, (Appendix, 1150: (4) Ratification, (Appendix, 1150.)

CONVENTION FOR EXTENSION OF FUNCTIONS OF UMPIRE OF CLAIMS COMMISSION UNTIL NOVEMBER 20, 1876: *Concluded April 29, 1876; Ratifications advised by Senate May 24, 1876; Ratified by President June 27, 1876; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 29, 1876; Proclaimed June 29, 1876,* (Appendix, 1151.)

- (1) Extension of functions of umpire, (Appendix, 1151: (2) Manner of payment of awards, (Appendix, 1152: (3) Ratifications, (Appendix, 1152.)

MOROCCO.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE, AND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE: *Concluded January 25, 1787; Ratified by Congress July 18, 1787.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 516.)

- (1) Emperor's consent to the treaty, 589: (2) Neither party shall take commissions from the enemy of the other, 589: (3) Regulations in case of capture, 589: (4) Signal or pass to be given to vessels, 589: (5) How vessels shall be examined in time of war, 589: (6) Citizens of the United States captured to be released, 589: (7) Vessels wanting supplies to be furnished, 589: (8) Provision in case of misfortune, 590: (9) Regulation in case of shipwreck and being forced into port, 590: (10) Vessels protected in certain cases, 590: (11) Privileges of vessels in case of war, 590: (12) Ships of war belonging to the United States not to be examined, 590: (13) Ships of war to be saluted, 590: (14) Commerce on the footing of the most favored nation, 590: (15) Privileges of merchants, 591: (16) In case of war, prisoners not to be enslaved, but exchanged, 591: (17) Merchants may buy and sell all goods except those prohibited to other Christian nations, 591: (18) Goods to be examined before sent on board, and not after, unless in case of fraud, 591: (19) Vessels not to be detained, 591: (20) How disputes shall be settled, 591: (21) How crimes shall be punished, 591: (22) How estates of deceased citizens shall be disposed of, 592: (23) Consuls and their privileges, 592: (24) Regulations in case of war, 592: (25) This treaty to be in force for fifty years, 592: Additional article, 593.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP: *Concluded September 16, 1836; Ratification advised by Senate January 17, 1837; Ratified by President January 28, 1837; Proclaimed January 30, 1837.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 521.)

- (1) Mutual agreement between the parties to the treaty, 594: (2) Neither party to take commissions from an enemy, 594: (3) Persons, &c., of one party captured in an enemy's vessel to be released, 594: (4) Vessels to have passports, 594: (5) Visits of vessels at sea, 594: (6) American citizens and effects to be restored, 594: (7) Vessels in port to be supplied with provisions, &c., 595: (8) No duty on vessels of the United States putting in for repair, 595: (9) Stranded vessels to be protected, 595: (10) Vessels engaged within gunshot of forts to be protected, 595: (11) Enemies' vessels not allowed to follow for twenty-four hours, 595: (12) Ships of war not to be examined in port, 595: (13) Salutes to be returned, 595: (14) American commerce on the most favored footing, 596: (15) Employment of interpreters, &c., 596: (16) Exchange of prisoners in case of war, 596: (17) No compulsion in buying or selling goods, 596: (18) No examination of goods on board, except where contraband is proved, 596: (19) No detention of vessels, 596: (20) Disputes between Americans, &c., to be decided by the consul, &c.; assistance to be rendered to the consul, 596: (21) Killing, &c., punished by the law of the country, 597: (22) Persons dying intestate, care of their effects to be taken, 597: (23) Residence of the consul to be where he thinks proper, and to be protected, 597: (24) No appeal to arms unless refusal of friendly arrangement; in case of war, nine months allowed to settle affairs, and to remove, 597: (25) Treaty to remain in force for fifty years, 597: Final ratification reserved for the President of the United States, 598.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, SPAIN, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, AND SWEDEN, ON THE ONE PART, AND THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO, ON THE OTHER PART, CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION AND UPHOLDING OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE SPARTEL: *Concluded May 31, 1865; Ratification advised by Senate July 5, 1866; Ratified by President July 14, 1866; Proclaimed March 12, 1867.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 525.)

- (1) The direction of the light-house at Cape Spartel to devolve upon the representatives of the contracting powers, 599: (2) The expenses of management to be borne by the same parties, 600: (3) The Sultan to take his share, should he have a naval or commercial marine; to be at the expense of repairs and of reconstruction, if necessary; to furnish a guard for the security of the light-house, 600: (4) The contracting powers to respect the neutrality of the light-house, and to continue the contributions to support it, even in case of war; to establish the necessary regulations for the service and superintendence of the light-house, 600: (5) The articles not to be modified, except by common agreement between the contracting parties; this convention to continue in force ten years; to be continued further from year to year until due notice, &c., 600: (7) Ratifications to be exchanged at Tangier, 600.

MUSCAT.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded September 21, 1833; Ratification advised by Senate June 23, 1834; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at city of Muscat September 30, 1835; Proclaimed June 24, 1837.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 528.)

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE—Continued.

- (1) Perpetual peace between the two nations, 602: (2) Citizens of the United States may enter all the ports of the Sultan with their cargoes, and trade, &c., 602: (3) Duties payable by vessels of the United States, 602: (4) Americans to pay no other duties than are paid by the most favored nation, 602: (5) Assistance in case of shipwreck, 603: (6) American citizens residing in the ports of the Sultan not to be taxed, 603: (7) Citizens of the United States taken by pirates to be set at liberty, 603: (8) Vessels of the Sultan in the ports of the United States to pay no higher duties than are paid by the most favored nation, 603: (9) Consuls may be appointed, 603: Final ratification reserved to the President of the United States, 604.

NASSAU.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

CONVENTION FOR ABOLITION OF DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION: *Concluded May 27, 1846; Ratification advised by Senate July 21, 1846; Ratified by President July 23, 1846; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin October 13, 1846; Proclaimed January 6, 1847.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 531.)

- (1) Droit d'aubaine hereby, and to remain, abolished, 605: (2) Heirs to real property allowed to sell and withdraw proceeds within two years, 605: (3) Citizens or subjects of either party may dispose of personal property by will or otherwise in the states of the other, 605: (4) Property of absent heirs to be taken care of, 606: (5) Disputes in relation to inheritance to be settled according to local laws, 606: (6) Stipulations of present convention to apply to property already inherited, 606: (7) Ratifications to be exchanged in twelve months, 606.

NETHERLANDS.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded October 8, 1782; Ratified by Congress January 23, 1783.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 533.)

- (1) Peace and friendship between the two nations, 607: (2) Subjects of the Netherlands to have the same privileges in the United States as the most favored nations, 608: (3) Citizens of the United States to have the same privileges in the United Netherlands as the most favored nations, 608: (4) Liberty of conscience secured to the citizens of each party in each other's dominions, 608: (5) Both parties to protect vessels of the other in their dominions; to restore them when captured, and to convey them in certain cases, 608: (6) Citizens of either party may dispose of their estates by will or otherwise; regulations, 609: (7) Subjects of either party may employ such advocates as they think proper, 609: (8) Vessels not to be detained, 609: (9) Privileges of citizens in transacting business, 610: (10) Merchant-ships, if required, shall exhibit sea-letters, &c.; and if no contraband goods on board, shall pass, 610: (11) Mode of proceeding when contraband goods are on board, 610: (12) Goods found in an enemy's ship liable to confiscation, unless put on board before the declaration of war, or within six months, 611: (13) Vessels of war or privateers to do no injury to either party; if they do, reparation to be made, 611: (14) Captains of privateers to give security, 611: (15) Goods rescued from pirates to be restored, 611: (16) In case of shipwreck, relief to be afforded, 612: (17) Vessels driven in by stress of weather to be protected, 612: (18) In case of war, nine months to be allowed to citizens residing in the other's dominions to sell and transport their effects, 612: (19) Citizens of neither party to take commissions or letters of marque from powers at war with the other, 613: (20) Vessels coming on the coast, or entering the ports of either party, how to be treated, 613: (21) Consuls to be allowed in the ports of either party, 613: (22) This treaty not to derogate from any treaty with France, 613: (23) The United Netherlands to aid the United States in forming treaties with the Barbary powers, 613: (24) What goods shall be deemed contraband, 614: (25) Regulations respecting passports, 614: (26) How ships are to be treated when met by ships of war or privateers, 615: (27) Merchants and commanders of vessels may take into their service seamen and others belonging to either nation, 615: (28) The affair of refraction to be regulated in all equity and justice by magistrates, 615: (29) Ratification, 616.

CONVENTION CONCERNING VESSELS RECAPTURED: *Concluded October 8, 1782; Ratified by Congress January 23, 1783.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 541.)

- (1) When vessels of either nation shall be recaptured, how they shall be restored, 616: (2) When they shall belong to the captor, 616: (3) When recaptured by vessels of war they shall be restored, 617: (4) Restitution to be made in reasonable time, 617: (5) Vessels of war and privateers to be admitted with their prizes into the ports of both nations, 617: (6) Each nation may make regulations, 617.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded January 19, 1839; Ratification advised by Senate January 31, 1839; Ratified by President February 1, 1839; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 23, 1839; Proclaimed May 24, 1839.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 542.)

- (1) Duties on goods imported or exported; bounties granted by either party to its own vessels to be granted to vessels of the other, 618: (2) Tonnage duties, &c., 618: (3) Privileges of consuls, 618: (4) What shall be considered national vessels, 619: (5) Assistance to shipwrecked vessels, 619: (6) This treaty to continue ten years, and further until twelve months' notice of a desire to terminate it, 619: (7) Ratifications to be exchanged in six months, 619.

CONVENTION ADDITIONAL TO TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF JANUARY 19, 1839: *Concluded August 26, 1852; Ratification advised by Senate February 17, 1853; Ratified by President February 21, 1853; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 23, 1853; Proclaimed February 26, 1853.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 544.)

- (1) Provisions respecting duties, 620: (2) Bounties, drawbacks, &c.; reciprocity to extend to colonies, 620: (3) Tonnage, &c., duties, 620: (4) Coasting trade and fisheries excepted, their disposition, 621: (5) Discriminating duties in favor of certain trade may be imposed, 621: (6) Duration of treaty, 621: (7) Ratification, 622.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN DUTCH COLONIES: *Concluded January 22, 1855; Ratification advised by Senate March 3, 1855; Ratified by President March 5, 1855; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 25, 1855; Proclaimed May 26, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 546.)

- (1) American consuls, admission to colonies of the Netherlands, 622: (2) Their powers and office; to be subject to the laws, 622: (3) Their commissions to be presented; exequaturs, 623: (4) Inscription on their offices not to give the right of asylum, 623: (5) Inviolability of archives, 623: (6) Consuls not to have diplomatic power except, 623: (7) Vice-consuls, 623-624: (8) Passports and their effects, 624: (9) Wrecks, 624: (10) Reclamation of deserters from vessels, 624: (11) Estates of deceased persons, 625: (12) Settlement of disputes between masters and crews, 625: (13) Liability of consuls to local taxes, services, &c., 625: (14) Most favored nation claim extended to privileges to consuls, 605: (15) Duration of convention, 626.

NICARAGUA.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded June 21, 1867; Ratification advised by Senate January 20, 1868; Ratified by President February 7, 1868; Ratifications exchanged at city of Granada June 20, 1868; Proclaimed August 13, 1868.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 566.)

- (1) Peace and friendship, 627: (2) Freedom of commerce, coasting trade, 627: (3) Rights of most favored nations, 628: (4) Duties on imports; no imports or exports to be prohibited, except such as are prohibited to all nations, 628: (5) Tonnage duties, harbor dues, &c., 628: (6) Duties on imports to be the same in vessels of either country, 629: (7) Rights of citizens of each country in the territory of the other, 629: (8) Protection to persons and property, 629: Commerce; succession to personal estate and disposal of personal property; real estate, 630: (9) Intermarriage and holding property not to change national character; exemption from compulsory military service and contributions; private property not to be taken for public use without payment in advance; freedom of travel and intercourse, 630: (10) Consuls, recognition, residence, privileges, and immunities, 631: (11) In case unfriendly relations arise, citizens may remove property, 631: (12) Rights of residents, citizens of the other country, 631: (13) Refuge and asylum, 632: (14) Right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, 632: (15) Neutrality of the routes to be guaranteed; one free port at each extremity of the route; no tonnage or other duties at; conveyance of troops, tolls, &c., 632: (16) Protection of persons and property on transit routes, 633: The United States may protect these routes by force; authority to be exercised in pursuance of laws of Congress, 633: (17) Protection by the United States may be withdrawn, 633: (18) Rights of citizens of the United States to be preserved, 634: (19) Dividends in any company that may build railroad, &c., 634: (20) Treaty to remain in force fifteen years, 634: (21) Ratification, 634.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded June 25, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, March 31, 1871; Ratified by President April 11, 1871; Ratifications exchanged at Managua June 24, 1871; Proclaimed September 19, 1871.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 573.)

- (1) Persons convicted of, or charged with, certain crimes in the jurisdiction of one party, and found in the territory of the other, to be surrendered upon requisition, 635: What to be sufficient evidence of criminality, 635: (2) Crimes in respect to which requisitions may be made, 635: (3) Political offences not

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS—Continued.

included, 636: (4) Extradition may be deferred, if person claimed has been convicted or arrested in the country of refuge, until, &c., 636: (5) Requisitions for surrender, how to be made; proof required; warrant for arrest, &c., 636: (6) Expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation, 636: (7) Convention to continue how long; when to be ratified, &c., 637.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded February 22, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, March 26, 1868; Ratified by President March 30, 1868; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, May 9, 1868; Proclaimed May 27, 1868.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 575.)

- (1) Naturalization, what considered to constitute, 638: (2) Naturalized citizens liable for offences committed before naturalization, 638: (3) Extradition convention of June 16, 1852, extended to all States of North German Confederation, 639: (4) Naturalization, how renounced, 639: (5) Duration of convention, 639: (6) Ratifications, 639: Protocol to treaty, 639.

OLDENBURG.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HANOVER OF JUNE 10, 1846: *Signed and exchanged March 10, 1847.—641.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 578.)

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1862, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Dated December 30, 1853; Proclaimed March 21, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 579.) (Appendix, 1153.)

ORANGE FREE STATE.

CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND EXTRADITION: *Concluded December 22, 1871; Ratification advised by Senate April 24, 1872; Ratified by President April 27, 1872; Ratified by Volkeraad of Orange Free State May 10, 1872; Ratifications exchanged at Washington August 18, 1873; Proclaimed August 23, 1873.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 580.)

- (1) Citizens to be admitted and treated upon a footing of equality; but this not to include political rights, (Appendix, 1154:); (2) Exemption from military service, (Appendix, 1154:); citizens of one country residing in the other not to pay higher imports than those of the other, and to be on an equal footing with respect to indemnities for damages, (Appendix, 1155:); (3) Citizens of either country may dispose of their personal property in the other and inherit such property; real estate falling in one country to a citizen of the other may be sold, and proceeds thereof be withdrawn and exported without paying charges other than those paid by an inhabitant of the country in which it may be situated, (Appendix, 1155:); (4) Disputes respecting property shall be decided according to the laws of the country in which the property is situated, (Appendix, 1155:); (5) Consuls of both countries to have privileges of most favored nation (Appendix, 1155:); exequaturs of offending consuls may be withdrawn, &c.; archives of consulates inviolable, (Appendix, 1156:); (6) Equality of duties, (Appendix, 1156:); (7) Favors in commerce if granted to any nation to be enjoyed by the other party, (Appendix, 1156:); (8) Persons accused of a crime named in following article to be given up if the crime be so proven as to justify their commitment if it had taken place in the country where the accused person is, (Appendix, 1156:); (9) Persons to be delivered up must be charged with one of the specified crimes, (Appendix, 1156:); (10) Surrender to be made by the Executives of the countries, (Appendix, 1156:); (11) Expense of detention and delivery to be paid by party making the demand, (Appendix, 1156:); (12) Not to apply to future crimes or to political offenses, (Appendix, 1157:); (13) Duration of convention, (Appendix, 1157:); (14) Ratifications, (Appendix, 1157:).

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded May 7, 1830; Ratification advised by Senate, February 1, 1831; Ratified by President February 2, 1831; Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople, October 5, 1831; Proclaimed February 4, 1832.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 583.)

- (1) Merchants of the parties put, as to duties, on the footing of the most favored nation, 643: (2) Consuls, 643: (3) Employment of brokers; visit of American vessels, 644: (4) Settlement of disputes between the subjects and citizens of the parties, 644: (5) The United States flag to be respected; not to be lent to

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Continued.

others, 644: (6) Vessels of war shall exhibit towards each other courteous conduct, and the same towards merchant-vessels, 644: (7) Vessels of the United States shall have the privilege to pass the Dardanelles, 644: (8) Vessels of either party shall not be impressed, 645: (9) Wrecks; exchange of ratifications, 645.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded February 25, 1862; Ratification advised by Senate April 9, 1862; Ratified by President April 18, 1862; Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople June 5, 1862; Proclaimed July 2, 1862.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 585.)

- (1) Privileges of former treaties confirmed, except, &c., 646: Rights of most favored nations, 646: (2) Citizens of United States may make purchases in the Ottoman Empire, 646: Permits from local governors abolished, 646: (3) Duties on articles of Ottoman produce, 646: Prohibitions not to be imposed, except, &c., 647: (4) Export duty of eight per cent., 646: To be reduced one per cent. annually, 647: (5) Import duties, 647: Prohibitions, &c., 647: (6) Articles for Moldo-Wallachia or Servia, duty on, 648: For other ports of Ottoman Empire, 648: (7) Warehousing, bounties, drawbacks, &c., 648: (8) Imports in vessels of either country to be charged same duty, 648: Same rules as to exports, 648: (9) Tonnage, harbor, light-house, &c., duties, 649: (10) What to be deemed vessels of the United States, and what Ottoman vessels, 649: (11) Products, &c., of the United States passing through the Dardanelles or Bosphorus, to be free of duty, 649: (12) Transit duty to be reduced, 649: Frands, 650: (13) Taxes upon, and rights of, citizens of United States, 650: (14) Tobacco and salt, 650: Duties upon traders in, 650: No export duty upon, 650: Regulations as to exportation of, 650: (15) Gunpowder, arms, &c., importation of, 650: Certain articles exempt from stipulations, 651: (16) Finances, 651: (17) Manifests, 651: (18) Contraband goods, 651: (19) Subjects, vessels, and merchandise of Sublime Porte in United States, 651: (20) Present treaty to be substituted for convention between Sublime Porte and Great Britain, 651: To continue in force twenty-eight years, 651: To be executed in all the provinces of Ottoman Empire, 652: (21) Treaty to be construed fairly, 652: (22) Tariff of custom-house duties, 652: To remain in force seven years, 652: How and when may be revised, 652: (23) Ratifications, 652.

CONVENTION FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded August 11, 1874; Ratification advised by Senate January 20, 1875; Ratified by President January 22, 1875; Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople April 22, 1875; Proclaimed May 26, 1875.* (Appendix, 1158.)

- (1) Persons accused of crimes to be given up to justice, (Appendix, 1158:) (2) Persons delivered up must be charged with certain specified crimes, (Appendix, 1158:) (3) Not to apply to crimes heretofore committed or to political offenses, (Appendix, 1159:) (4) Fugitives shall first answer for any crime committed in State to which he has fled, (Appendix, 1159:) (5) Requisition to be made by a diplomatic agent, or, in his absence, a consular officer; copy of the sentence of the court, or of the warrant of arrest, must be furnished, (Appendix, 1159:) (6) Expenses to be borne by party making the requisition, (Appendix, 1160:) (7) Citizens or subjects of one country not to be delivered up to the other country, (Appendix, 1160:) (8) Duration of convention; ratification, (Appendix, 1160.)

PROTOCOL RESPECTING THE RIGHT OF FOREIGNERS TO HOLD REAL ESTATE: *Concluded August 11, 1874; Proclaimed October 29, 1874.* (18 St. at L., 850.)

Protocol accepting for United States citizens the law of the Ottoman Porte, conceding to foreigners the right of holding real estate in the Ottoman Empire, and copy of the said law. (Appendix, 1160.)

PARAGUAY.

CONVENTION FOR SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF THE "UNITED STATES AND PARAGUAY NAVIGATION COMPANY": *Concluded February 4, 1859; Ratification advised by Senate February 16, 1860; Ratified by President March 7, 1860; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 7, 1860; Proclaimed March 12, 1860.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 592.)

- (1) Claims of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" to be settled, 653: (2) Commission to adjust claims, 653: Commissioners, how appointed, 654: Umpire, 654: (3) Oath, how to be taken, 654: (4) When to meet and how long to continue in session, 654: (5) Paraguay to pay any award of commissioners in favor of said company, 654: (6) Payment of commissioners and umpire, 654: (7) Ratification, 654.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded February 4, 1859; Ratification advised by Senate February 27, 1860; Ratified by President March 7, 1860; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 7, 1860; Proclaimed March 12, 1860.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 594.)

- (1) Amity, peace, &c., 655: (2) Free navigation of the Paraguay, 655: Privileges of citizens of United States in Paraguay, 656: Privileges of citizens of Paraguay in

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, ETC.—Continued.

United States, 656: (3) Privileges of most favored nation, each to have, 656: (4) Duties, 656: No prohibition on exports or imports, 656: (5) Tonnage, light, or harbor dues, &c., 656: (6) Imports, duty the same whether in vessels of United States or Paraguay, 656: (7) What are vessels of United States, and what of Paraguay, 657: (8) Import and export duties, 657: (9) Privileges of merchants, citizens, &c., of each country in territory of the other, 657: Citizens of each country to be protected in person and property, 657: (10) Case of the death of citizen of one country in the other, 658: (11) Compulsory military service, 658: (12) Consuls, privileges of, 658: (13) War, provisions in case of, 658: (14) Citizens of either country in territory of the other, 659: Religious liberty, 659: Rights of burial and worship, 659: (15) Duration of this convention, 659: Notice on the part of Paraguay, 659: (16) Ratifications, 659.

PERSIA.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE: *Concluded December 13, 1856; Ratification advised by Senate March 10, 1857; Ratified by President March 12, 1857; Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople June 13, 1857; Proclaimed August 18, 1857.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 599.)

- (1) Amity, sincere and constant, 660: (2) Ambassadors, &c., treatment of, 660: (3) Resident citizens of either country in the other, to be protected, 660: May engage in commerce, 661: (4) Duties on imports and exports, 661: (5) Disputes between subjects of Persia and citizens of United States, 661: Criminal offenses, 661: (6) Effects, &c., of citizens of either country dying in other, 661: (7) Diplomatic agent and consuls, 662: Privileges of, 662: (8) Duration of treaty, 662: Ratifications, 662.

PERU-BOLIVIA.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

GENERAL CONVENTION OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded November 30, 1836; Ratification advised by Senate October 10, 1837; Ratified by President October 14, 1837; Ratifications exchanged at Lima May 23, 1838; Proclaimed October 3, 1838.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 602.)

- (1) Firm and inviolable peace, 663: (2) Favors granted to other nations shall become common to both nations, 663: (3) Citizens placed on the footing of the most favored nation with regard to commerce and navigation; coasting trade excepted, 663: (4) Merchants and others to manage their own business; citizens of neither party liable to embargo, &c., 664: (5) Protection of citizens of either party, seeking refuge in the dominions of the other, 664: (6) Vessels captured by pirates to be restored, 664: (7) Assistance in case of wreck, 665: (8) Power to dispose of personal estate and real estate by testament, &c., 665: (9) Protection of persons and property; rights of citizens to be enjoyed unless constitutionally withdrawn, 665: (10) Liberty of conscience secured; rites of burial, 666: (11) Citizens of both parties to have a right to trade with the enemies of the other; free ships to make free goods, contraband of war excepted; proviso, 666: (12) Qualification of the principle as to neutral property, 666: (13) Liberty of commerce and navigation to extend to all goods except contraband; specification of articles which shall be deemed contraband, 667: (14) All kinds of merchandise except contraband, free, 667: (15) Contraband goods, only, liable to confiscation; vessels not to be detained unless the articles are so great, &c., that they cannot be removed on board the capturing vessel, 667: (16) Blockade, 667: (17) Regulation of visits at sea, 668: (18) In case of war, vessels to be provided with sea-letters: if not so provided, may be adjudged lawful prize, 668: (19) Vessels under convoy not to be subject to examination, 669: (20) Prize courts only to take cognizance of prizes, 669: (21) Citizens of either party not to engage in privateering against the other, 669: (22) In the event of war between the parties, the citizens of either nation may remain, &c.; if suspected of mal-practices, may be ordered to depart; exceptions, 669: (23) Property of citizens not to be sequestered, 670: (24) Immunities of public agents, 670: (25) Consuls, 670: (26) Consuls to exhibit their commissions, 670: (27) Privileges of consuls; consular archives to be inviolable, 671: (28) Consuls may require assistance; deserters, how to be disposed of, 671: (29) Consular convention to be framed, 671: (30) Duration of the treaty; citizens liable for violations of this treaty; war not to be declared until redress has been demanded; other treaties not to be affected by this; ratifications to be exchanged within eighteen months, 671.

PERU.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

CONVENTION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS OF CERTAIN CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES : *Concluded March 17, 1841; Ratification advised by Senate January 5, 1843; Ratified by President January 12, 1843; Ratifications exchanged at Lima July 22, 1843; Proclaimed February 21, 1844; Modifications consented to and time for effective exchange of ratifications extended by Senate May 29, 1846; Ratifications exchanged a second time at Lima October 31, 1846; Proclaimed finally January 8, 1847.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 611.)

- (1) Peru to pay the United States \$300,000, 673: (2) To be paid in ten annual instalments, 674: (3) Interest at the rate of 4 per cent., 674: (4) To be paid in hard dollars, 674: (5) No further demand for claims to be presented by S. Larned; claims subsequent to those presented by Mr. Larned to the government of Peru to be examined, 674: (6) Optional with Peru to pay with orders on the custom-house at Callao, 674: (7) To be ratified within two years, 674.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION : *Concluded July 26, 1851; Ratification advised by Senate June 23, 1852; Ratified by President July 16, 1852; Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 16, 1852; Proclaimed July 19, 1852.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 612.)

- (1) State of amity, 675: (2) Reciprocal freedom of commerce, 675: (3) Each nation to stand on the footing of the "most favored nation," 676: (4) Discriminating duties on vessels of 200 or more tons forbidden, 676: (5) Discriminating duties on goods, on account of the national character of the vessel, forbidden, 676: (6) On goods forbidden, 677: (7) Provision against discriminating duties, 677: (8) Augmentation of duties, when to take effect, 677: (9) Regulations of coasting trade, 677: (10) Provisions respecting steam-vessels, 677: (11) Definition of "Peruvian" vessel, 678: (12) Provisions respecting whale-ships, 678: (13) Commercial provisions, 678: (14) Privileges of Peruvian citizens in California mines, 679: (15) Right to dispose of and inherit property, 679: (16) Provisions for the case of wrecks, &c., 679: (17) Same subject, 679: (18) Property captured from pirates to be restored, 680: (19) Personal rights of citizens of either nation in the other, 680: (20) Liberty of conscience, burials, 680: (21) Trade with enemies, 680: Free ships to make free goods; exception of nations not recognizing this principle, 680: (22) Neutral goods in enemies' vessels, 681: Exception of contraband, 681: (23) Definition of contraband, 681: (24) Exception of siege and blockade, 681: (25) Provisions for the case of free among contraband goods, 682: (26) Provisions respecting blockade, 682: (27) Right of visitation and search regulated, 682: Convoy excepted, 682: (28) Ship's papers in case of war, 683: (29) Vessels under convoy, 683: (30) Trial of prize cases, 683: (31) Citizens accepting commissions, or letters of marque, against the other, may be treated as pirates, 684: (32) Provisions in case of war between the two nations, 684: (33) Rights to property, 684: Personal rights; debts, &c., not confiscated, 684: (34) Envoys, &c., to enjoy favors, &c., of those of most favored nation, 684: (35) Consuls and vice-consuls may be appointed, 685: Particular places may be excepted, 685: To take out an exequatur; to have rights, &c., of those of the "most favored nation," 685: To take charge of estates of deceased persons, 685: (36) Exemptions of, 685: Archives and papers of, to be inviolate, 685: (37) Deserters, reclamation of, 685: (38) Consular convention to be formed, 686: (39) In case of death of citizen of one country in another, 686: (40) Treaty, how long to remain in force, 686: Acts of individuals not to disturb amity, 687: War not to be declared for violations of this treaty till redress is demanded, 687: Treaty not to contravene former treaties with other nations, 687: Exchange of ratifications, 687.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS AT SEA : *Concluded July 22, 1856; Ratification advised by Senate March 12, 1857; Ratified by President October 2, 1857; Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 31, 1857; Proclaimed November 2, 1857.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 623.)

- (1) Rights of neutrals at sea, 688: (2) Article 22 of former treaty of July 26, 1851, annulled, 688: (3) Application and extension of Article 1, 688: (4) Nations acceding to rules shall enjoy the resulting rights, 688: (5) Ratifications, 689.

CONVENTION INTERPRETING TWELFTH ARTICLE OF TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION OF JULY 26, 1851 : *Concluded July 4, 1857; Ratification advised by Senate April 30, 1858; Ratified by President May 7, 1858; Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 13, 1858; Proclaimed October 14, 1858.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 625.)

- (1) Extent of exemption of whale-ships of duty, 690: (2) Articles exempted, 690: (3) Enumerated articles to the value of \$500 free of duty, 690: (4) Force and effect of stipulations in this convention, 691: Signatures, 691.

CONVENTION RESPECTING THE VESSELS "LIZZIE THOMPSON" AND "GEORGIANNA": *Concluded December 20, 1862; Ratification advised by Senate February 18, 1863; Ratified by President February 24, 1863; Ratifications exchanged at Lima April 21, 1863; Proclaimed May 19, 1863.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 627.)

- (1) King of Belgium to be arbiter, 692: (2) King of Belgium to be properly solicited to act as arbiter, 692: Papers to be submitted to him, 692: (3) Documents, &c., to be submitted within six months, 692: (4) Decision of arbiter to be final, 692: (5) Ratifications, 692.

CONVENTION FOR MUTUAL ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS: *Concluded January 12, 1863; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, February 18, 1863; Ratified by President February 24, 1863; Ratifications exchanged at Lima April 18, 1863; Proclaimed May 19, 1863.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 628.)

- (1) Claims against Peru to be referred to a mixed commission, 693: Number and appointment of commissioners, 693: Vacancies, 693: (2) Commissioners to name an umpire, 693: (3) To meet in Lima, 693: To take and subscribe oath, 693: Oath of umpire, 694: (4) To examine claims, mode of procedure, 694: Papers to be furnished, 694: (5) Decision to be final, 694: Agreement of three commissioners sufficient, 694: (6) Each party shall execute decree without appeal, 694: Payments, interests, &c., 694: (7) Secretary of commission, 694: Rules of business, 694: (8) Decisions, 694: Commission, when to end, 694: Umpire's decision, 695: (9) Expenses of commissioners, umpire, &c., 695: (10) Ratifications, 695.

CONVENTION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS: *Concluded December 4, 1863; Ratification advised by Senate April 15, 1869; Ratified by President May 3, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Lima June 4, 1869; Proclaimed July 6, 1869.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 630.)

- (1) Certain claims upon the two governments to be referred to two commissioners, 696: Commissioners, how appointed, 696: Vacancies, 696: To meet at Lima, 696: To subscribe a declaration, 696: Declaration to be entered on record, 696: Umpire, provisions as to choice of, 696: (2) Claims, forthwith investigation of, 696: Decisions to be final, 697: (3) All claims to be presented within two months from first meeting of commissioners, unless, &c., 697: (4) Time within which claims must be paid, 697: (5) Commission to be final settlement of all claims, &c., prior to exchange of ratifications, 697: (6) Salaries of commissioners, umpire, &c., 698: (7) Convention, when to be ratified, 698: (8) This convention not to be a precedent as to future claims, 698: Execution, 698.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded September 6, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate March 31, 1871; Ratified by President April 11, 1871; Time for exchange of ratifications extended June 5, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Lima May 28, 1874; Proclaimed July 27, 1874.* (18 St. at L., 695.)

- (1) Peace and friendship established, (Appendix, 1165:) (2) Reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation, (Appendix, 1165:) no discriminating taxes; right of un restrained travel; forced loans, (Appendix, 1166:) (3) Privileges of most favored nations, (Appendix, 1166:) (4) Vessels of each party in the ports of the other are to be on same footing as national vessels, with respect to dues, charges, &c., (Appendix, 1166:) (5) No discrimination to be made between the vessels of the two countries in regard to importations, (Appendix, 1166:) (6) No discriminating duty shall be imposed upon importations into the ports of either party being the growth, produce or manufacture of the other; no prohibition upon importation of articles the growth, produce or, manufacture of either party, which shall not extend to other nations, (Appendix, 1167:) (7) No discriminating duties to be imposed on exports in vessels in either party, (Appendix, 1167:) (8) Coasting trade to be regulated by each country; vessels may discharge part of cargo in one port, and the remainder in other ports, without paying higher charges than national vessels, (Appendix, 1167:) (9) Privileges granted to steam vessels between ports of Peru, (Appendix, 1167:) (10) Vessels owned and commanded by citizens of Peru to be considered Peruvian vessels, (Appendix, 1168:) (11) Citizens of either party may manage their own affairs and employ their own brokers, or agents in the country of the other, (Appendix, 1168:) (12) Provision respecting sale of property and inheritances, (Appendix, 1168:) (13) Vessels wrecked or damaged, (Appendix, 1168:) (14) Vessels seeking shelter shall be protected, (Appendix, 1169:) (15) Captures by pirates to be delivered up to proper owners, (Appendix, 1169:) (16) Protection to be given to persons and property of the citizens of each other; courts to be opened to citizens of either party; no imprisonment without formal commitment, (Appendix, 1169:) (17) Liberty of conscience and the right of burial assured, (Appendix, 1169:) (18) Freedom of navigation; free ships make free goods, (Appendix, 1170:) (19) Enemy's ships to make enemy's goods, except, &c., (Appendix, 1170:) (20) Definition of contraband, (Appendix, 1170:) (21) All other goods free from capture; definition of siege and blockade, (Appendix, 1171:) (22) Proceedings in case of contraband, (Appendix, 1171:) (23) Blockades, (Appendix, 1171:) (24) Visitation and search of vessels at sea, (Appendix, 1172:) (25) Sea-letters in time of war, (Appendix, 1172:)

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, ETC.—Continued.

(26) No search in case of convoy, (Appendix, 1172:) (27) Prize-courts, (Appendix, 1173:) (28) Letters of marque or commissions, (Appendix, 1173:) (29) In case of war, citizens of each in the country of the other may remain and continue to trade, (Appendix, 1173:) (30) Debts and property not to be confiscated, (Appendix, 1174:) (31) Most favored nation clause applied to diplomatic agents, (Appendix, 1174:) (32) Consuls and vice-consuls to be recognized; commissions and exequaturs to be furnished, (Appendix, 1174:) (33) Exemptions of consuls, &c., (Appendix, 1174:) (34) Deserters from vessels, (Appendix, 1175:) (35) Consular convention to be concluded, (Appendix, 1175:) (36) Consuls to take charge of estates of precedents, (Appendix, 1175:) (37) Diplomatic intervention to be resorted to, after all legal means have been exhausted, (Appendix, 1176:) (38) Duration of treaty; infringement of the treaty by citizens; violation of any of its articles; treaty shall not conflict with existing treaties, (Appendix, 1176:) ratification, (Appendix, 1176.)

TREATY FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded September 12, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate March 31, 1871; Ratified by President April 11, 1871; Time for exchange of ratifications extended June 5, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Lima May 28, 1874; Proclaimed, July 27, 1874.* (18 St. at L., 719.)

- (1) Persons accused of crimes to be given up to justice, (Appendix, 1177:) (2) Persons delivered up must be charged with certain specified crimes, (Appendix, 1178:) (3) Not to apply to crimes heretofore committed or to political offenses, (Appendix, 1178:) (4) Character of evidence to be furnished when extradition is requested, (Appendix, 1178:) (5) If the accused be not a citizen of either country, the government granting the extradition will inform the government to which the accused belongs, the accused may then be delivered up to either country; when the accused is demanded by several powers, (Appendix, 1179:) (6) Fugitives shall first answer for crimes committed in State to which he has fled, (Appendix, 1179:) (7) Accused may be arrested prior to presentation of the order for his extradition, (Appendix, 1179:) (8) Expenses to be borne by party making requisition, (Appendix, 1179:) (9) Treaty to remain in force until twelve months after notice, (Appendix, 1179:) (10) Ratification, (Appendix, 1179.)

PORTUGAL.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded August 26, 1840; Ratification advised by Senate February 3, 1841; Ratified by President April 23, 1841; Ratification exchanged at Washington April 23, 1841; Proclaimed April 24, 1841.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 634.)

- (1) Reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation; liberty of residents secured, 699: (2) Vessels of either party arriving in the ports of the other, put on the footing of national vessels, 699: (3) No other or higher duties to be imposed on importations, &c.; all prohibitions to be general; no other or higher duties imposed on exportations to the United States than payable on exportations to other countries; this stipulation not to interfere with the special stipulation entered into with France by the United States, 700: (4) Same duties on importations, &c., in vessels of either party, 700: (5) Favors granted by either party to other nations, to become common, 700: (6) No higher or other duties on exportations, &c., than are paid by national vessels; bounties, &c., the same, in vessels of either party, 701: (7) Coasting trade excepted 701: (8) The foregoing stipulations not to be applicable to certain ports; said ports, &c., when opened to any foreign nation, to be open to the United States, 701: (9) Protection to vessels seeking refuge or asylum, in the rivers, bays, &c., or territories of the other, for stress of weather, or pursuit of pirates, 701: (10) Each party to have consuls, &c., in each other's ports; consuls engaging in commerce; consuls violating the laws; consular archives to be inviolable; disputes between Americans, &c., to be decided by the consul; contending parties may resort to the judicial authorities of their own country, 702: (11) Consuls, &c., may require the aid of civil authorities to arrest deserters; how the demand for deserters shall be made; deserters, when arrested, how to be disposed of, 702: (12) Power to dispose of personal goods, &c.; in case of persons holding real estate within the territories of either power, to be allowed time to sell the same, 703: (13) Favors in navigation, &c., to become common, 703: (14) Duration of the treaty; citizens personally responsible for violations of the treaty; reprisals not to be authorized, nor war declared, until a statement of injuries shall be presented; ratifications to be exchanged within eight months, 703.

CONVENTION FOR PAYMENT OF CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS: *Concluded February 26, 1851; Ratification advised by Senate March 7, 1851; Ratified by President March 10, 1851; Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon June 23, 1851; Proclaimed September 1, 1851.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 639.)

CONVENTION FOR PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, ETC.—Continued.

- (1) Payment of claims to be made in full, 705: (2) The case of the "General Armstrong" to be submitted to arbitration, 705: (3) Copies of all papers to be laid before arbitrator, 705: his decision final, 705: (4) \$91,727.00 to be paid for other claims, 705: (5) Payment, how made, 705: (6) Interest, 706: (7) Ratifications, 706.

PRUSSIA.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded September 10, 1785; Ratified by Congress May 17, 1786. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 641.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship between the two nations, 707: (2) Subjects of Prussia entitled to the same privileges in United States as the most favored nation, 707: (3) Citizens of the United States entitled to the same privileges in Prussia as the most favored nation, 708: (4) Regulations of commercial intercourse, 708: (5) Vessels not to be forced to unload merchandise, 703: (6) Goods to be examined before loaded, and not after, unless in case of fraud, 709: (7) Each party to protect the vessels and effects of the other in their dominions, 709: (8) Vessels coming on the coast or entering the ports of either nation, how to be treated, 709: (9) In case of shipwrecks, relief to be afforded, and goods restored, 709: (10) The citizens or subjects of either party may dispose of their personal estate by will or otherwise; regulations concerning the same, 709: (11) Liberty of conscience secured, 710: (12) Liberty for either party to trade with a nation at war with the other; free ships make free goods, 710: (13) No goods shall be deemed contraband so as to justify confiscation; but vessels may be detained, 710: (14) Vessels to be furnished with sea-letters or passports, 711: (15) How vessels are to be treated when met by ships of war or privateers, 711: (16) Vessels not to be detained by embargo, &c., 711: (17) When recaptured vessels shall be restored, 712: (18) Vessels driven by stress of weather into port shall be protected, 712: (19) Vessels of war may carry prizes into the ports of each nation, 712: (20) Citizens of either party shall not take commissions or letters of marque from a state at war with the other, 712: (21) Regulations to be observed in case of war against a common enemy, 712: (22) Convoys in certain cases, 713: (23) In case of war nine months to be allowed to citizens to settle their affairs; principles of conducting war; no commissions to be granted to private armed vessels, 713: (24) Treatment of prisoners of war regulated, 713: (25) Consuls to be allowed in the ports of each nation, 714: (26) All favors granted to another nation by one party shall become common to the other, 714: (27) Treaty to be in force for ten years, 715.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded July 11, 1793; Ratification advised by Senate February 18, 1800; Ratified by President February 19, 1800; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin June 22, 1800; Proclaimed November 4, 1800. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 648.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship established, 716: (2) Privileges of Prussia; subjects trading to the United States, 716: (3) Commercial privileges, 716: (4) Commercial privileges, 716: (5) Unloading of vessels, 717: (6) Unloading of vessels, 717: (7) Protection of property within the jurisdiction of each party, 717: (8) Vessels coming on the coast, or entering a port, without wishing to break bulk, 717: (9) Shipwrecks, 717: (10) Alienation of real estate; real estate within the dominions of one party falling upon the subjects of the other, 718: (11) Freedom of conscience, worship, &c., 718: (12) Relative to the principle of free ships making free goods, 718: (13) Of contraband, 719: (14) Documents to be carried by vessels in time of war, 719: (15) Manner of visiting vessels not under convoy, 720: (16) Of embargoes; seizures, detentions and arrests, to be made in due course of law, 720: (17) Salvage on recapture, when one of the powers is neutral, 720: (18) Right of asylum, 720: (19) Bringing in of prizes, 721: (20) The subjects of one party shall not take letters of marque from the enemy of the other, &c., 721: (21) Rules applicable to the prosecution of a common war, 721: (22) The ships of war of one party shall protect the vessels of another, 722: (23) Regulations for softening the effects of war between the two parties, 722: (24) Regulations relative to prisoners of war, &c., 722: (25) Consuls, &c., allowed to reside in the dominions of the parties, 723: (26) Favors granted to others, to extend to the parties, 723: (27) Limitation of treaty to ten years from the exchange of ratifications, 723.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded May 1, 1828; Ratification advised by Senate May 4, 1828; Ratified by President; Ratifications again advised and time for exchange of ratifications extended by Senate March 9, 1829; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 14, 1829; Proclaimed March 14, 1829. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 656.)*

TREATY OF COMMERCE, ETC.—Continued.

- (1) Reciprocal liberty of commerce between the territories of both parties, 724: (2) Freedom of navigation, and perfect reciprocity, 724: (3) All articles of commerce to pay the same duties in vessels of either nation, 724: (4) Stipulations of the two preceding articles to apply to vessels of Prussia and the United States coming from any ports, 725: (5) Produce of the parties put on the most favorable footing, 725: (6) Vessels of parties put on the same footing as to exportations, 725: (7) Coastwise navigation excepted, 726: (8) Neither party to give any preference to goods on account of the importing bottom, 726: (9) Prospective provision for maintaining the most favored footing, 726: (10) Consuls, 726: (11) Consuls, &c., may require the aid of local authorities, 726: (12) Certain stipulations in former treaties revived; security of neutral navigation to be the subject of future treaty, 727: (13) Vessels entering blockaded ports, 727: (14) Provisions as to personal property of citizens, &c., 728: (15) Treaty to remain in force for twelve years, &c., 728: (16) Ratifications to be exchanged within nine months, 728.

PRUSSIA AND OTHER GERMAN STATES.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded June 16, 1852; Ratification advised by Senate March 15, 1853; Ratified by President May 27, 1853; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 30, 1853; Proclaimed June 1, 1853.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 660.)

- (1) Persons charged with certain crimes to be mutually surrendered, 729: (2) Other States may accede hereto, 730: (3) No State to surrender its own citizens, 730: (4) Trial before delivery when person commits new crime in State which he makes his asylum, 730: (5) Limitation of this treaty, 730: (6) Ratifications, 730.
- ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded November 16, 1852; Ratification advised by Senate March 15, 1853; Ratified by President May 27, 1853; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 30, 1853; Proclaimed June 1, 1853.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 662.)
- (1) Time for ratification of convention for extradition of criminals extended, 731: Additional article to have same effect as if inserted in aforesaid convention, 731.

RUSSIA.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NAVIGATING, FISHING, &C., IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN, AND TO ESTABLISHMENTS ON THE NORTHWEST COAST: *Concluded April 5-17, 1824; Ratification advised by Senate January 5, 1825; Ratified by President January 7, 1825; Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 11, 1825; Proclaimed January 12, 1825.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 664.)

- (1) Navigation and fisheries of the Pacific to be free to both parties, 733: (2) Illicit trade to be prevented, 733: (3) No establishment to be formed hereafter by citizens of the United States north of 54 degrees 40 minutes, or by Russia south of the same latitude, 734: (4) Interior seas to be free to both nations for ten years, 734: (5) Certain articles always to be excepted from this commerce, 734: (6) Ratifications to be exchanged in ten months, 734.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, AND SEPARATE ARTICLE THERETO: *Concluded December 6-18, 1832; Ratification advised by Senate February 27, 1833; Ratified by President April 8, 1833; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 11, 1833; Proclaimed May 11, 1833.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 666.)

- (1) Liberty of commerce and navigation, 735: (2) Tonnage duties reciprocally on the footing of the most favored nation, 735: (3) Merchandise imported in the vessels of either party not to be subject to increased duties, 736: (4) The same rule to prevail whether such vessels arrive from their own or foreign ports, 736: (5) Merchandise which may be imported in national vessels, may be so in the vessels of either party, 736: (6) No higher duties shall be imposed than on the same articles from other countries; all prohibitions shall be general, 736: (7) The coasting trade excepted from articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 737: (8) Consuls, &c. Their authority and privileges; consuls to judge and arbitrate in certain cases, 737: (9) Consuls, &c., may require the aid of local authorities to arrest deserters; deserters to be sent back within four months, 737: (10) Succession to personal estate, and disposal thereof, 738: (11) Favors granted to other nations shall become common, 738: (12) This treaty to extend to Poland, and to continue in force until January 1, 1839, 738: (13) Ratifications to be exchanged within twelve months, 739: Separate Article, 739: Certain stipulations which relate to the commerce between Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Norway, not to be connected with this treaty, 739.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS AT SEA: *Concluded July 10-22, 1854; Ratification advised by Senate July 25, 1854; Ratified by President August 12, 1854; Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 31, 1854; Proclaimed November 1, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 670.)

- (1) Free ships to make free goods, 740: Neutral property, 740: (2) An ulterior understanding as to details, 740: (3) Other nations may accede to this treaty, 740: (4) Ratifications, 740.

CONVENTION FOR THE CESSION OF THE RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES: *Concluded March 18-30, 1867; Ratification advised by Senate April 9, 1867; Ratified by President May 28, 1867; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 20, 1867; Proclaimed June 20, 1867.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 671.)

- (1) Cession of territory, boundaries, 741: (2) Cession of territory, what to include, 742: (3) Rights of inhabitants, 742: (4) Agents, &c., 743: Cession to be absolute, 743: (5) Military posts, 743: (6) Payment, 743: Territory ceded to be unencumbered, 743: (7) Ratifications, 743.

ARTICLE RESPECTING TRADE-MARKS, ADDITIONAL TO TREATY OF NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE OF DECEMBER 6-18, 1832: *Concluded January 27, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate July 25, 1868; Ratified by President August 14, 1868; Ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg September 21, 1868; Proclaimed October 15, 1868.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 674.)

Additional article, trade-marks, 744.

DECLARATION CONCERNING TRADE-MARKS: *Concluded March 16-28, 1874; Ratified by President November 24, 1874.* (18 St. at L., 829.)

- (1) Reciprocal protection as to trade-marks, (Appendix, 1181.)
- (2) Preceding article to take effect immediately, and to form part of treaty of 1832, (Appendix, 1181.)

SAN SALVADOR.

TREATY OF PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded January 2, 1850; Ratification advised by Senate September 24, 1850; Ratified by President November 14, 1850; Time for exchange of ratifications extended by Senate September 27, 1850, to April 1, 1851; Ratifications exchanged at city of San Salvador June 2, 1852; Exchange of ratifications consented to by Senate April 4, 1853; Proclaimed April 18, 1853.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 675.)

- (1) Peace and friendship, 745: (2) "Most favored nation" provision, 745: (3) Right to trade and hold property, 745: Coasting trade reserved, 746: (4) No distinction as to nationality of vessels, 746: (5) No discriminating duties on produce of either country, 746: (6) Articles IV and V apply whatever port the vessel sails from, 746: (7) How trade is to be conducted, 747: (8) Indemnification for embargoes, &c., 747: (9) Treatment of vessels, 747: (10) Property recaptured from pirates to be restored, 747: (11) Provision in case of wrecks, 747: (12) Provision respecting sales and inheritances, 748: (13) Protection to property and rights, 748: (14) Liberty of conscience, 748: Right of burial, 748: (15) Free ships to make free goods, &c., 749: Similar provision as to persons, 749: Limitation of the principle, 749: (16) Enemy's ship to make enemy's goods exempt, &c., 749: (17) Definition of contraband, 750: (18) All other goods free, 750: Definition of siege and blockade, 750: (19) Proceedings in case of contraband, 750: (20) Blockades, 750: (21) Visitation and examination of vessels at sea, 751: Damages for ill-treatment, 751: (22) Sea-letter in time of war, 751: (23) No search in case of convoy, 751: (24) Prize courts, 751: (25) Hostilities to be carried on by public officers only, 752: (26) Letters of marque or commissions, 752: (27) In case of war provision for withdrawal of merchandise, 752: (28) Debts and property not to be confiscated, 752: (29) Privileges of ministers, &c., 752: (30) Consuls and vice-consuls, 753: (31) Their exequatur, 753: (32) Their privilege, 753: (33) Deserters, 753: (34) Consular convention to be formed, 754: (35) Duration of this treaty, 754: (36) Peace not to be disturbed by acts of private persons, 754: Proceedings before declaring war, 754.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded May 23, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate December 9, 1870; Ratified by President December 16, 1870; Time for exchange of ratifications extended May 12, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 2, 1874; Proclaimed March 4, 1874.* (18 St. at L., 693.)

- (1) Persons accused of crimes to be given up to justice, (Appendix, 1182:) (2) Persons delivered up must be charged with certain specified crimes, (Appendix, 1182:) (3) Not to apply to crimes heretofore committed or to political offenses, (Appendix, 1183:) (4) Fugitive shall first answer for crimes committed in State to which he has fled, (Appendix, 1183:) (5) Citizens of one country not to be delivered up to the other, (Appendix, 1183:) (6) Requisition to be made by diplomatic agent, or in his absence a consular officer; copy of the sentence of the court, or of the warrant of arrest, must be furnished, (Appendix, 1183:) (7) Expense to be borne by party making the requisition, (Appendix, 1184:) (8) Duration of treaty; Ratification, (Appendix, 1184.)

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND CONSULAR PRIVILEGES: *Concluded December 6, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate, March 31, 1871; Ratified by President, April 11, 1871; Time for exchange of ratifications extended, May 12, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 11, 1874; Proclaimed March 13, 1874.* (18 St. at L., 725.)

- (1) Peace and friendship established, (Appendix, 1185:) (2) Rights of most favored nations, (Appendix, 1185:) (3) Right to trade and hold property; coasting trade to be regulated by each country, (Appendix, 1185:) (4) Articles imported into or exported from either of the two countries under the flag of the other, to pay no higher duties than if they were imported or exported under the national flag, (Appendix, 1185:) (5) No discriminating duty shall be imposed upon importations into the ports of either party, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other; no discriminating duties to be imposed upon exports in vessels of either party, (Appendix, 1186:) (6) No discriminating duty to be imposed on vessels of either country, whether coming from a foreign or native port, or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture, (Appendix, 1186:) (7) Citizens shall be of party may manage their own affairs in the country of the other, (Appendix, 1186:) (8) Indemnity to be given in cases of embargo or detention of vessels or effects for public purposes, (Appendix, 1187:) (9) Vessels seeking shelter shall be protected, (Appendix, 1187:) (10) Captures by pirates to be delivered up to proper owners, (Appendix, 1187:) (11) Vessels wrecked or damaged, (Appendix, 1187:) (12) Provision respecting sale of property and inheritances, (Appendix, 1187:) (13) Protection to property and rights, (Appendix, 1188:) (14) Liberty of conscience; right of burial, (Appendix, 1188:) (15) Free ships make free goods, &c.; similar provisions as to persons; limitation of the principle, (Appendix, 1188:) (16) Enemy's ships to make enemy's goods, except, &c., (Appendix, 1189:) (17) Definition of a contraband, (Appendix, 1189:) (18) All other goods free from capture; definition of siege and blockade, (Appendix, 1190:) (19) Proceedings in case of contraband, (Appendix, 1190:) (20) Blockades, (Appendix, 1190:) (21) Visitation and search of vessels at sea, (Appendix, 1190:) (22) Sea-letters in time of war, (Appendix, 1191:) (23) No search in case of convoy, (Appendix, 1191:) (24) Prize courts, (Appendix, 1191:) (25) Hostilities to be carried on by public officers only, (Appendix, 1192:) (26) Letters of marque or commissions, (Appendix, 1192:) (27) In case of war citizens of each in the country of the other to remain and continue trade; debts and property not to be confiscated, (Appendix, 1192:) (28) Reciprocal privileges to citizens; right to hold real estate alien heirs to have the privilege to sell interest and withdraw proceeds; estates of decedents to be put in charge of minister or consul, (Appendix, 1192:) (29) Citizens of either country may intermarry, possess property without thereby changing their nationality; marriages according to law to be recognized; exemption from compulsory military service or forced loans; property not to be taken for public use without compensation; right to travel, (Appendix, 1193:) (30) Most favored nation clause applied to diplomatic agents, (Appendix, 1193:) (31) Consuls, &c., may be appointed, and at what places, (Appendix, 1194:) (32) Commissions and exequaturs to be furnished consuls, &c., (Appendix, 1194:) (33) Application of consuls, &c., to authorities; they may represent their countrymen before the authorities; may accompany masters, &c., of vessels before the authorities; may receive protests, and certified copies of such acts to receive faith in law; settlement of damages sustained at sea; settlement of disputes between masters and crews; consuls to have charge of wrecks; of estates of decedents; deserters, arrest of, &c.; may give and visé documents; may give bills of health; may certify to invoices, &c.; may appoint a chancellor; may appoint commercial agents, (Appendix, 1194:) (34) Consuls of one country may employ their good offices in behalf of citizens of the other, (Appendix, 1197:) (35) Consuls to enjoy no diplomatic immunities; consular offices, dwellings, and archives to be inviolable; right of asylum denied; consul to be independent of the State; consuls and their chancellors to be exempt from public service, contributions and arrest, except; testimony of consuls, how to be obtained; consuls to have liberty to hoist flag, &c., (Appendix, 1197:) (36) Passports not to be given in certain cases, (Appendix, 1197:) (37) Treaty to continue in force ten years, and until twelve months after notice; infringement of the treaty by citizens; violation of any of its articles, (Appendix, 1198:) (38) Abrogation of treaty of January 2, 1850, (Appendix, 1198:) (39) Ratification, (Appendix, 1198.)

SARDINIA.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, AND SEPARATE ARTICLE: *Concluded November 26, 1838; Ratification advised by the Senate March 2, 1839; Ratified by President March 8, 1839; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 18, 1839; Proclaimed March 18, 1839.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 684.)

TREATY OF COMMERCE, ETC—Continued.

- (1) Reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation, 755: (2) Vessels of either party, arriving in the ports of the other, put on the footing of national vessels, 755: (3) Importations by American vessels into Sardinia; importations by Sardinian vessels into United States, 756: (4) The stipulations in the second and third articles, how applicable, 756: (5) Sardinian vessels may export from the United States; United States vessels may export from Sardinia, 756: (6) No other or higher duties to be imposed on importations than are imposed on importations of other nations, 756-757: (7) Coasting trade excepted, 757: (8) No preference of importations to be given to either party, 757: (9) Favors granted to other nations to become common, 757: (10) Vessels of both nations to have the same footing as vessels of the most favored nation, 757: (11) Shipwrecks, 757: (12) Vessels of either nation, forced by distress into the ports of the other, to be exempt from port charges, provided, &c., 758: (13) Blockades, 758: (14) Articles of commerce allowed to pass from Genoa through the Sardinian territories, &c.; notice of any transit duty to be given; importations from the United States to be considered the produce of United States, 758: (15) Consuls to have the privileges and exemptions of those of the most favored nation; consuls engaging in commerce to be subject to the same laws and regulations to which individuals are subject, 759: (16) Citizens or subjects of one party being appointed consuls by the other, to be subject to the laws of the country to which they belong, 759: (17) Consuls may require the aid of the civil authorities to arrest deserters; deserters must be sent back within three months, 759: (18) Power to dispose of personal goods; in case of real estate, alien heirs allowed time to dispose of the same, 760: (19) The treaty to continue in force for ten years, &c., 760: (20) Ratifications to be exchanged within ten months, 760: Separate article, 760: The United States to establish differential duties upon certain goods, 761.

SAXONY.

CONVENTION FOR ABOLITION OF DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION: *Concluded May 14, 1845; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, April 15, 1846; Ratified by President April 22, 1846; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin August 12, 1846; Proclaimed September 9, 1846.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 690.)

- (1) Droit d'aubaine abolished, 762: (2) Heirs to real property may sell same and withdraw proceeds, 762: (3) Citizens and subjects of either may dispose of personal property by will or otherwise on same terms as natives, 762: (4) Property of absent heirs to be taken care of, 763: (5) Disputes as to inheritance to be settled by local laws, 763: (6) Stipulation of present convention to apply to property already inherited, 763: (7) Ratification, 763.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS, AND TO ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THEREOF OF NOVEMBER 16, 1852: *Dated June 7, 1854; Proclaimed July 26, 1854.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 692.)
Declaration of accession, (Appendix, 1199.)

SIAM.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded March 20, 1833; Ratification advised by Senate June 23, 1834; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, April 14, 1836; Proclaimed June 24, 1837.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 693.)

- (1) Perpetual peace between the two nations, 765: (2) Citizens of the United States at liberty to enter the ports of Siam with their cargoes, and to sell and barter the same, 765: (3) Duties payable by vessels of the United States; no duties payable by vessels entering to refit, 765: (4) Duties to be diminished as diminished to the most favored nation, 765: (5) Assistance in case of shipwreck, 766: (6) Settlement of debts contracted in Siam, 766: (7) Merchants of the United States to rent the King's factories, &c., 766: (8) Citizens of the United States taken by pirates to be set at liberty, 766: (9) Merchants of the United States to respect the laws of Siam, 766: (10) Appointment of consuls, 766: Final ratification of the treaty reserved for the President of the United States, 767.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded May 29, 1856; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, March 13, 1857; Ratified by President, March 16, 1857; Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, June 15, 1857; Time for exchange of ratifications extended by Senate, June 15, 1858; Proclaimed August 16, 1858.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 695.)

- (1) Perpetual peace and friendship, citizens of each country to have protection, &c., in the other country, 767: United States ships of war to render assistance to

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE—Continued.

Siamese vessels, 768: American consuls at ports visited by Siamese vessels, 768: (2) American citizens in Siam under consularat Bangkok; Powers and duties of such consul; settlement of disputes between Americans and Siamese, 763: (3) Criminal offenses, how and by whom punished, offenders to be mutually surrendered, 768: (4) American citizens may trade in all Siamese ports, 763: Can reside only at Bangkok, rights as to purchase or hire of real estate, 763: Mode of acquiring the same, 763: Failure to commence cultivation for three years authorizes a resumption of property, 769: Purchase-money in such case to be repaid, 769: (5) Freedom of religious worship, Americans may employ Siamese servants, 769: Limitations of this right, 769: (6) American ships of war, rights of, &c., 769: Siamese authorities, where no American ship of war is present, to give American consul sufficient force to support his authority, 763: (7) American shipping and trade subject only to export and import duty on goods landed and shipped; rate of import duty, 769: Drawback, 770: Disagreement as to value of imports, how settled, 770: Opium to be free of duty, 770: Regulations as to sale, &c.; exports to pay but one impost; rate specified in tariff attached, 770: American merchants may purchase directly from producer, 770: May sell directly to purchasers; rates of duty in attached tariff, 770: Privileges of American shipping, 770: Americans may build ships in Siam; exportation of salt, rice, and fish may be prohibited, 770: Notice thereof to be given, except in case of war, 770: Bullion and personal effects free of duty; regulations attached to treaty, how to be enforced, 770: (8) New regulations may be made and how; fines and penalties to be paid to Siamese government, 770: (9) American citizens, &c., to have privilege of most favored nation, 770: (10) This treaty may be revised after ten years, 771: By either party upon twelve months' notice, 771: By commissioners who shall have authority, &c., 771: (11) Treaty to take effect immediately, 771: English and Siamese versions have same meaning, 771: Ratifications to be exchanged in 18 months, 771: Signature, date of, 771: (1) Regulations as to American trade in Siam, 771: Arrivals of vessels, &c., to be reported, 771: Guns and ammunition to be discharged, 771: (2) Penalty for refusal so to do, 771: (3) Vessel's papers to be deposited with consul, &c., 771: Report thereof to be made to custom-house, 771: Penalty for neglect thereof, 772: (4) Penalty for breaking bulk, without permission, for smuggling, &c., 772: (5) Clearance of vessels, 772: (6) The English text of these regulations to be taken to be the true one, 772: Also of the treaty and tariff attached, 772: (7) Americans intending to reside in Siam to be registered, &c., must have passport to go to sea or beyond certain limits, 772: Shall not leave Siam, if, &c.; other privileges and prohibitions, 772: (1) Tariff of duties attached to treaty, 772-773: Articles paying only export duty and rates, 773: (2) Articles paying inland duties only, and rates, 773: (3) Unenumerated articles to be free of duty, 774.

MODIFICATION TO TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE OF MAY 29, 1856: *Concluded December 17-31, 1867; Ratification advised by Senate July 25, 1868; Ratified by President August 11, 1868.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 702.)

Article. Shipmasters upon anchoring vessel at Pakuam to deliver ammunition to custom officers, but the guns can remain on board, 775.

SPAIN.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded October 27, 1795; Ratification advised by Senate March 3, 1796; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Aranjuez April 25, 1796; Proclaimed August 2, 1796.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 704.)

- (1) Peace established, 776: (2) Southern boundary-line of the United States, dividing their territory from the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida, established, 776: (3) Commissioners to run the boundary-line, 777: (4) The Mississippi to be the western boundary, and the navigation thereof secured, 777: (5) How each nation shall conduct with Indians in their respective territories, 777: (6) Each nation to protect the vessels of the other in their jurisdiction, 778: (7) No embargo allowed; in cases of seizure for debts or crimes, how to proceed, 778: (8) Vessels forced into port by stress of weather to be relieved, 778: (9) Property taken from pirates to be restored, 778: (10) Vessels wrecked and foundered to be relieved, 779: (11) Settlement of the estates of deceased persons, 779: (12) Vessels suspected shall exhibit passports and certificates, 779: (13) In case of war, one year allowed to merchants to remove, 779: (14) No citizen of either nation shall take a commission from a foreign power to arm privateers against the other, 780: (15) Liberty of trade in enemy's ports secured; free ships make free goods, excepting contraband, 780: (16) What articles shall be deemed contraband, 780-781: (17) Regulations respecting passports and sea-letters, 781: (18) Vessels shall exhibit passports to ships of war, 782: (19) Consuls, 782: (20) Courts of justice to be open to citizens of each nation, 782: (21) Compensation to be made

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, ETC.—Continued.

to citizens of United States for illegal captures of vessels by Spanish subjects: Commissioners to ascertain the same, 782-783: (22) Mutual commerce between the nations to receive extension and favor; Spanish permits to citizens of the United States to dispose of goods at the city of New Orleans, 783: (23) Ratifications to be exchanged in six months, 783.

CONVENTION FOR INDEMNIFICATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SUSTAINED LOSSES, &c., IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSES OF INDIVIDUALS OF EITHER NATION DURING THE LATE WAR: *Concluded August 11, 1802; Ratification advised by Senate January 9, 1804; Ratified by President January 9, 1804; Ratifications exchanged at Washington December 21, 1818; Proclaimed December 22, 1818.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 711.)

- (1) A board of five commissioners to be appointed, 784: (2) Commissioners to take an oath, 784: (3) Commissioners to meet and sit at Madrid to receive claims, &c., 784: (4) Commissioners may examine any question on oath, 785: (5) No appeal from the commissioners; awards to be paid in specie, 785: (6) Rights founded on claims originating from excesses of foreign cruisers, reserved by each party, 785: (7) Convention effective on exchange of ratifications, 785.

TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS: *Concluded February 22, 1813; Ratification advised by Senate February 24, 1819; Ratified by President; Ratification again advised by Senate February 19, 1821; Ratified by President February 22, 1821; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 22, 1821; Proclaimed February 22, 1821.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 712.)

- (1) Firm and inviolable peace and friendship, 786: (2) His Catholic Majesty cedes the Floridas; what things are included in the cession, 787: (3) Boundary-line west of the Mississippi, according to Mellish's map of January 1, 1818; the use of the waters of the Sabine, Red River, and Arkansas, common to both nations; territorial renunciations corresponding with the boundary-line, 787: (4) Commissioner and surveyor to be appointed by each party to run the boundary-line, 789: (5) Free exercise of religion in the ceded territories, &c., 789: (6) Inhabitants of the ceded territories to be incorporated into the Union, &c., 790: (7) Spanish troops to be withdrawn, and possession given within six months after exchange of ratifications, 790: (8) Grants of land before 24th of January, 1818, confirmed, &c.; owners to fulfill the conditions; grants since January 24, 1818, null and void, 790: (9) Reciprocal renunciation of claims; renunciation of claims for transactions in the Floridas; satisfaction by United States for injuries to the inhabitants of Florida, 791: (10) Convention of August, 1809, annulled, 792: (11) United States to satisfy claims of their citizens to the amount of five millions of dollars; three commissioners to be appointed to decide upon claims; commissioners to take an oath, &c.; commissioners may hear and examine on oath, &c.; Spanish government to furnish documents, &c.; records of proceedings, &c., to be deposited in Department of State; copies to be furnished to the Spanish government, if required, 792: (12) Treaty of 1795 confirmed, with exceptions; neutral flag to cover enemy's property, where, 793: (13) Sailors deserting to be delivered up on proof, &c., 793: (14) United States certify that they receive no compensation from France for claims provided for in this treaty, 793: (15) Spanish vessels laden with Spanish productions admitted into Florida without higher duties than vessels of the United States, for twelve years, 793: (16) Treaty to be ratified and ratifications exchanged, 794: Ratification by the King of Spain of the treaty of February 22, 1819, 794: Grants in favor of the Duke of Alagon, the Count of Pannon Rostro, and Don Pedro de Vargas, annulled, 795: Copy of the grants annulled by the treaty, 795.

CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS: *Concluded February 17, 1834; Ratification advised by Senate May 13, 1834; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Madrid August 14, 1834; Proclaimed November 1, 1834.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 718.)

- (1) Agreement by Spain to indemnify the United States; the sum of twelve million reals vellon to be paid, 795: (2) The interest to be paid in Paris, yearly, 796: (3) All claims on Spain granted prior to the date of this convention to be canceled, 796: (4) List of claims to be delivered to the Spanish minister, 796: (5) Ratifications to be exchanged within six months, 796: Translation of the form or model of the inscription of the debt assumed by Spain, 797.

AGREEMENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THEIR HEIRS, AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN FOR WRONGS AND INJURIES COMMITTED AGAINST THEIR PERSONS AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST THE PERSONS AND PROPERTY OF WHOM THE SAID HEIRS ARE THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES, BY THE AUTHORITIES OF SPAIN, IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA, OR WITHIN THE MARITIME JURISDICTION THEREOF, SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT INSURRECTION: *Concluded at Madrid February 12, 1871, by General Daniel E. Sickles, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, and His Excellency Señor Don Cristino Martos, Minister of State of Spain.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 720.)

AGREEMENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIMS, ETC.—Continued.

- (1) Claims to be submitted to arbitrators, and in case of disagreement to umpire, (Appendix, 1200:)
- (2) Arbitrators to meet at Washington, to decide according to public law and the treaties between the two countries, (Appendix, 1200:)
- (3) Each government to name an advocate, (Appendix, 1200:)
- (4) Claims to be presented through Government of United States, (Appendix, 1200:)
- (5) Extent of jurisdiction, (Appendix, 1201:)
- Judgment of a Spanish tribunal in Cuba rendered in the absence of the party no bar to consideration of claim by tribunal, (Appendix, 1201:)
- Same on question of citizenship of claimant, (Appendix, 1201:)
- (6) Expenses, (Appendix, 1201:)
- (7) Award of arbitrators to be accepted by both Governments as conclusive, (Appendix, 1201.)

AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE INDEMNITY TO BE PAID BY SPAIN FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OR PERSONS OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY, AND OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE STEAMER "VIRGINIUS." *Concluded February 27, 1875; Confirmed by the negotiators March 11, 1875, (Appendix, 1201.)*

- (1) Spain to pay \$80,000 for relief of the families or persons of the ship's company, and passengers, (Appendix, 1202:)
- (2) United States to accept that sum in satisfaction of all reclamations, (Appendix, 1202:)
- (3) President to distribute the money equitably, without rendering an account to Spain, (Appendix, 1202:)
- (4) Manner of payment of indemnity by Spain, (Appendix, 1202:)
- (5) Agreement to be ratified on the presentation of the credentials of United States minister, (Appendix, 1202:)
- Ratification of agreement, (Appendix, 1202.)

SWEDEN.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE, AND SEPARATE ARTICLES: *Concluded April 3, 1783; Ratified by Congress July 29, 1783; Proclaimed by Congress September 25, 1783. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 722.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship between the two nations, 799: (2) Neither party to grant favors to other nations that shall not become common to either party, 800: (3) Subjects of Sweden entitled to the same privileges in the United States as the most favored nation, 800: (4) Citizens of the United States entitled to the same privileges in Sweden as the most favored nation, 800: (5) Liberty of conscience secured, 800: (6) Citizens and subjects may dispose of their estates, may inherit and may remove their effects, 800: (7) Liberty to either party to trade with a nation at war with the other; free ships make free goods, except contraband, 801: (8) This liberty extends to all kinds of merchandise except contraband, 801: (9) What goods shall be deemed contraband, 801: (10) What goods shall not be deemed contraband, 802: (11) In case of war ships to be furnished with sea-letters or passports, 802: (12) Vessels shall exhibit their sea-letters and passports; no contraband may pass, 802: (13) Mode of proceeding if contraband goods are discovered, 803: (14) Goods found in an enemy's ship liable to be confiscated, unless put on board before the declaration of war or within six months, 803: (15) Vessels of war and privateers shall do no injury; if they do, punishment and restitution, 803: (16) Persons fitting out privateers to be answerable by bonds for damages, 804: (17) Recaptured vessels, 804: (18) Regulations in case both nations should be at war with a common enemy, 804: (19) Ships of war and privateers may bring prizes into the ports of either party, 805: (20) In case of shipwreck relief to be given, 805: (21) Vessels forced in by stress of weather, 805: (22) In case of war nine months to be allowed to citizens and subjects to sell and transport their effects, 806: (23) Citizens of neither party to take commissions or letters of marque to serve against the other, 806: (24) Vessels arriving on the coast of either party, how to be treated, 806: (25) How ships are to be treated if met by ships of war, 806: (26) Consuls, &c., to be allowed in the ports of each nation, 807: (27) Ratifications, 807: Separate article, 807.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

- (1) The King of Sweden to protect vessels and effects of citizens of the United States, 807: (2) The United States to protect vessels and effects of subjects of Sweden, 808: (3) In case of war at sea, ships of war to protect and assist vessels of each nation, 808: (4) Regulations to transact business by the citizens or subjects of one party in the dominions of the other, 808: (5) No vessel to be searched unless in case of fraud; regulations in such cases, 808.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: *Concluded September 4, 1816; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, February 19, 1817; Ratified by President May, 27, 1818, except third, fourth, and sixth articles; Ratification exchanged at Stockholm September 25, 1818; Proclaimed December 31, 1818. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 731.)*

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE—Continued.

- (1) Reciprocal liberty of commerce; complete security of merchants and traders, 809: (2) No other or higher duties, &c., than the same articles would be subjected to if they were the production or manufacture of any other country; no prohibition on exportations or importations which does not extend to all other nations; equalization of duties as to the vessels and cargoes of other nations, &c.; equalization of duties extended to the colony of Saint Bartholomew, 810: (3) Not ratified, 811: (4) Not ratified, 811: (5) Consuls, &c.; proceedings against consuls, &c.; offending against the laws; archives, &c., of the consulate to be inviolate; consuls and their deputies to have the right to act as judges, &c.; limitation of the right; right reserved to the parties under consular decisions, 811–812: (6) Not ratified, 812: (7) Vessels and cargoes may enter ports, &c., on paying pilotage, &c.; limitation of this privilege, 812: (8) Vessels may land part of their cargoes and proceed with the remainder on paying a portion of the duties, &c.; exception as to vessels, 813: (9) Rights and privileges of entrepôts, 813: (10) Regulations in case of shipwreck, 813: (11) Quarantine regulations, 813: (12) The treaty of Paris, concluded in 1783, revived in part; exception as to the effect of the revival of the treaty of 1783 in relation to other powers, 814: (13) Stipulations concerning blockades, 814: (14) This treaty to endure for eight years after the exchange of ratifications, 814.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, AND SEPARATE ARTICLE: *Concluded July 4, 1827; Ratification advised by Senate January 7, 1828; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 18, 1828; Proclaimed January 19, 1828.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 736.)

- (1) Navigation and commerce, 815: (2) Swedish and Norwegian vessels, &c., to be treated as national vessels, 815; reciprocal as to American vessels, 816: (3) Imports, 816: (4) Exports, 816: (5) Stipulations to be applicable to American vessels proceeding to Saint Bartholomew, 816–817: (6) Not applicable to coastwise navigation, 817: (7) No preference to be granted in regard to importations, 817: (8) Tonnage duty, 817: (9) No restriction to be imposed by either party upon importations and the products of the soil, 817: (10) All privileges of transit, drawback, &c., to be mutual, 818: (11) Vessels entering a port and not wishing to unload not to pay duties, 818: (12) Vessels unloading a part of their cargoes not to pay duties on the remainder, 818: (13) Consuls, &c., to be admitted into the ports of the contracting parties; consuls, &c., to act as arbitrators in certain cases, 818–819: (14) Consuls, &c., authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities; deserters to be placed at the disposition of the consuls, &c.; proceedings in case of crime on the part of the deserter, 819: (15) Shipwrecks, 819: (16) Quarantine, 820: (17) Certain articles of the treaty of April 3, 1783, revived, 820: (18) Blockades, 820: (19) Treaty to continue in force for ten years, 821: (20) Treaty to be ratified within nine months, 821. Separate article, 821: Provisions relative to the 8th, 9th, and 10th articles of the present treaty, 821.

CONVENTION FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded March 21, 1860; Ratification advised by Senate June 26, 1860; Ratified by President December 14, 1860; Ratifications exchanged at Washington December 20, 1860; Proclaimed December 21, 1860* (R. S., Pub. T., 742.)

- (1) Certain fugitives from justice to be delivered up, 822; preliminary proof required 823: (2) Crimes for which they may be delivered up, 823: (3) Expenses of extradition, how borne, 823: (4) This convention not to apply to citizens or subjects, 823: (5) Nor to political offenses, 823: (6) Provision in case a person commits a new crime where he seeks refuge, 823: (7) When this convention takes effect, 823: Ratification, 824.

CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION: *Concluded May 26, 1869; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, December 9, 1870; Ratified by President December 17, 1870; Ratifications exchanged at Stockholm June 14, 1871; Exchange of ratifications consented to by Senate January 8, 1872; Proclaimed January 12, 1872.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 744.)

- (1) When citizens of the United States are to be treated as citizens of Sweden and Norway, 824: When those of Sweden and Norway are to be treated as citizens of the United States, 824: Declaration of intent not to affect naturalization, 824: (2) Naturalized citizens of either country liable, on return to their original country, for offenses committed before emigration, 825: (3) Provision as to restoration to citizenship in original country, 825: (4) Convention for extradition of fugitives from justice not changed, 825: (5) Convention when to go into effect, and how long to continue, 825: (6) When to be ratified, 825: Protocol; when a citizen of either country has been discharged from his citizenship in such country, and acquires citizenship in the other country, an additional five years' residence is not required, 826: When recognized as a citizen, to be treated as such, 826: Swedes, &c., naturalized in the United States, and returning to their origi-

CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL, ETC.—Continued.

nal country, are liable for offenses committed before emigration, 826: and to fulfill their military service, 826: Renewing their residence in Sweden, &c., with the intent not to return to the United States, held to have renounced their American citizenship, 826: The intent not to return held to exist from a residence of more than two years in Sweden or Norway, 826.

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

CONVENTION FOR ABOLITION OF DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION: *Concluded May 18, 1847; Ratification advised by Senate April 26, 1848; Ratified by President April 29, 1848; Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 3, 1848; Proclaimed May 4, 1848.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 747.)

- (1) Power to dispose of personal property, 827: Heirs, &c., may inherit and take possession, and may dispose of the same on payment of certain duties, 827: Property of absent heirs to be taken care of, 827: In cases of dispute, how to be decided, 827: (2) Alien heirs allowed time to dispose of real estate, 827: (3) Duration of this convention, 828: Convention subject to ratification, and ratifications to be exchanged within twelve months, 828.

CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND EXTRADITION: *Concluded November 25, 1850; Ratification advised by Senate with amendments, March 7, 1851; Ratified by President March 12, 1851; Ratification again advised by Senate with amendment, May 29, 1854; Ratified finally by President November 6, 1855; Ratifications exchanged at Washington, November 8, 1855; Proclaimed November 9, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 748.)

- (1) Respective citizens to be on a footing of equality, 828: Liberties granted, 829: Restriction on said liberties, 829: Liability to taxes, 829: (2) No discriminating tax to be imposed, 829: Indemnity for damages, 829: (3) Provisions as to citizens who wish or are compelled to return, 829: (4) Power to dispose of and inherit property, 829: (5) Care of property of deceased persons, 830: These provisions—how far applicable to real estate; power to sell real estate which cannot be held by an alien, 830: (6) Controversies among claimants to a succession, 830: (7) Consuls and vice-consuls, 830: Exequatur, 831: Archives, &c., to be inviolate, 831: (8) Each nation to have rights of the "most favored nation," respecting imports, exports, and transit of products, 831: (9) No discriminating duties, 831: (10) Future commercial privileges granted to any nation, to be extended to the other, 831: (11) Origin of products, how established, 831: (12) Regulations as to commerce, 831: Shipwreck, 831: "Most favored nation" clause, 832: (13) Extradition of criminals, 832: (14) Crimes for which extradition shall be made, 832: (15) Surrender, how to be made, 832: (16) Payment of expenses, 832: (17) No extradition for past or political offenses, 832: (18) Duration of this convention, 832: (19) Ratification, 833.

TEXAS.

[*See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."*]

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO SEIZURE OF BRIGS "POCKET" AND "DURANGO:" *Concluded April 11, 1838; Ratification advised by Senate June 13, 1838; Ratified by President June 21, 1838; Ratifications exchanged at Washington, July 6, 1838; Proclaimed July 6, 1838.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 753.)

- (1) Texas agrees to indemnify the United States, 834: (2) Payment of the indemnity, 834: (3) Ratifications to be exchanged in three months, 834.

CONVENTION FOR MARKING BOUNDARY: *Concluded April 25, 1838; Ratification advised by Senate May 10, 1838; Ratified by President October 4, 1838; Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 12, 1838; Proclaimed October 13, 1838.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 754.)

- (1) Commissioners and surveyors to be appointed to run the boundary-line, 835: (2) Each party to exercise jurisdiction until the line is marked, 835: (3) Ratifications to be exchanged within three months, 835-836.

TRIPOLI.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP: *Concluded November 4, 1796, and January 3, 1797; Ratification advised by Senate June 7, 1797.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 755.)

- (1) Peace under the guarantee of the Dey of Algiers, 837: (2) Enemies' goods to be free in ships belonging to the parties, 837: (3) Persons and property in enemies' vessels to be free in case of capture, 837: (4) Passports to be given, 837: (5) Condemnation and bill of sale of a prize-vessel to be available as a passport for one year, 837: (6) Vessels putting into ports of parties for provisions or repairs, 837: (7) Shipwrecks, 838: (8) Neutrality of ports, 838: (9) Commerce, &c., to be on the footing of the most favored nations, 838: (10) Acknowledgment of the receipt of the price of peace, 838: (11) Prettexts arising from religious opinions not to

TREATY OF PEACE, ETC.—Continued.

interrupt the state of harmony of the two nations, 838: (12) Disputes between the parties to be decided by reference to the Dey of Algiers, 838.

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY: *Concluded June 4, 1805; Ratification advised by Senate April 12, 1806. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 758.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship established; privileges in commerce, &c., 840: (2) Prisoners to be mutually given up, 840: (3) American forces in the province of Derne to be withdrawn, 840: (4) Free ships to make free goods, 841: (5) Citizens, &c., to be given up if taken in prize-vessels, 841: (6) Passports to be given to vessels of both nations, 841: (7) What shall be a sufficient passport, 841: (8) Vessels of both nations may touch at ports of each for provisions, &c., 842: (9) Proper assistance to be given the vessels of both nations in distress, 842: (10) Rules as to the time when, and the distance at which, an enemy's vessel may be attacked, 842: (11) Commerce, &c., to be on the footing of the most favored nation, 842: (12) Consuls of the United States not to be answerable for debts of citizens of the United States, 842: (13) Salutes of vessels of the United States, 842: (14) Entire freedom to be allowed in religious matters, 842: (15) Time allowed before an appeal to arms, 843: (16) Mutual exchange of prisoners in event of war, 843: (17) Vessels of United States captured by one of the Barbary States, not to be sold, but to be sent away, 843: (18) Disputes to be settled by the consul of the United States, 843: (19) The *lex loci* to prevail with regard to homicides committed by a citizen of the United States or a Tripoline, 844: (20) Citizens of the United States dying in the regency of Tripoli, their property to be saved for their representatives, 844.

TUNIS.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP: *Concluded August, 1797; Ratification advised by Senate March 6, 1798, on condition that 14th article be suspended, and friendly negotiation on the subject with Bey of Tunis recommended; Certain alterations in 11th, 12th, and 14th articles agreed to March 26, 1799. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 763.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship established, 846: (2) Restoration of subjects and goods found in an enemy's vessel, 846: (3) Enemy's goods on board a vessel of the parties to be free, 846: (4) Passports to be given, 847: (5) Commander of a convoy to be believed upon his word, in order to exempt it from search and quarantine, 847: (6) Nothing to be exacted for visits; fugitive slaves and prisoners to be returned, 847: (7) Prize-vessels purchased at Tunis, how to obtain temporary passports, 847: (8) Hospitality to be granted to vessels entering the ports of the parties, 847: (9) Assistance to be granted to wrecked vessels, 848: (10) Neutrality of ports to be enforced, 848: (11) Salutes, 848: (12) Privileges of merchants; Tunisian subjects freighting an American vessel; embargoes; protection of the subjects of the parties; government of Tunis may freight American vessels, 848: (13) Enemy's subjects on board the vessels of the parties, in what case they shall be made slaves, 849: (14) Duties to be reciprocally paid, 849: (15) Liberty of commerce, contraband excepted; privileges of masters of vessels, 849: (16) Duty of anchorage, 849: (17) Right of having a consul; his privileges, 850: (18) No responsibility for subjects contracting debts, &c., 850: (19) Administration of the effects of a decedent, 850: (20) Consul's jurisdiction over his countrymen, 850: (21) Punishment of personal assaults, 850: (22) Trial of disputes on civil matters between them, 850: (23) In case of national differences, accommodation is to be attempted before recourse is had to arms, 851.

CONVENTION TO ALTER ARTICLES OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF AUGUST, 1797: *Concluded February 24, 1824; Ratification advised by Senate January 13, 1825; Ratified by President; Proclaimed January 21, 1825. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 768.)*

- (6) Regulation of visits at sea; slaves escaping and taking refuge on board of American ships of war, to be free, 852: (11) Salutes to ships of war, 852: (12) Commerce to be on an equal footing with citizens of the most favored nations; rules as to freight; no captain to be detained against his consent, 853. Protection of the citizens of the respective nations; preference to Tunisian vessels for freight, 854: (14) Trade between parties to be on an equal footing, 854.

TWO SICILIES.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

CONVENTION TO TERMINATE RECLAMATIONS FOR DEPREDACTIONS ON AMERICAN COMMERCE BY MURAT IN 1809, 1810, 1811, AND 1812: *Concluded October 14, 1832; Ratification advised by Senate January 19, 1833; Ratified by President; Ratifications exchanged at Naples June 8, 1833; Proclaimed August 27, 1833. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 771.)*

CONVENTION, ETC.—Continued.

- (1) Agreement to pay the United States for spoiliations on American property, 855; (2) To be paid in nine equal instalments, 856: (3) Ratifications to be exchanged in eight months, 856.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded December 1, 1845; Ratification advised by Senate April 11, 1846; Ratified by President April 14, 1846; Ratifications exchanged at Naples June 1, 1846; Proclaimed July 24, 1846.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 772.)

- (1) To be a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation, 857: No higher duties to be imposed on importations into either country of articles from the other, than from any other country, 857: Favors granted by either party to other nations to be common to the other, 857: (2) Equalization of duties, &c., on imports and exports, 857: (3) Equalization of tonnage, harbor, and light-house duties, 857: (4) Stipulations of this treaty not to apply to the coasting trade, 857; (5) No preference to be given by either party, in purchases for government, to importations on account of the national character of vessels in which imported, 858: (6) Liberty of residence, &c., secured; citizens and subjects of either party may dispose of their personal property by will, gift, or otherwise, and their heirs may succeed to and take possession of the same, &c., 858: In absence of the heirs their goods shall receive the same care as those of natives, 858: Disputes concerning inheritances to be settled by local law, 858: They shall not be obliged to pay higher taxes than are paid by citizens of most favored nations, 858: Shall be exempt from military service, forced loans, &c., 858: Dwellings to be respected, 858: No arbitrary search of houses, or examination of papers allowed, 858: Rights of property guaranteed, 859: (7) Citizens and subjects of each party, in the country of the other, may manage their own affairs, or select their own agents, &c., 859: Absolute freedom given to buyers and sellers to bargain together, 859: (8) Each party may appoint consuls, &c., to enjoy the same privileges as those of the most favored nations; but consuls engaging in commerce placed on same footing as private individuals; consuls, &c., authorized to require assistance of local authorities, for arrest, &c., of deserting seamen; how demand for the deserters shall be made; how deserters shall be disposed of when arrested, 859: (9) Vessels of either party wrecked on the coast of the other, and merchandise saved therefrom, shall be restored to owners; goods found on board such wrecked vessels, how to be disposed of; legal claims on such wreck to be referred to competent tribunals of the country, 860: (10) Vessels of either party, forced by stress of weather into the ports of the other, exempt from port charges, provided they do not engage in commerce, 860: Loading or unloading, in certain cases, not considered as engaging in commerce, 861: (11) Every difference of duty to cease and be abolished, 860: "Most favored nation" clause, 860: Duties on red and white wines, 861: Cottons of the United States, 861: (12) This treaty to be in force ten years, and until twelve months after either party give notice, &c., 861: (13) To be ratified, and ratifications to be exchanged six months from the date of its signature, 861.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS AT SEA: *Concluded January 13, 1855; Ratification advised by Senate March 3, 1855; Ratified by President March 20, 1855; Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 14, 1855; Proclaimed July 16, 1855.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 777.)

- (1) Free ships to make free goods, except contraband, 862: Neutral property in enemies' vessels to be free, except contraband, 862: These principles to be applied to all who will adopt them, 862: (2) Understanding as to application and extension of these principles, 862: To be taken henceforth as a rule to judge of neutrality, 862: (3) Other nations may accede to the above principles, 862: (4) Ratifications, how to be made and exchanged, 862.

CONVENTION OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, AND FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded October 1, 1855; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, August 13, 1856; Ratified by President August 20, 1856; Ratifications exchanged at Naples November 7, 1856; Proclaimed December 10, 1856.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 778.)

- (1) Peace established, 864; Stipulations for withdrawal of persons and property in case of war, 864; (2) Stipulations as to blockades, 864: Definition of blockades, 864: (3) Definition of contraband, 864: Vessel and other goods not forfeited with the contraband, 865: (4) Rights of travelers, 865: (5) Exemption of citizens of each country in the other from contributions, military service, &c., 865: (6) Commercial rights, 865: (7) Succession to property of deceased persons, 866: Trial of cases, 866: (8) Liberty of commerce and navigation, 866: (9) National character of vessels, how established, 867: (10) Right to export and import, 867: (11, 12, 13) Stipulation as to discriminating as to trade, 867-868: (14) Against discriminating duties, 868: (15) Rights of the "most favored nation" granted, 868: (16) Stipulations as to vessels forced into ports by stress of weather, &c., 868: (17) Wrecks, 869: (18) Privileges of consuls, &c., 869: (19) Consuls, &c., may arbitrate between masters and crews, 869: (20) Deserters from vessels, 870:

CONVENTION OF AMITY, ETC.—Continued.

(21 and 22) Extradition of criminals, 870: (23) Surrender to be made by the Executive; expenses, 871: (24) Not to apply to citizens or to political offences or retrospectively, 871: (25) Duration of treaty, 871: (26) Ratifications, 871: Explanatory declaration, 872.

VENEZUELA.

[See "Notes," Title "Abrogated, Suspended, or Obsolete Treaties."]

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, NAVIGATION, AND COMMERCE: *Concluded January 20, 1836; Ratification advised by Senate March 23, 1836; Ratified by President April 20 1836; Ratifications exchanged at Caracas May 31, 1836; Proclaimed June 20, 1836 (R. S., Pub. Tr., 787.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship established, 873: (2) Favors to commerce to be common to both parties, 873: (3) Mutual benefits in trade and residence, 873: (4) Equalization of duties on vessels and their cargoes, 874: (5) Characteristics of a Venezuelan vessel, 874: (6) Importations and exportations to be on an equal footing, 874: (7) Citizens of both nations to be on an equality, 875: (8) No embargo without allowing indemnification, 875: (9) Citizens to be treated as friends in case of a compulsory resort for refuge or asylum in the rivers, &c., 875: (10) Captures by pirates, 875: (11) Protection in case of wreck, 875: (12) Power to dispose of property within the jurisdiction of the contracting parties, 876: (13) Protection to persons and property, 876: (14) Liberty of conscience and rights of worship secured, 876: (15) Both parties at liberty to trade with those at enmity with either; free ships to make free goods; free ships to make free persons; proviso, 877: (16) Enemies' property, to be protected by a neutral flag, must be shipped before the declaration of war; regulations, 877: (17) Contraband goods specified, 877: (18) Goods not contraband, as specified in article 17, to be considered as free, 878: (19) Contraband goods, only, liable to confiscation, and vessels to proceed after the goods are taken out, 878: (20) Notice of blockade; vessels entering before blockade may quit unmolested, 878: (21) Examination, of vessels at sea, 879: (22) One of the parties being engaged in war, vessels of the other to be provided with sea-letters, &c., 879: (23) Visiting regulations to apply only to vessels without convoy, 879: (24) Prize courts only to try prize causes, 879: (25) The neutral party not to accept a commission to cruise against the other, 880: (26) Time to be allowed, in case of war between the parties, for removal and sale of property, 880: (27) No sequestration of money in bank or public funds to be allowed, 880: (28) Regulation of official intercourse, 880: (29) Each party to have consuls, &c., in each other's ports, 880: (30) Consuls, &c., must exhibit their commissions, 881: (31) Immunities of consuls, &c., 881: (32) Consuls may require the aid of the civil authorities to arrest deserters; deserters must be sent back within two months, 881: (33) Consular convention to be formed, 881: (34) Treaty to remain in force for twelve years; individuals personally responsible for infringements; war not to be declared until remonstrance is made, and satisfaction refused; existing treaties not to be affected; to be ratified within eight months, 882.

CONVENTION FOR SETTLEMENT OF AVES ISLAND CLAIMS: *Concluded January 14, 1859; Ratification advised by Senate, with amendment, June 26, 1860; Ratification advised by Senate February 21, 1861; Ratified by President February 26, 1861. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 796.)*

- (1) \$130,000 to be paid to United States to settle claims of Shelton, Tappan & Sampson, and Lang & Delano, 883: (2) Terms upon which payment is to be made, 883: (3) Government and citizens of United States to desist from further claims to the Island of Aves, 884: (4) Ratifications, 884.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION: *Concluded August 27, 1860; Ratification advised by Senate February 12, 1861; Ratified by President February 25, 1861; Ratifications exchanged at Caracas August 9, 1861; Proclaimed September 25, 1861. (R. S., Pub. Tr., 797.)*

- (1) Peace and friendship, 885: In case of war, 885: Passports, 885: (2) Military service, loans, &c., 885: (3) Right to reside, transact business, &c., 886: To employ agents, 886: Access to judicial tribunals, 886: (4) Liberty of conscience, burials, &c., 886: (5) Personal property, succession, 886: Real estate, 887: (6) Imports and duties, 887: Exports, 887: (7) Coasting-trade reserved to citizens, 887: (8) National character of vessels, 887: (9) Duties, 888: No prohibitions, 888: Privileges of most favored nation, 888: (10) Discriminating duties, 888: (11) Wrecks, &c., 888: (12) Right of neutrals, 888: Blockade, notice, 889: Right to leave, 889: (13) Contraband of war, 889: (14) Free ships make free goods, 889: (15) Merchant-ships on the high seas, 889: (16) Passport, 890: Contraband, 890: In case of no passport, 890: If master of ship dies, 890:

TREATY OF AMITY, ETC.—Continued.

(17) Examination of vessels by ships of war, 890: (18) Ships under convoy not to be visited, 891: (19) Duty in case of captured vessels, 891: (20) Master, &c., of captured ship not to be removed, &c., 891: Crew and passengers, 891: (21) Courts for prize causes, decree, 891: (22) Commanders of ships of war and privateers responsible for damages, 892: Bonds, commanders of privateers to give, 892: (23) Prizes, &c., shall not be seized, 892: (24) Enemies' privateers, 892: (25) Letters of marque, 893: (26) Consuls and vice-consuls, 893: Arbitrators, in what cases, 893: To arrest deserters, 893: (27) Fugitives from justice, 894: (28) Crimes for which surrender is allowed, 894: (29) Executive authority alone to surrender, 894: (30) Political offences, not to apply to, 894: (31) Convention to continue eight years, 894: (32) Ratifications, 895.

CONVENTION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS UPON VENEZUELA: *Concluded April 25, 1866; Ratification advised by Senate July 5, 1866; Ratified by President August 8, 1866; Ratifications exchanged at Caracas April 17, 1867; Proclaimed May 29, 1867.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 806.)

- (1) Venezuela, claims upon, 895: Commissioners, 895: Vacancies, &c., how filled, 895: Commissioners, when and where to meet, 896: Umpire, 896: (2) Commissioners to examine claims, 896: Papers and documents, 896: Proceedings, 896: Decision, 896: (3) Award, how to be paid, 896: Interest, 896: (4) Commission, when to terminate, 897: Records, &c., 897: (5) Decision to be final, 897: Claims not presented, 897: Cases pending at close of commission, 897: (6) Expenses of commission, 897: (7) Ratifications, 897.

WÜRTEMBERG.

CONVENTION FOR ABOLITION OF DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION: *Concluded April 10, 1844; Ratification advised by Senate June 12, 1844; Ratified by President June 24, 1844; Ratifications exchanged at Berlin October 3, 1844; Proclaimed December 16, 1844.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 809.)

- (1) Droit d'aubaine, &c., abolished, 898: (2) Heirs to real property allowed time to sell the same, &c., 898: (3) Duties on disposal of personal property, the same as paid by the inhabitants, 898: (4) Property of absent heirs to be taken care of, 899: (5) Disputes to be decided by the local laws, 899: (6) Property not yet withdrawn embraced, 899: (7) Convention subject to ratification within twelve months, 899.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO CONVENTION OF JUNE 16, 1852, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA AND OTHER STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Dated October 13, 1853; Proclaimed December 27, 1853.—899.* (R. R., Pub. Tr., 810.)

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION AND FOR EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS: *Concluded July 27, 1868; Ratification advised by Senate April 12, 1869; Ratified by President April 18, 1869; Ratifications exchanged at Stuttgart August 17, 1869; Exchange of ratifications consented to by Senate March 2, 1870; Proclaimed March 7, 1870.* (R. S., Pub. Tr., 811.)

- (1) When citizens of Würtemberg are to be treated as American citizens, 900: Vice versa, 900: Declaration of intention not to effect naturalization, 900: (2) Naturalized citizens liable for offenses committed before emigration, 900: (3) Extradition, 900: (4) Recovery of citizenship in original country, 900—901: (5) Duration of convention, 901: (6) Ratifications, 901.

